



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 43]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, अक्टूबर 28, 1978/ कार्तिक 6, 1900

No. 43]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1978/KARTIKA 6, 1900

इस भाग में निम्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)

केंद्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities
(other than the Administrations of Union Territories)

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

नई दिल्ली, 26 सितम्बर, 1978

का. आ. 3077.—लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 43) की धारा 22 की उपधारा 1 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निर्वाचन आयोग यह निवेश करता है कि इसकी तारीख 29 जनवरी, 1977 की अधिसूचना सं. 434/हि.प्र./77(1) में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किए जाउंगे, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न सारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में मध् 3, 3-कांगड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र का रिटर्निंग ऑफिसर के सामने विद्यमान प्रविष्टि संख्या 9 के बाद "10-उपायुक्त का सामान्य सहायक, धम्बा" प्रविष्टि जोड़ी जाएगी।

[सं. 434/हि.प्र./77(1)]

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 1978

का. आ. 3078.—लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 43) की धारा 13ग की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और अपनी अधिसूचना सं 429/अ.नि.वि/73(3)

711 G.I./78—1

(2931)

तारीख 5 अक्टूबर, 1974 और सं. 429/अ.नि.वि/76(2) तारीख 24 मार्च, 1976 द्वारा यथासंशोधित अपनी अधिसूचना सं. 429/अ.नि.वि./71(2) तारीख 27 अगस्त, 1973 को अतिष्ठित करके हुए निर्वाचन आयोग अण्डमान और निकोबार संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों को सहायक निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रीकरण ऑफिसरों के रूप में नियुक्त करता है :—

1. तहसीलदार, डिगलीपुर।
2. तहसीलदार, मायाबन्दर।
3. तहसीलदार, रनगाट।
4. तहसीलदार, फेरारगंज।
5. तहसीलदार, पोर्ट ब्लेयर।
6. तहसीलदार, लिटिल अण्डमान।
7. तहसीलदार, कार निकोबार।
8. तहसीलदार, नानकोरीय।
9. सहायक आयुक्त, कम्पबैस बे।

[सं. 429/अ.नि. वि/78(2)]

टी. नागरत्नम, सीचम

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 1978

S.O. 3078.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 13C of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950) and in supersession of its notification No. 429/A&NI/71(2) dated 27 August, 1973 as amended by its notifications Nos. 429/A&NI/73(3) dated 5 October, 1974 and 429/A&NI/76(2) dated 24 March, 1976 the Election Commission hereby appoints the following officers as the Assistant Electoral Registration Officers for the Andaman and Nicobar parliamentary constituency :—

1. Tahsildar, Diglipur.
2. Tahsildar, Mayabunder.
3. Tahsildar, Rangat.
4. Tahsildar, Ferrargunj.
5. Tahsildar, Port Blair.
6. Tahsildar, Little Andaman.
7. Tahsildar, Car Nicobar.
8. Tahsildar, Nancowrie.
9. Assistant Commissioner, Campbell Bay.

{No. 429/A&NI/78(2)}

T. NAGARATHNAM, Secy.

New Delhi, the 4th October, 1978

S.O. 3079.—In pursuance of Section 106 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the Election Commission hereby publishes the judgment dated 17th July, 1978, of the Gauhati High Court, Assam, in Election Petition No. 2 of 1977.

IN THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT

(High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura)

Election Petition No. 2 of 1977

Shri Indreswar Goswami—Petitioner.

—Vs—

Shri Dev Kant Barooah and another—Respondents.

PRESENT

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Baharul Islam—For the petitioner : Mr. N. M. Lahiri, Mr. P. N. Lekhi, Mr. B. Trikha, Mr. B. K. Das, Mr. P. G. Barua, Mr. B. Kalita, Mr. A. B. Chowdhury, Mr. D. Goswami, Mr. P. K. Musahary, Mr. K. C. Paul, Advocates.

For the Respondents : Mr. B. Sen, Mr. R. C. Choudhury, Mr. Ram Panjwani, Mr. D. C. Goswami, Mr. N. N. Saikia, Mr. A. K. Choudhury, Mr. U. C. Nath, Mr. B. Choudhury, Mr. V. Panjwani, Advocates.

Dates of Evidence : 9-1-78, 10-1-78, 11-1-78, 12-1-78, 13-1-78, 17-1-78, 18-1-78, 19-1-78, 20-1-78, 23-1-78, 24-1-78, 25-1-78, 27-1-78, 30-1-78, 31-1-78, 8-3-78, 9-3-78, 10-3-78, 13-3-78, 14-3-78, 1-5-78, 2-5-78, 3-5-78, 4-5-78, 5-5-78, 23-5-78, 24-5-78, 25-5-78, 26-5-78, 29-5-78 and 30-5-78.

Dates of Arguments : 19-6-78, 20-6-78, 21-6-78, 22-6-78, 26-6-78, 27-6-78, 28-6-78, 29-6-78, 30-6-78 and 1-7-78.

Date of Judgment and order : 17-7-1978.

JUDGMENT

By this election petition, the petitioner, Shri Indreswar Goswami, has challenged the election of Shri Dev Kant

Barooah, respondent No. 1, to the Lok Sabha from No. 10 Nowgong H. P. Constituency in the general election held in the month of March, 1977. There were three candidates in the field. They were the petitioner, who belonged to the Janata Party, respondent No. 1, who belonged to the Indian National Congress, and respondent No. 2, Iftequar Ibne Mansure, a C.P.I(M) candidate. The poll took place on 19-3-77. The three candidates secured valid votes as follows :

Petitioner	1,22,386
Respondent No. 1	1,76,605
Respondent No. 2	9,778

In the result respondent No. 1 (hereinafter referred as 'the respondent') was declared elected.

2. In the election the respondent appointed Shri Liladhar Kotoki (hereinafter 'Kotoki') as his Election Agent. The petitioner alleges that the respondent, his election agent and other agents committed a large number of corrupt practices, and, as such, his election has been void. The petitioner has alleged commission of corrupt practices under sub-sections (1), (2) (3), (3A), (5), (6) and (7) of section 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (hereinafter called 'the R. P. Act'), but the respondent has denied them. In order to avoid repetition, I shall narrate the petitioner's allegations of corrupt practices and the respondent's replies thereto in detail at appropriate places hereunder.

3. On the basis of the pleadings of the parties the following issues were framed :

ISSUES

"1. Whether paragraph 16, paragraph 16(a) and paragraph 16(b) are liable to be struck off for want of material facts and particulars as required under section 83(1)(a) & (b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

1A. If not, whether the election of the Respondent No. 1 is vitiated for the alleged corrupt practice of obtaining and procuring assistance and services of the members of the police force for furtherance of prospect of his election, as alleged.

2. Whether paragraph 19 and paragraph 20 of the election petition are liable to be struck off for non-compliance of section 83(1)(a) and (b) of the Representation of People Act, 1951.

"A. If not, whether there were any violations of the statutory provision as mentioned in paras 19 and 22 of the petition and with what effect.

3. Whether paragraph 21(a) is liable to be struck off for non-compliance of section 83(1)(a) & (b) of the Representation of People Act, 1951.

4. (a) Whether Respondent No. 1 committed, within the meaning of section 123(2), (3) and (3A) of the R. P. Act, corrupt practices or any of them, as alleged in paras 14(a), (c), (d), (e) and (f) and (15(a), (b) of the election petition.

(b) Whether Maulana Azad Madani and Maulana Hashmi or any of them, with the consent of Respondent No. 1, committed, within the meaning of section 123(3) and (2A) of the R. P. Act, the corrupt practices alleged in paras 14(d) and (e) of the election petition.

(c) Whether Maulana Abdul Jalil Ragbi, Principal, Gopalnagar Madrasa, and Shri Bedabrata Barua, the then Union Deputy Minister of Law and Company Affairs, or any of them, committed, within the meaning of Section 123(3) and (3A) of the R. P. Act, with the consent of Respondent No. 1, corrupt practice as alleged in para 14(b) of the election petition.

(d) Whether Shri Abul Kasem, M.L.A., committed, within the meaning of Section 123(3) and (3A) of the R.P. Act, with the consent of Respondent No. 1 corrupt practices as alleged in paras 14(f) and (g) of the election petition.

(c) Whether Shri Idris Ali Fakir, M.L.A., committed, within the meaning of Section 123(3) and (3A) the R.P. Act, with the consent of Respondent No. 1, corrupt practice as alleged in para 15(a) of the election petition.

(f) Whether Shri Nilkanta Bora, O.C., Bhuragaon police out post and the O.C. of Jamunamukh police station committed, within the meaning of Section 123(7) of the R.P. Act, with the consent of Respondent No. 1, corrupt practices as alleged in para 16 of the election petition.

(g) Whether Shri Lila Kotoki, Election Agent of Respondent No. 1, committed, within the meaning of Section 123(5) of the R.P. Act, corrupt practice as alleged in para 17(a) of the election petition, and, committed, within the meaning of section 123(1) of the Act, the corrupt practice as alleged in para 17(b) of the election petition.

(h) Whether, with the consent of Respondent No. 1, Shri Bhabesh Banerjee, Shri Dino Bora, and Shri Surya Deka, committed, within the meaning of section 123 of the R.P. Act, corrupt practices, or any of them, as alleged in paras 17(b), 17(c) and 17(e) of the election petition.

5. If answers to clauses (a) to (h) of Issue No. 4 or any of them, be in the affirmative, what will be the consequence or consequences?

6. Whether congress-men were appointed presiding/polling officers in polling stations as alleged in para 19 of the election petition and thereby section 26 of the R.P. Act was violated. If so, to what effect?

7. Whether the provision of section 25 of the R.P. Act was violated by the Returning Officer as alleged in para 20 of the election petition. If so, to what effect?

8. Whether respondent No. 1 incurred or authorised expenditure in contravention of section 77 as alleged in para 22 of the petition and thereby committed a corrupt practice u/s 123(6) of the R.P. Act.

9. To what reliefs if any, are the parties entitled."

4. At this stage it should be mentioned that on an application by the petitioner, clauses (b) to (c) of Issue 4 as originally framed were amended by my order dated 20-6-78 by adding sub-section (3A) of Section 123 of the R.P. Act after section 123(3) in each clause.

5. Issues 1, 2 and 3 were heard as preliminary issues and were disposed of by my judgment and order dated 6-9-77. I shall, therefore, not refer to the allegations of the petitioner and the respondent's replies thereto covered by the said issues.

6. Before I proceed to the facts of the case, the principles of law as to how to view the oral evidence and the nature and burden of proof of corrupt practice in an election case, need be stated, as mostly the issues depend on oral evidence.

In the case of *Rahim Khan v. Khurshid Ahmed and others*, reported in AIR 1975 S.C. 290 their Lordships of the Supreme Court have observed:

"An election once held is not to be treated in a lighthearted manner and defeated candidates or disgruntled electors should not get away with it by filing election petitions on substantial grounds and irresponsible evidence, thereby introducing a serious element of uncertainty in the verdict already rendered by the electorate. An election is a politically sacred public act, not of one person or of one official, but of the collective will of the whole constituency. Courts naturally must respect this public expression secretly written and show extreme reluctance to set aside or declare void an election which has already been held unless clear and cogent testimony compelling the Court to uphold the corrupt practice alleged against the returned candidate is adduced. Indeed election petitions where corrupt practices are imputed must be regarded as proceedings of a quasi-

criminal nature wherein strict proof is necessary. The burden is therefore heavy on him who assails an election which has been concluded."

Their Lordships have also held (page 8 of the report):—

"It is of the first importance that elections must be free and fair if the democratic system is not to founder. Not long ago a chief Justice of this Court, delivering the Lajpatrai Memorial Lecture, observed:—

"Untruth before elections, during elections and after elections seem to be too prevalent for a healthy political society...."

The Court is the conscience-keeper of the constituency, as it were in the maintenance of the purity of elections to the extent they are litigated in the Court. Shah, J., in *Harcharan Singh's case* (AIR 1968 SC 1500 at p. 1501) observed:

"The primary purpose of the diverse provisions of the election law which may appear to be technical is to safeguard the purity of the election process, and the Courts will not ordinarily minimise their operation."

We have therefore to insist that corrupt practices, such as are alleged... are examined in the light of the evidence with scrupulous care and merciless severity." (emphasis added).

Their Lordships have further observed: (para 21 of the report):

"We must emphasise the danger of delivering at its face value oral evidence in an election case without the backing of sure circumstances or indubitable documents. It must be remembered that corrupt practices may perhaps be proved by hiring half a dozen witnesses apparently respectable and disinterested, to speak to short and simple episodes such as that a small village meeting took place where the candidate accused his rival of personal vices. There is no X-ray whereby dishonesty of the story can be established and, if the Court were gullible enough to gulp such oral versions and invalidate elections, a new menace to our electoral system would have been invented through the judicial apparatus. We regard it as extremely unsafe, in the present climate of kilkenny cat election competitions and partisan witnesses wearing robes of veracity, to upturn a hard won electoral victory merely because lip service to a corrupt practice has been rendered by some sanctimonious witnesses. The Court must look for serious assurance, unlying circumstances on unimpeachable documents to uphold grave charges of corrupt practices which might not merely cancel the election result, but extinguish many a man's public life."

7. With regard to the evidence of "turn-coat type of witnesses", their Lordships have observed in para 19 of the same report:

"Many witnesses examined in support of the 1st respondent's case are partisans, being the polling agents, counting agents or workers of the Congress candidate. Their evidence has naturally to be viewed with circumspection, but not dismissed out right (see *Ambika Saran Singh v. Mahadev Nand Giri*, 41 E.L.R. 183 (S.C.)). But more curious is the turn coat type of witnesses who claimed to be and often were the polling agents, counting agents or workers of the appellant till the election was over, but in the post-election period when the 1st respondent's party had formed a Government, quickly shifted their loyalty and gave evidence in proof of the averments in the petition. It is conceivable that these persons who had collaborated with the appellant in the malpractices alleged were possessed of the urge to unburden their bosoms of the truth of their own evil doing and hurried into the witness box to swear veraciously to what took place actually. But the more probable explanation would be that these swivel chair witnesses with India rubber consciences came under the influence of the 1st respondent for invisible consideration and spoke

dubiously in support of their present patron. Of course, if their evidence is intrinsically sound, if their demeanour is impressive otherwise, if the incontrovertible facts and broad probabilities fit in with their version and other disinterested testimony on the same point is forthcoming, we should not disbelieve the case merely because some tainted evidence is also placed on the record. In this view, we have to see the oral evidence rather carefully, lest the verdict of the people at the polls should be nullified on uncertain and dubious evidence."

In the case of *Ch. Razik Ram v. Ch. J. S. Chouhan* and others, reported in AIR 1975 S.C. 667, their Lordships have observed;

"A charge of corrupt practice is substantially akin to a criminal charge. The commission of a corrupt practice entails serious penal consequences. It not only vitiates the election of the candidate concerned but also disqualifies him from taking part in elections for a considerably long time. Thus, the trial of an election petition being in the nature of an accusation, bearing the indelible stamp of quasi-criminal action, the standard of proof is the same as in a criminal trial. Just as in a criminal case, so in an election petition, the Respondent against whom the charge of corrupt practice is levelled, is presumed to be innocent unless proved guilty. A grave and heavy onus, therefore, rests on the accuser to establish each and every ingredient of the charge by clear, unequivocal and unimpeachable evidence beyond reasonable doubt. A charge of corrupt practice cannot be established by a mere balance of probabilities, and, if, after giving due consideration and affect to the totality of the evidence and circumstances of the case, the mind of the Court is left rocking with reasonable doubt not being the doubt of a timid, fickle or vacillating mind—as to the veracity of the charge, it must hold the same as not proved. A court embarking upon an appreciation of evidence, without this rudder and compass, is ask to find itself at sea mistaking every function for shore suspicion for proof and illusion for reality."

The above view has been reiterated by the Supreme Court in the case of *Pratap Singh v. Rajinder Singh* and another, reported in AIR 1975 S.C. 1045.

8. Keeping the above principles in view, let us now turn to the facts of this case :

A. Corrupt practice under section 123(5) of the R.P. Act: conveyance of voters.

9. In para 17 of the petition, the petitioner has alleged that on the date of poll (19-8-77), Kotoki engaged truck No. ASN 1389 to carry voters from Garmari to Dighaliati polling centre. That truck carried at about 9 A.M. Naron Hazarika (P.W. 3), Suren Bhuyan (P.W. 2), Mukul Saikia (P.W. 6), Rabin Hazarika and others, who were electors of the Raha L.A. constituency. The truck was stopped on the way by Indra Mohan Tamuli (P.W. 4), Durgeswar Saikia (P.W. 5), Gopal Bhuyan and others, who were volunteers of the Janata Party, whereupon Nainuddin, Mozamil and others, who were congress volunteers, attacked the Janata Party volunteers causing injury to Durgeswar Saikia. As a result, Durgeswar Saikia received injuries and had to be sent to the Raha Primary Health Centre for medical aid. An Ojhar was lodged at the Raha police station.

10. The respondent in his written statement has denied the allegations. He has denied that Kotoki engaged the truck No. ASN—1389 on 19-3-77 to carry voters from Garmari to the polling centre at Dighaliati. He has averred that the said truck was never used in connection with the election

11. To prove this corrupt practice the petitioner has examined Suren Bhuyan (P.W. 2), Naren Hazarika (P.W. 3), Andra Tamuli (P.W. 4), Durgeswar Saikia (P.W. 5) and Mukul Saikia (P.W. 6). In this connection the evidence of P.W. 11, Shri Rangab Dutta, who was the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong and Returning officer of the constituency, and P.W. 20, Mofijuddin Ahmed, officer-in-charge of Nowgong, will also be relevant, and will be referred to.

12. P.Ws. 2 and 3 are electors of village Dighaliati. According to them in the evening of 18 March, they were sitting at the residence of P.W. 3. According to P.W. 3 he had been invited by P.W. 3 to the latter's residence to discuss some election matter. When they were sitting at the residence of P.W. 3, according to P.W. 2, Kotoki, Sarat Goswami, Ex. Minister, and Bhagabandas Khemka arrived by a taxi and requested P.Ws. 2 and 3 to cast their votes for the Congress candidate, Barooah. The witnesses complained that the polling booth was originally in their village, Dighaliati, but now shifted to Garmari and it would be difficult for them to go there. Kotoki then told them that next morning a vehicle would be sent to their village to carry voters to the polling booth. They further depose that Kotoki paid Rs. 200 to Khemka and requested the latter to arrange a vehicle. Accordingly, next morning a truck bearing registration No. ASN 1389 arrived in their village and carried the voters, including P.Ws 2 and 3, to the polling booth at Garmari. They say that the truck had earlier carried voters by two trips and they were being carried by the third trip. P.W. 2 says that he cast his vote and was returning home by the same truck, when it was obstructed in their village by some of the Janata party workers. P.W. 3 says that in the 3rd trip P.W. 2, himself, and Rabin Hazarika were in the truck along with some congress volunteers such as Moinuddin, Mozamil, and Mukul Saikia (P.W. 6). He further deposes that he reported the matter of arrangement of the vehicle by Kotoki and Khemka on payment of money by the former to the latter for the vehicle, to Jamaluddin, Abdul Haque and Krishna Kakati, who, however, have not been examined by the petitioner. There are discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses. While P.W. 2 says that in the front seat of the truck there were four persons, namely, the driver, the handman and the two congress volunteers, P.W. 3 says that the front seat was occupied by the driver alone and that there was none else. While P.W. 2 says that the truck in question was a diesel truck, P.W. 3 says that "it was a small petrol driven truck." P.W. 2 also gives a funny answer in cross-examination that he reported the incident of arrangement of the truck by Kotoki and payment of money by him to Khemka to none else except his wife. P.W. 2 admits that there is a high way between Dighaliati and Garmari and that there is bus service along the road and that the bus fare is only 50 paise. Both P.Ws. 2 and 3 say that they give the truck number ASN 1389 in Court from their memory. They say that they remember the number as it had been told by Khemka to Kotoki at the residence of P.W. 3 in the evening of 18th March, 1977. But P.W. 3 in cross-examination has been unable to give the number of the bus by which he travelled to Gauhati to depose in the case. While P.W. 2 says that as a result of the assault, the shirt of P.W. 5 was torn, P.W. 5 says that his shirt was not torn. P.W. 4 and P.W. 5 are admittedly Janata workers and biased. P.W. 5 is a resident of Dighaliati and is the cousin of P.W. 6, Mukul Saikia. The evidence of P.W. 5 is that he was a Janata party volunteer and was working in the election in question at Dighaliati on the date of Poll. At about 7 a.m. on the date of poll, they saw a truck carrying voters from their village to Garmari polling centre. When the truck was having the third trip, they stopped it in front of their party office at Dighaliati. There were about 4/5 Janata party workers including him and P.W. 4, P.W. 5 was on the foot board of the truck exchanging words with the congress volunteers in the truck and the driver when the driver started the truck and proceeded to a distance of about 3 furlongs where a group of voters were waiting for the truck. The truck was stopped there and he was assaulted by the congress volunteers. He says that at that time a police van arrived at the place, picked him up and took him to the police station where he lodged a G. D. Entry, Ext. P/13. P.W. 5 says that in the truck there were only two congress volunteers, namely, Mozamil and Moinuddin. This witness contradicts P.Ws. 2, 3 and 4 when he says that there were only two congress volunteers in the truck, namely, Mozamil and Moinuddin. It may be mentioned that in Ext. P/13 he did not mention the names of P.Ws 2 and 3, nor the names of Mozamil and Moinuddin.

The evidence of P.W. 4 is that he was a voter at the Bagariguri polling centre. After having cast his vote at 7.30 A.M., he proceeded to Dighaliati as he had heard that a truck arranged by the congress was carrying voters from Dighaliati to Garmari. When he arrived at Dighaliati he found the truck returning from Garmari and was taking a turn at Dighaliati near the Janata Party office to carry other

voters. They stopped the vehicle and asked the driver to park it there. He and the other Janata party workers were then leaving for their office, but P.W. 5 was still on the foot-board of the truck talking to the driver when the driver started the vehicle and moved on with P.W. 5 yet on the foot board. This witness says that in the front seat of the truck there were three persons, namely, the driver and P.Ws 2 and 3. He says that the handman was inside the truck. P.W. 6, Mukul Saikia, says that at the relevant time he was a congress volunteer and in the 19th morning, he was collecting voters of his village Dighaliati to carry them to Garmari as asked by one Jagadish Das of Nowgong and Sukleswar Bhuyan of his village. According to him the truck had earlier two trips and it was coming back to Dighaliati at about 9 a.m. for the third trip when P.Ws. 4 and 5 and one Kamal Talukdar, who were all Janata Party workers, stopped the vehicle. According to him there about 7 congress volunteers in the truck. There was exchange of words between the volunteers of the two parties, when he noticed that his cousin, P.W. 5 was also with the Janata party workers, he felt embarrassed to be there and left the place.

P.W. 20, Mafjuddin Ahmed, was the officer-in-charge of Raha Police Station on the date of poll. He recorded, at the instance of P.W. 5, the G.D. Entry No. 389 dated 19-3-77 of which Ext. P/13 is a copy. On receipt of the entry he sent a police party to the place of the alleged assault, but the police party returned and told him that they did not find any truck or people at the place. In cross-examination he says that P.W. 5 came to the thana alone and had not been picked up by any police vehicle as the "police van had not yet left for the place of occurrence."

13. It is an admitted fact that the polling centre originally fixed at Dighaliati was shifted to Garmari. The petitioner's case supported by P.Ws 2 and 3 is that the polling centre had been shifted 2 or 3 days before the date of poll, while according to the respondent it had been shifted by March 2, after following necessary procedure laid down by law. P.W. 11, R. Dutta, at the relevant time was the Deputy Commissioner and Returning officer for the Nowgong H.P. Constituency. He has proved Ext. R/6, a letter with an annexure, Ext. R/6(1), addressed by him to Kotoki, election agent of the respondent. Ext. R/6 is dated 9-1-78. P.W. 11 says that before shifting the polling centre from Dighaliati to Garmari, he issued notices to all the candidates and political parties to assemble at 11 A.M. on 2-3-77 in his office for necessary discussion. Ext. R/7 is a certified copy of that notice. In pursuance of the discussions changes of the sites of some of the polling centres were made. Ext. R/8 is a copy of the list of polling centres of the Nowgong H.P. Constituency. Although Ext. R/8 does not bear any signature or seal of P.W. 11, P.W. 11 says that it is a genuine document and one of the copies of the lists of polling centres stored by him in his office. Ext. R/8(1) is the relevant entry showing the shifting of the centre from Dighaliati to Garmari. He has also proved a W.T. Hessian (Ext. R/9-1/4) received by him as the Returning Officer, from the secretary of the chief election commission of India. The message was circulated to all the contesting candidates and political parties under the signature of the Assistant Returning Officer, Shri Rakesh Mehta.

14. The evidence on the side of the respondent is the evidence of R.W. 10, Kotoki. He denies that he visited Dighaliati on 18th of March, 1977 and that he paid Rs. 200 to Khemka to arrange a truck to convey the voters from Dighaliati to Garmari.

15. On a consideration of the evidence of P.W. 11 and the documents Exts. E/6, R/7, R/8 and R/9, I do not have any doubt in my mind that the polling centre was shifted from Dighaliati to Garmari not 2 or 3 days before the date of poll, but immediately after March 2 in pursuance of the discussions and after following the procedure laid down by law. The basic story of the petitioner that as the polling centre was shifted from Garmari to Dighaliati and as such the electors of Garmari were unwilling to go to the latter village to cast their votes is not true. The evidence of P.Ws 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are so discrepant that it is unworthy of credit. Further P.Ws. 11 and 20 do not support the petitioner's case.

16. Another startling fact which shows the falsity of the petitioner's allegation is that in the election petition he

alleged that the truck was engaged to carry the electors of village Garmari to the polling centre at Dighaliati while P.Ws 2, 3, 5 and 6 all of whom are residents of village Dighaliati and P.W. 4 who is of Bagaribari depose that the truck was carrying voters of village Dighaliati to the centre at Garmari.

It must therefore be held that the allegation of this corrupt practice have not been established.

B. CORRUPT PRACTICE UNDER SECTION 123(1)(b) :

(i) Bribery at Harijan Colony, Nowgong.

17. In clause (b) of para 18 of the petition, the petitioner has alleged that about 9 a.m. on the date of poll the respondent and his election agent visited one Bhabesh Banerjee, Ward Commissioner, belonging to the Congress group in the Nowgong Municipality at the Harijan colony at Ramkrishna Road of the Nowgong town and left some money with Bhabesh Banerjee for distribution amongst the Harijans in order to procure their votes and that Rs. 50,000, cash, was paid to Basan Basfor, Ghana Basfor and budhan Kalita alias Budhan Basfor, who were all Harijan electors who, after accepting the amounts promised to vote for the respondent, Two Janata Party workers, Kamakhya Bhattacharyya and Mukul Hararika of Nowgong town, saw the payment of the money. The Deputy Commissioner (P.W. 11) went to visit the polling centre there and saw Bhagesh Banerjee in the act of paying the money to the aforesaid Harijans.

18. The respondent in his written statement has denied the allegations.

The petitioner did not adduce any evidence to prove this corrupt practice alleged to have been committed at the Ramkrishna Road. P.W. 11 has flatly denied any knowledge of any such incident. Kotoki also has denied in his evidence to have visited the Harijan colony with Barooah and paid any money to Bhabesh Banerjee.

It must therefore be held that the allegation of this corrupt practice has not been established.

(ii) Bribery at Putani Sonarigaon.

19. In clause (c) of para 18 of the election petition the petitioner has alleged that on 18-3-77 at about 8 or 9 p.m. Dino Bora Headmaster of Hanoi High School came by a car and went to Ambika Prasad Baruah Goanbura of Putani Sonarigaon and took the latter to the residence of Akan Bharali of the same village and paid the latter Rs. 50 "as a reward to cast his vote in favour of the congress candidate". This amount was paid with the consent of the election agent, it is alleged.

20. The respondent has denied the allegation.

21. In support of this charge, the petitioner has examined three witnesses, namely, P.Ws. 17, 18 and 19. P.W. 17, Ambika Prasad Baruah, is a resident of the Putani Sonarigaon and is sarkari Gaonbura of Singia Kisan. He deposes that Putani Sonarigaon is a part of his Kisan. There are two 'khels' (groups) in his village. He is the treasurer of one 'khel' and Akan Bharali is the Treasurer of the other 'khel'. He says that in the evening of 18th March at about 8 or 9, Kotoki and Dina Bora visited his village in a car and not him in the village tin-Ali where he was standing. They told him that they had brought "something" for him as the village Treasurer in view of the election that was taking place the next day. The witness then said that "something" for him alone won't do; similar "something" would have to be paid also to Akan Bharali, the Treasurer of the other 'khel'. The two visitors then took him to the residence of Akan Bharali. They went on foot, but before they reached Akan Bharali's residence, they visited the residence of Pauleswar Gayan where they found Akan Bharali. There Dina Bora and Kotoki said, according to the witness, that as the election was taking place the next day, they had brought a 'donation' to him. So saying Kotoki handed over Rs. 50 to Dina Bora, who paid it to Akan Bharali, Dina Bora and Kotoki then said that they would have to cast their votes for the Congress candidate next day.

P.W. 17 further says that a few days after the election the petitioner visited his village where he told him about

the payment of the above sum of money. The petitioner took down the information on a piece of paper. The witness further says that he paid the amount of Rs. 50 that he had received from Kotoki and Dina Bora, to the people of his village, who spent it in village work.

The witness admits that there is a Goldsmith Association of which he is a member and the petitioner is its president. Curiously enough, although the witness says that he had received Rs. 50 from Kotoki and Dina Bora, he did not ask anybody during the period of election as to for which candidate he should cast his vote.

P.W. 15 corroborates P.W. 17.

P.W. 18, Bhogram Bayan, however, says that in the evening of the 18th March at about 8 or 9, Kotoki, Dina Bora and Cheniram Bora visited their village and "paid as Rs. 50". He further says that the "three visitors met me and P.Ws. 17 and 18 at the Tini-ali in front of our village Hamghar and took us to the residence of Phuleswar Gayan where we met Akon Bharali". P.W. 19 admits that he himself is a goldsmith and so is P.W. 18. P.W. 19 contradicts P.Ws. 17 and 18. P.W. 17 says that although he, P.W. 18 and P.W. 19 came to Gauhati together on 23-1-78 to depose in this election case, they "did not discuss about the evidence to be given in Court. We were discussing about the fate that we will have to face", while P.W. 19 says that in the journey they "discussed in our journey that Congress paid us some money and we shall tell it to Court". P.W. 18 does not tell the truth when he says that the summons to appear in this Court was served on him by a Sarkari Peon of Nowgong, for, summons on non-official witnesses were served by the party concerned at his risk. P.W. 18 says that the Peon did not know him personally and so he had to search for him for some time. The peon found him as "Baneswar Hazarika." When he was confronted with the summons (Ext. R/11) that was with him pointing out that the name originally mentioned in Ext. R/11 was corrected, he stated that he did not peruse the summons at all. The witness further says that the Peon told him that he would have to come to Court and depose on January 23 (1978). Ext. R/11 shows that it was addressed to one "Bapi Barua" of village "Gobora Putani Sonarigaon, Nonoi". The name of original addressee "Bapi Baruah" has been struck out and the name of this witness has been written. It is not known as to who made the correction. Similarly the original date on which the witness was asked to appear before the Court was "January 21" but "January 23" has been over-written on "January 21". In cross-examination the witness says that his name is not Bapi Barua, nor his village is Gobora Putani. In the circumstances the inference is that this witness, Baneswar Hazarika, has been brought as a substitute for Bapi Baruah, who was originally summoned, and is a concocted witness.

P.W. 19 admittedly is a "very poor man". He is unable even to bear his journey expenses. He admits that he is unable even to spend an amount of Rs. 15 or Rs. 35 from his own pocket and he would not spend that amount unless there was any special urgency. This witness, therefore, can be procured by any party. This witness states that not to speak of meeting the petitioner between the evening of 18th March and the date of his deposition, he even does not know the petitioner at all, which it is difficult to believe.

22. The respondent has examined in rebuttal two witnesses—R.W. 10, Kotoki, and R.W. 11, Dina Bora. Kotoki denies to have visited Putani Sonarigaon on the 18th of March and paid Rs. 50 to Akon Bharali. R.W. 11 also denies the allegation of the petitioner with regard to the payment of the money.

23. In para 18(c) of the petition only the name of P.W. 17 appears as a witness and not the names of P.W. 18 and 19 both of whom, therefore, appear to be concocted witnesses.

24. On a consideration of the entire evidence on this charge, I find it difficult to accept the evidence of P.Ws 17, 18 and 19 as proving the allegation of this corrupt practice. The allegation of this corrupt practice is thus not established.

(iii) Bribery at Bangalbari :

25. In clause (e) of para 18, the petitioner has alleged that on 11-3-1977 Surya Deka, a local congress worker, with the consent of P.W. 10, the election agent, paid

two maunds of rice to one Dhaneswar Das belonging to the Lalung community for preparation of fermented country liquor for consumption of the local Lalung electors of village Bangalbari of Jagiroad L.A. Constituency "as a reward for casting their votes in favour of Respondent No. 1". According to the petitioner, the liquor was accordingly prepared and consumed by the Lalung electors on 18-3-1977 and cast their votes for the respondent.

26: On this charge of bribery the petitioner has examined P.Ws 25, 26 and 27, while the respondent has examined R.W. 10 who denies the allegation.

P.W. 25, Arjun Bora, is a tribal of the Bodó Kachari community. According to him, Dhaneswar Das (P.W. 26) is a man of the Koch community and Satyen Das (P.W. 27) is a man of the Lalung community. He knows Surya Deka, Headmaster of Dongabari M.E. School and a congress worker, and Dhaneswar Das (P.W. 26), the Secretary of that School, who is also a congress man. He deposes that he visited Bangalbari on 18th of March at about 7 P.M. and found the villagers consuming liquor. He then went to the residence of Mina Pator, who was about to come out to join the drinking party in the village. On enquiry Mina Pator told him that the Congress people had given them liquor. Pator told him that Surya Deka had given two maunds of paddy to Dhaneswar Deka for preparation of liquor for the villagers. The witness says that as the villagers of that village were consuming liquor supplied by the Congress, he thought that the Janata party won't get any vote in that village. So he lost all hope of getting votes in that village for the Janata party and left the village. On his way back, he met Satyen Das (P.W. 27) at the border of the village. P.W. 27 says that the paddy was given by the Congress candidate for preparation of liquor.

P.W. 27 admittedly is a member of the Executive of the Janata Party at Morigaon. Admittedly in the Assembly elections in 1967 and 1972 he supported Pitsing Konwar, who was an Independent candidate on both the occasions. Pitsing Konwar was a sitting M.L.A. of Assam Legislative Assembly at the time of the parliamentary election and has since admittedly joined the Janata party. The witness has admitted that in 1967 and 1972 elections Pitsing Konwar opposed the Congress candidates.

P.W. 26 admits that although he was Summoned as 'Dhaneswar Das' and at the initial stage he gave out his name as 'Dhaneswar Das', he actually writes his name as 'Dhaneswar Doka'. He gives a new story and contradicts P.Ws 25 and 27, when he says that on March 11, Surya Doka gave him Rs. 70 and told him that the amount had been paid to him by "Lily Bora, Congress man of Nowgong".

27. The case of the petitioner in the election petition was that Surya Doka, a Congress worker, with the consent of Kotoki, gave two maunds of rice to Dhaneswar Das for preparation of liquor for the consumption of the voters, but during trial the petitioner has made a new case, namely, that Rs. 70 was paid by Surya Deka for the purchase of two maunds of paddy for preparation of liquor. But that as it may, even if the evidence with regard to the payment of the money by Surya Deka for the purchase of the rice is accepted, there is no evidence to show that it was so done with the consent of Kotoki.

The petitioner has hopelessly failed to prove the allegation of this corrupt practice.

C—CORRUPT PRACTICE UNDER SECTION 123(2) :—
Under influence.

22. In para 15 of the petition, the petitioner has alleged corrupt practice by the respondent under Section 123(2) of the R. P. Act at two places, namely, Hojai and Lunding.

(i) HOJAI

23. In clause (a) of para 15 read with Schedule 'I' to the petition, the petitioner has alleged that Hojai town and its surroundings are thickly inhabited by people belonging to the Bengali community. On 16-2-1977 a Congress election meeting was held in the Gandhi Maidan

in Hojai town at about 7 p.m. That meeting was attended, amongst others, by the respondent, Mrs. Barithakur, president, D.C.C. Nowgong, Shri L. P. Goswami, Ex-Minister Assam, Deben Bora, Idris Ali Fakir and Santi Ranjan Das Gupta, the last three being Congress M.L.As. The audience consisted of about 90 per cent of Bengali speaking people; most of them were refugees from erst-while East Pakistan. The meeting was addressed by the respondent and Idris Ali Fakir, M.L.A. According to the petitioner the respondent said, inter alia, that the Bengali people, who were willing to live in Assam, should vote for the Congress and those, who were "not willing to live in Assam need not vote for the Congress and can safely move out to West Bengal". The respondent reminded the audience that he had been defeated in the 1958 bye-election to the Assam Legislative Assembly from the Nowgong L.A. Constituency by an opposition candidate; the result of the defeat of the Congress candidate was that there was sufferings of the Bengali population at large and particularly at Hojai in the 1960 language disturbance. The audience was also reminded of the language disturbance of 1972. According to the petitioner the respondent said that if the Bengalis did not vote for the congress candidate but voted for the petitioner worse sufferings would follow. It has been further stated in Schedule 'I' that the respondent further said that—"Janata leaders" like Hareswar Goswami, Hem Barua (both deceased) and the petitioner were leaders of the "Bongal Kheda Andolan" (drive away the Bengalis movement) and they participated actively in the anti-Bengali riots of 1960; and yet some Bengali people here were canvassing for Indreswar Goswami. They must know that Congress alone could save them from such riots and disturbances.

It has been further stated in para (6) of Schedule 'I' that several respectable persons, such as Sitaram, a businessman, Jagatnarayan Jacob, a prominent resident, Manik Bose alias Sudhir Ch. Bose, all of Hojai town, and Deba Tamuli and Maya Singh of Lanka town were present in the meeting, and they reported the contents of the speech of the respondent in the meeting to the petitioner the same day at about 10.00 P.M.

24. In the written statement the respondent has denied the allegations of corrupt practice, and has averred that the allegations are baseless.

25. In support of the charge of this corrupt practice, the petitioner has examined P.W. 15, Deba Tamuli and P.W. 20, Das Gupta.

P.W. 15 is a graduate contractor and resides at village Pipalpukhuri at a distance of about two miles from Lanka which is again 9 miles away from Hojai. He deposes that he attended the Congress election meeting aforesaid. He says that about 1200 to 1500 people attended that meeting. He further deposes that about 95 per cent of the audience were Bengali speaking Hindus. The respondent was introduced to the audience by Idris Ali Fakir, M.L.A. After the introduction, according to the witness, Barooah addressed the gathering thus:

"Earlier Shri Phani Bora, an opposition candidate returned to the Legislative Assembly (I do not remember whether he said Legislative Assembly or Parliament), from this constituency. As a result there was the language disturbance in 1960 and 1972. Indreswar Goswami, who is now the Janata party candidate from this constituency, was the leader of language disturbance of 1972. If you vote for him there will be no safety and security to you."

Addressing the Manipuri section of the audience, the witness further deposes, the respondent said:—

"If you vote for the opposition candidate, your condition will also be the same. Please therefore vote for me and make me successful".

But this is not the petitioner's allegation in the petition. He further says that one Gandhi Bhadra and a few others were with him in the meeting. The witness says that after the meeting he went to the residence of Gandhi Bhadra. A short while after his arrival there, the petitioner also arrived there and he was introduced to the witness. There he saw the petitioner for the first time. In Gandhi

Bhadra's residence he and Gandhi Bhadra reported the speech of Barooah to the petitioner. Gandhi Bhadra has not been examined.

P.W. 15 is admittedly the Secretary of the Janata Party of the Lumding L.A. Constituency and a member of the District Committee of the Nowgong Janata party. He worked for the Janata party in the election in question. He being the resident of Lanka, which was at a distance of 11 miles from Hojai, he was asked in cross-examination as to the purpose of his visit to Hojai. He said that he had a cousin Makan by name at Hojai. He went to visit her as she was suffering from cold and fever. He went to Hojai by the 10.30 morning passenger train. His cousin was married there. He says that she had a number of children but he cannot give the number of the children. He then says that she had one daughter and four sons and that her husband was a Kanungo. When he was asked about his precise relationship with Makan, he says that she was the daughter of the 'Sakhi' (friend) of his father. But curiously enough on arrival at Hojai by train, instead of going to her residence to enquire about her indisposition, he says, he went to the residence of Gandhi Bhadra, a supporter of the Janata party and reached Bhadra's residence at about 12 A.M. and was with him for about 10 minutes. Thereafter, still more strangely, he allegedly went to the aforesaid Congress election meeting at Hojai. After the meeting he again went to the residence of Gandhi Bhadra to pass time as the train was due to arrive at 10.30 P.M., the Congress election meeting have been over after about an hour. It appears he did not at all visit the residence of his 'cousin', Makan, although he is said to have gone to Hojai to enquire about the illness of his cousin. In my opinion he is a procured witness and no reliance can at all be placed on his evidence.

P.W. 29 supports the petitioner's case; but he having left the Congress after the election and newly joined the Janata Party, is a highly partian witness. His evidence needs independent corroboration, which is lacking.

The petitioner was not present in the meeting at Hojai, but he arrived there at about 10 p.m. On that very day and learnt about the speech of Barooah from Sitaram, Jagat Narayan, Sudhir Bose and some others. He deposes that he made a note about the Congress meeting at Hojai in his diary, Ext. P/15. Ext. P/15(7) is the relevant note. But in Ext. P/15(7) there is no mention of any communal speech by the respondent at all. Ext. P/15(7) therefore is worthless.

26. The respondent has examined himself and R.W. 9, Mrs. Barithakur. The respondent admits that he addressed one Congress election meeting at Hojai on February 16. According to him the gathering consisted of about 3000 people consisting of Bengali Hindus Muslims and Hindi speaking people. He was the only speaker in the meeting. He denies the speech attributed to him by Das Gupta (P.W. 29).

R.W. 9 deposes that she presided over the aforesaid Congress election meeting at Hojai. She corroborates the evidence of the respondent. She says that Barooah's speech was similar to his earlier speech at Doboka.

27. The petitioner has not examined any witness from Hojai although he named four including Gandhi Bhadra. They were not partisan witnesses. P.W. 15, whose evidence I have rejected, was an inhabitant of a place 11 miles away from Hojai. In para (3) of Schedule 'I' late Horeswar Goswami, at one time speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly and Late Hem Barua, M.P. and the petitioner have been described as "Janata leaders" who 'were leaders of 'Bongal Kheda Andolan', who "participated actively in the anti-Bengali riots of 1960". But Hareswar Goswami and Hem Barua admittedly died long before the birth of the Janata Party. It is difficult to believe that the respondent would describe them as leaders of the Janata Party.

In para 15(a) the petitioner has alleged that the respondent asked the Bengalis to "move out to west Bengal" but in schedule 'I', the allegation is that the respondent is alleged to have said "Bengali people willing to live in Assam must vote for Congress. He who is not willing to live in Assam has the option not to vote for the Congress". The divergence is material.

In the petition the respondent is alleged to have referred to the 1972 language riot but not in Schedule 'I'; in the petition similar threats are alleged to have been hurled to the Hindusthanis and Marwaris but there is no such allegation in Schedule 'I'. In the petition the incriminating speech constituting corrupt practice is attributed to Indris Ali Fakir, M.L.A. but not in Schedule 'I'. There are other discrepancies as well.

On a consideration of all the evidence on the point, I hold that the petitioner has been unable to establish the allegation of the corrupt practice.

(ii) LUMDING

28. In clause (b) of para 15 read with Schedule 'I' to the petition, the petitioner has alleged that a Congress election meeting was held at Lumding on March 10, 1977 at about 5.30 P.M. at Sahid Maidan. The meeting was attended by about 5 to 6 thousand people. Lumding is a Railway Junction of the N.F. Railway and most of the employees are Bengalis. The petitioner further alleges that there were some refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan. He alleges that the entire Lumding was inhabited by Bengalis, and the respondent took it for granted that the railway workers, who were victimised in the Railway strike, would vote against the Congress. According to the petitioner, the respondent, therefore, intimidated the voters of the area, particularly the refugee settlers, who were small traders, hawkers, and petty shop-keepers. The petitioner has given a gist of the speech of the respondent in schedule 'I' as follows:

"... Just after the defeat of the Congress candidate in the bye-election of 1959 in the Nowgong constituency when opposition candidate got elected large scale anti-Bengali riot broke out in Assam in 1960 where Bengali population of the Nowgong town was the worst sufferer. There was none to protect them as the then opposition MLA did not come out for their protection and similar fate awaits them provided they do not vote for the congress. So the Bengali people willing to live in Assam must vote for the Congress for their own safety....".

The petitioner alleges that the respondent further said that Late Hareswar Goswami and late Hem Barua and the petitioner were the leaders of 'Bongal Kheda Andolan' of 1960 and that the petitioner actively participated in the arson, looting and assault in the anti-Bengali riots of 1960 and 1972. The respondent said that the Bengalis could not afford to vote for such a person as Indreswar Goswami and should vote for the Congress candidate.

It has also been stated in schedule 'I' that after Barooah, Das Gupta (P.W.29) who was the local Congress M.L.A. also addressed the gathering. Das Gupta is a man of Bengali origin. According to the petitioner he addressed the gathering at Lumding thus:

"... If we do not cast our vote in favour of the Respondent No. 1, in favour of the Congress candidate the same fate shall await to us. Our very existence in the state is threatened and there will be no body to protect your safety. As for myself I shall not be able to look after your interest single handedly if such eventuality arises in future. So you should vote for the victory of the Congress candidate....".

The petitioner has stated that in that meeting P.W. 28, Jitesh Chandra Chakravarty, P.W. 30 Biswanath Saha, Sibendru Bikas Choudhury, Bijoy Singh, Saman Dhar, Samesh Malumdar, Tapan Goswami, Prof. Roy, Prof. Barkataki, and Prof. Saikia, of Lumding College amongst others, were present. The petitioner came to know about the meeting and the speech of the respondent from P.W. 28 when he visited Lumding on 13-3-1977. The petitioner has alleged that the electors of Lumding, who would have voted for the petitioner, were greatly shaken and as such could not dare to come out openly in support of the petitioner.

29. In his written statement the respondent has denied the petitioner's allegations. He has averred that Late Hareswar Goswami and Hem Barua were his political colleagues and it is inconceivable that he would make such allegations against them.

30. In support of the charge of corrupt practice at Lumding the petitioner has examined three witnesses, namely P.Ws 28, 29 and 30.

P.W. 28, Jitesh Chandra Chakravarty, is a retired Railway employee of the Bengali community. He lives at Lumding. He deposes that the majority of the population of the Lumding are Bengali speaking Hindus. On 10th of March at about 5 or 5.15 P.M. a Congress election meeting was held at Shahid Maidan at Lumding. About 1000 or 1500 people attended the meeting. The meeting was addressed by the local M.L.A. (P.W. 29) and the respondent. According to P.W. 28 the respondent said that he was a Congress candidate and that although at that time Congress was not so popular he "knew the art of winning election....". After the election you will see that congress has won the election".

P.W. 28 has further deposed that the respondent said that whenever an opposition candidate was returned from any constituency, dire consequences followed; for example, Barooah is reported to have said, in 1959 Assembly Election, Nowgong returned an opposition candidate and the result was 1960 anti-Bengali riot and that for all the anti-Bengali riots in Assam the persons responsible were late Hareswar Goswami, Late Hem Barua and the petitioner P.W. 28 further deposes that Barooah further said:

"If the people of Lumding consisting a Majority Bengali speaking people, do not return the Congress candidate, there might follow linguistic disturbance, Indreswar Goswami is a Brahmin, I polish my shoes with the sacred threads of such Brahmins."

He admits that during the election he worked for the Janata party and that now he is a member of the District Committee of the Nowgong Janata Party itself. He says that he tried to inform the Janata party office at Nowgong by trunk call from a telephone of Radha Cinema at Lumding. No document has been produced to show that in fact he had the telephone call. The witness even cannot say whether the call was ordinary or urgent. He says that he did not pay for the call, nor does he know the cost of the call. The last sentence of the speech attributed to the respondent is not the petitioner's case. It appears to be a figment of the imagination of this witness. The speech attributed to the respondent in the election petition and the speech attributed to him by P.W. 28 are not identical. No reliance, therefore, can be placed on the evidence of this witness.

P.W. 30, Biswanath Saha, is a student. He says that he attended the aforesaid Congress election meeting. He deposes that at the beginning Barooah referred to the good deeds done by the Congress Government and that it brought independence of the country. But during the course of his speech he became irritated and referred to the communal riots of 1960 and 1972 and asked the people to cast their votes for the Congress, "else, he said, 1960 and 1972 might be repeated". He further says that Das Gupta (P.W. 29) "merely asked the people to cast their votes for the Congress" thus contradicting the petitioner's case. In cross-examination the witness says that he took note of the speech of Barooah on a blank-sheet of paper but he has been unable to produce the piece of paper, which was a contemporaneous document.

P.W. 29 deposes that Barooah repeated at Lumding his speech at Hojai referring to anti-Bengali riots and the persons responsible for them. He says that in the meeting he simply offered vote of thanks and thereby contradicted the petitioner's case in the election petition that P.W. 29 also delivered a speech asking the people to cast their votes for the Congress candidate on pain that if they did not, anti-Bengali riots might ensue and that he would not be in a position to protect them in such an eventuality. In the petition, the petitioner alleged corrupt practice against him also. P.W. 29 belies the petitioner's case in the petition and in Schedule 'I'. It is highly in the interest of P.W. 29 to support the petitioner in order to save himself. It is unsafe therefore to place reliance on P.W. 29.

31. Further in the election petition, the petitioner mentioned the names of five persons and 'others' as the source of his information, while in schedule 'I' he has mentioned 10 names and 'others' as the source and among them 3 were professors of the local College, but they have not been

examined. In his evidence P.W. 1 has omitted to mention the name of P.W. 29 as delivering a speech, while in schedule 'J', the petitioner attributed an incriminating speech to P.W. 29. P.W. 30 does not support P.W. 28 in the alleged speech attributed to the Respondent. P.W. 28 introduces an entirely a new story when he attributes an abominable utterance to Barooah, namely, "Indreswar Goswami is a Brahmin, I polish my shoes with the sacred threads of such Brahmins."

32. The respondent has examined himself and R.W. 9. The respondent admits that he addressed the Congress election meeting held at Lumding. The meeting was attended by Bengalis, Assamese, Punjabis and a few Marwaris. He says that the tenor of his speech at Lumding was the same as any other place, lying particular emphasis on socialism, national unity and productivity. He denies that he made any reference to the petitioner or that he held out any threat of linguistic disturbance if the Bengalis did not cast vote for him. He stoutly denies the speech attributed to him by P.W. 28, Jibesh Chandra Chakravarty.

R.W. 9 who presided over the meeting at Lumding supports the respondent.

33. On a consideration of the entire evidence on this charge, it has to be held that the allegation of the corrupt practice has not been established.

D. CORRUPT PRACTICE UNDER SECTION 123(3) and (3A) OF THE R.P. ACT.

34. The petitioner has alleged that the respondent and several of his colleagues with "the knowledge, connivance and consent of the petitioner and/or his election agent, have committed corrupt practices under sub-sections (3) and (3A) of section 123 of the R.P. Act, inter alia, at Doboka, Gopalnagar, Nowgong Sports Field, Bhuragaon, Tengaouri, Jamunaguri, Odali Tinali, and Morajhar.

(i) DOBOKA

35. The petitioner in Schedule 'A' to the election petition has alleged that a congress election meeting was held in the Doboka Mandal Bazar at about 2 P.M. on February 16, 1977. The meeting was addressed by Shri Bedabrata Barua, the then Union Deputy Minister, Md. Idris, Shri Hiteswar Saikia, both then Ministers, Assam, Mrs. Barthakur, President, D.C.C., Nowgong; Md. Idris Ali Fakir, M.I.A., and Mukut Sarma, secretary, D.C.C., Nowgong. The gathering consisted of about 300 to 400 people. According to the petitioner the meeting was originally scheduled to be held in the premises of the Doboka H.F. School, but as there was a poor gathering there the venue of the meeting was shifted to the Mandal Bazar of Doboka to attract a larger audience as it was near to the bazar. The meeting was addressed by the respondent in a language, "which is extremely communal in contents". It has been quoted in para (2) of Schedule 'A' of the petition as follows:-

"Muslim brothers, today there is life and death question before you. You belong to the minority community. For the last long 30 years the Indian National Congress is taking particular care of your community, and this has been done overcoming the serious difficulties created by the different opposition parties. Today at the critical period of the country, the subversive communal political parties have united together only to mislead you. They are before you in the guise of Janata Party. The so-called Janata Party's aim is not to serve the common people, particularly the minority community; their aim is to dislodge the secular Congress from power and to establish a Hinduraj and to destroy the unity of the Indian people. So you should think if Janata Party gets power, what will be your position? Moreover they will interfere with your religion, social customs and would make Mass-scale conversion and you will not be able to live peacefully. At present, I am looking after the interest of the Muslim Community."

The petitioner has alleged in para 3 of Schedule 'A' that he himself attended the meeting along with his 'party comrades', namely, P.W. 21, Sattar Mia P.W. 16, Abdul Matlib Patowari, Akkas Ali and a few others who had arrived there to attend their own election meeting scheduled to be held at 3.30 P.M. and heard the speech. It has also been alleged that subsequent to the meeting the petitioner met one Fakrul Islam, son of a

teacher of the local High School, and he also fully confirmed that the respondent took recourse to extreme communal propaganda to influence the Muslim voters of that area. It has also been alleged that Fakrul Islam wrote an article styled "Sixth parliamentary Election and the Muslim community in Assam", which was published in the April 13 issue of Saptahik Nilachal.

36. The respondent in his written statement has denied the charge of corrupt practice.

37. In support of this charge, the petitioner has examined himself as P.W. 1, P.W. 16 Md. Abdul Matlib Patowari, and P.W. 21 Sattar Mia. The petitioner in his evidence has given the purport of the speech of the respondent as follows:

"Muslim brethren, for the last 30 years the Congress has been safeguarding the interests of the Muslim in spite of the oppositions by the opposition parties. The Congress believe in secularism. There is a party now called the Janata Party. Janata Party means Jana Sangha, Jana Sangha means R.S.S. If the Janata Party comes to power it will not be possible for the Muslims to protect their religious rights, and even to say their 'Namaz', as the object of the R.S.S. is to establish a Hindu Raj in India. If the Janata Party comes to power Hindu Raj will be established in India and there will be large scale conversion of Muslims into Hindu. Therefore request you not to cast your votes for the Janata candidate but to cast your votes to me so that your rights and interest may be protected."

P.W. 16, Md. Abdul Matlib Patowari, gives the gist of the speech of Barooah as follows:

"Muslim brethren, you are a minority community. You are at a critical juncture in this election. A party called Janata party is fighting the election on various pretexts misleading the people. If the Janata Party comes to power they will establish Hinduraj in India. They are trying to oust the congress which is fighting for socialism and secularism. If this party comes to power there will be no end of your miseries. You will not be able to perform and preserve your religious rights. I have been fighting for the cause of the Muslims and will be fighting for it. Please therefore vote for me and safeguard your interests."

According to the witness, Barooah further said:

"Janata party contains Jana Sangh. To vote for the Janata means voting for the Jana Sangha; and to vote for Janata means destroying the unity of India and establishment of Hindu Rashtra in India."

P.W. 16, however, contradicting the petitioner, says that he was not a "party comrade" of the petitioner along with Akkas Ali and Sattar Mia and that it would not be true, rather it would be wrong, on the part of the petitioner to call the witness one of his party comrades. The petitioner, however, in the election petition, described P.Ws 16 and 21 as his party comrades in para 3 of schedule 'A' P.W. 16 has given the respondent's speech from his memory.

P.W. 21, Sattar Mia, is illiterate. He deposes that he does not remember the date of the congress election meeting at Doboka, but "it was Siva-ratri day". Although he is Muslim, he says he knows it to be Siva-ratri day "as some of my neighbours are Hindus". He deposes that at beginning of the meeting "Mrs. Usha Borthakur announced that a Minister had come and the people should gather there. "It was not the petitioner's case that a Minister attended that meeting. He, albeit an illiterate person, has given a summary of the alleged speech of the respondent as follows:

"Muslim brothers, the congress is 30 years old. It has so long been serving the Muslims. The Janata is three days old. Further it consists of Jana Sangh. So if the Janata party comes to power you know what will be your fate. The Jana Sangh has so long been trying to establish Hindu raj. It has now merged in Janata party. So if it comes to power you decide what they will do. In that case they will stop performance of your religious rites and also the 'Qurbani of Dumbas' etc. You will not be in a position to pursue your religious rights according to your own desire.

So please vote for the congress."

P.W. 21 however, admits contradicting P.W. 16, that he is a member of the Janata Party although he says that he did not work for the petitioner in the election and further contradicting the petitioner says that "the petitioner was not my co-worker in the election." As he said that he remembered about the congress election meeting as it was held on a Sivaratra day, he was asked in cross-examination whether he had any idea of the Swaraswati Puja. He says that he has none. He does not understand what R.S.S. is, but he says he has heard the name of Janata Party.

38. The respondent has examined himself and R.W. 9, Mrs. Barthakur. The respondent admits that he addressed the congress election meeting at Doboka on the 16th of February, but he says he addressed it on the basis of the Congress election manifesto, particularly dwelling on economic social equality, democracy, secularism, equal rights to all religious communities, non-alignment and the like. He denies that he addressed the gathering or any section of it on the ground of religion or community. He denies the speech attributed to him by the petitioner.

R. W. 9 deposes that she presided over the meeting at Doboka. She gives in her evidence the substance of the speech of Barooah in the Doboka meeting. According to her Barooah told the gathering that the constituency was so long returning only the Congress candidate and this time also he hoped that it would return a Congress candidate particularly remembering the services rendered to them by the Congress so long. She further says that Barooah spoke on socialism, secularism and democracy particularly dwelling on the unity of the country.

39. Admittedly there were disinterested "important local people" such as Akbar Ali, Nitya Gopal Aich, Korban Ali Patwari, Nias Ali Ahmed present in the meeting. They have not been examined by the petitioner; nor Fakhrul Islam, who allegedly "confirmed" the "extreme communal propaganda", has been examined. No reasons for their non-examination have been offered. The speeches attributed to the respondent by the witnesses are discrepant. They also differ from the speech quoted in Schedule 'A'. In his deposition the petitioner says, "The quotation of the speech given at clause (2) of Schedule A is not verbatim speech of the respondent No. 1 but it is as accurate a summary of his speech as could possibly have been recorded. I myself made the summary when the speech was in progress and I was listening to it. The summary was taken on a piece of paper." He says he handed over the piece of paper to his counsel. But it has not been proved. It was an important contemporaneous document that allegedly contained the earliest version of the speech. The inference is that the piece of paper did not contain the speech attributed to the respondent.

Further the speech of the respondent was reported to be tape-recorded. The tape-record has not been proved and the explanation offered for its non-production is not convincing.

It must, therefore, be held that the charge of the corrupt practice has not been satisfactorily established.

(ii) NOWGONG SPORTS MAIDAN

40. In Schedule 'F' of the election petition petitioner has alleged that on March 12, 1977 at about 2.30 P.M. a Congress election meeting was held in the Sports Maidan, otherwise known as Jubilee field, in the Nowgong town. The meeting was attended, amongst others, by the respondent, Maulana Asad Madani (hereinafter 'Maulana Madani') Shri Bedaprata Barua, the then Union Deputy Minister Shri Abu Sama, President, Nowgong District Jamiat-E-Ulema-Hind, Mrs. Usha Barthakur, President, Nowgong, D.C.C., Shri Lila Kotoki, Election Agent of the respondent, and Shri Lakhi Prasad Goswami, Ex-Minister, Assam. The meeting was addressed first by Maulana Madani. The petitioner has quoted in Schedule 'F' the speech of Maulana Madani as follows :—

"... I have taken this opportunity to caution the Muslims of Assam particularly. Janata Party is in fact a party of Jana Sangh in camouflage. Jana Sangha's cadres are all from R.S.S. and R.S.S. believes in Hinduraj. Once you elect a Janata party candidate, you must feel the consequences of Hinduraj. Janata Party is a party dominated by Brahmins.

I don't mean that the Janata Party is dominated by Brahmins of Assam, or Bengal or Rajasthan but it is a party dominated by Brahmins of Maharashtra; the non-Brahmins have no place in Janataraj. So you must see that Janata Party candidate gets defeated in the hand of the Congress candidate. It is for the interest of Muslims as well as Hindus to cast their votes in favour of Respondent No. 1. You must realise that your Baruaji is now the topmost leader of India and his reputation as a great leader has been recognised even by the big foreign countries. He has brought glory to Assam.

You may have more glory through him. Muslims particularly can safely rely on him for their protection and safeguard."

After him, according to the petitioner, the respondent addressed the gathering. The petitioner also has quoted his speech in the Schedule 'F' as follows :

"... You have listened to Madani Saheb. He is correct when he says that Janata Party is dominated by Jana Sangh and RSS who wants to establish Hindu Raj. If you look at the composition of that party you will find that it is dominated by Brahmins. The secular character attained by the Congress would be lost in the hands of Janata. Religious minorities have reasonable ground of apprehension and they must elect someone who fought for them. Non-Muslims should also be cautious about domination by Hindu communalists."

41. The meeting, according to the petitioner, was attended by several thousands of people including Shri Dwijendra Mohan Goswami, Advocate, Bhubaneswar Goswami (P.W. 7), Murali Agarwala, Kamakhya Bhattacharyya, Mahesh Das, Advocate, Sarafuddin Ahmed, Advocate, Mitradab Bhuyan, Nandalal Saha, Bacha Prasad Singh, Haradutta Chouban, Sailesh Ghose, Prof. Tagor Bora, A. Musabbir Chowdhuri, Advocate, Bhadra Hazarika, and Prafulla Roy. The petitioner met the above mentioned persons in the same night (12-3-77) and came to know about the speeches. According to the petitioner a brief report of the meeting was published in the *Dainik Asom* dated 14-3-77. He has given an English translation of the said report as Annexure 7(a) to Schedule 'F' of the petition.

42. The respondent in his written statement has denied the allegations of corrupt practice.

43. In support of this charge the petitioner has examined P.W. 8, Md. Abu Sama, P.W. 9, Pampa Kanta Bora, P.W. 7 Bhubaneswar Goswami, P.W. 10, Kirtinath Hazarika, P.W. 12, Bishnu Ram Tamuly, and P.W. 13 Bacha Prasad Singh.

P.W. 8 gives the substance of the speech of Maulana Madani as follows :

"The Muslims of India today are in a crucial time of history. They are to cast their votes in this election after due and cool deliberations. A party called Janata Party has now cropped up. Janata party means the Jana Sangha and Jana Sangha means the R.S.S. The object of the R.S.S. is to establish Hindu Raj in India. If the Janata Party come to power, the Muslims will not be in a position to perform their religious rites. They will stop cow slaughter. In fact cow slaughters have already been stopped in several States. The Muslims will not be allowed to perform their Namaz. In such a situation the Muslims have no other alternative than to cast their votes for the Congress."

According to him, after Maulana Madani, the respondent addressed the gathering as follows :

"You have listened to the speech of Maulana Madani. I have all along been working for the interests of the Muslims. I therefore request you to cast your votes for the Congress."

According to this witness (P.W. 8) the respondent said that the Janata Party was not a party at all. It was a benami

party of the Jana Sangha. He says that in the election in question he worked for the Congress candidate and in that connection he had to tour different parts of the constituency. According to him, as a result of the speeches communal tension was created. He says that he told the petitioner that after the speeches of the respondent and Maulana Madani at Nowgong he had no hope of success in the election.

P.W. 7, Bhubaneswar Goswami was a Registrar of this Court. He retired in 1975. Since then he has been practising in the District Courts at Nowgong. Admittedly he worked against the Congress in the election and supported the petitioner "heart and soul". He was elected President of the Nowgong Ad-hoc Janata party on April 20, 1977. He also admittedly attended a meeting organised by R.S.S. at Sahid Bhawan at Nowgong and addressed it; he is a 'sympathiser' of the R.S.S. and worked for it. He has attributed the following speech to Maulana Madani in the Congress election meeting at Jubilee Maidan, Nowgong :

"Janata party is no party. Janata party means Jana Sangha. Jana Sangha is merely the wing of the R.S.S. R.S.S. is dominated by Brahmins—not by the Brahmins of Assam, not by the Brahmins of Bengal, not by the Brahmins of any other part of India, but by the Brahmins of Maharashtra and more particularly by the Kerari Brahmins. So if the Janata party comes to power there will be no security of the Muslims of India. In fact there will be no security to any people in India except the Hindus."

According to this witness, after Maulana Madani the respondent spoke. He attributed the following speech to the respondent :

"You have heard the speech of Maulana Madani Sahab. He has said that Janata party means Jana Sangha and Jana Sangha means the R.S.S. If the Janata party comes to power the Muslims of India will have no place in India. The Hindus and Muslims unitedly fought for the independence of the country and because of that united front we got independence. The Janata party now wants to break that unity and is going to make a Hindu Raj in India."

This witness deposes that on hearing the speech of the respondent he was disgusted and left the meeting. He says that Maulana Madani spoke in Urdu mixed with Hindi. Ext. R/3(1), which is an Urdu passage, was read out to the witness but he has "not properly understood the passage". He has admitted that R.S.S. is not a force in Assam. He has also admitted that Mukut Sarma, General Secretary of the Nowgong D.C.C., Liladhar Kotoki, the Election Agent of the respondent, as well as he himself are Brahmins.

P.W. 9, Puspa Kanta Bora is a teacher of the Haibargaon High School, which is a Government High School. He deposes that while returning home from his School he saw the respondent addressing the Congress election meeting held in the Jubilee Maidan of Nowgong. He attributes the following speech to the respondent :

"You have already heard the speech of Maulana Madani. The Janata party is not a real party. It is a conglomeration of different parties led by the Jana Sangha. This Janata party cannot last long. The parties have combined only to oust Congress and Indira Gandhi. If this party comes to power the Muslims would not be allowed even to perform their Namaz in Mosques."

This witness deposed in Court on 18th January, 1978. In cross-examination he admitted that he had not received the summons of this Court through proper channel and that he came to depose in Court without the permission of the school authorities. He says that such permission was not necessary as the school was closed that day (18th January, 1978) on account of 'Silpi Divas'. The respondent has proved an application, Ext. R/15, filed by the witness before the Headmaster for leave from the school for 18th January, 1978. Ext. R/15 clearly shows that 18th January, 1978 was not a holiday as deposed to by the witness but a working day and he has told a lie when he said that leave was not necessary as the school was closed. He is unworthy of any credit.

P.W. 13, Bacha Prasad Singh, is also a teacher. He says that he also attended the Congress election meeting aforesaid. He has attributed the following speech to Maulana Madani :

"I want to tell the Muslims in particular that Janata party consists of the Jana Sangh and the RSS who want to establish Hindu Raj in India, which the Muslims do not want. The RSS again is a party of the Brahmins."

At that time, he says, the respondent whispered something to Maulana Madani when the latter said :

"When I say Brahmins, I do not mean the Brahmins of Assam or of Bengal But I mean the Brahmins of Maharashtra. Therefore I ask you to cast your votes for the Congress and not to the Janata party as in case you vote for the Janata party, Brahmin-raj would be established."

Re corrected his evidence saying that by 'Brahman-raj' he meant 'Hindu-raj'.

After Maulana Madani, according to the witness, the respondent spoke in the meeting. He has attributed the following speech to the respondent :

"You have heard the speech of Madani Sahab. What he has said is true. If you vote for the Janata party, Hindu raj would be established. If you want to safeguard your own lives and interests, please vote for the Congress."

The witness in cross-examination has stated that the speech he has attributed to Maulana Madani is "the sum and substance" of his entire speech, "which, it is difficult to know whether the sum and substance" is a correct one.

P.W. 13 is not an Assamese and admittedly knows very little Assamese. Admittedly the respondent spoke in Assamese. P.W. 13 also admits that he does not know reading and writing of Urdu but he says he understand it. Paras 7 to 9 of Ext. R/4, which is a copy of the Congress Manifesto in Urdu, were read out to this witness, but he says that he does not fully understand the passages and that he has understood only a little of it. In such a situation his "sum and substance" of the speeches of Madani and Barooah is not dependable.

P.W. 10 is Kirtinath Hazarika, Editor, Dainik Asom. He deposes that the news as per Ext. p/18(1) was received by telegram from the paper's Correspondent, P.W. 12 stationed at Lanka in the district of Nowgong. But P.W. 12 contradicts him when he says that he did not send any report of the Congress election meeting at Nowgong. The originals of Exts. p/18(1) and p/18(2) could not be proved as they are said to be untraceable in the press. P.W. 10 says that one Mrs. Lilawati Barkakati was the Dainik Asom's correspondent at Nowgong from whom, he says, he did not receive any report of the news about the Congress election meeting at Nowgong. Mrs. Lilawati Barkakati has not been examined. P.W. 10 does not know who delivered the news of Ext. p/18(2), but it was received, he says, from the Janata party office at Gauhati. The author or authors of Exts. p/18(1) and p/18(2) have not been examined. So they contain hearsay and are worthless.

44. The respondent has examined himself. R.H. 4—Shri Mukut Sarma. R.H. 6—Maulana Madani and R.W. 9 Mrs. Barthakur in support of his denials.

The respondent admits that he addressed the Congress election meeting held at Jubilee Maidan in the Nowgong town on March 12, 1977. He says that it was a big gathering consisting of Assamese and Bengali Hindus, Muslims, and Hindi speaking people from Bihar and other places. He says that the tenor of his speech was that since 1952 to 1971 the Nowgong L. A. Constituency was returning Congress candidates except on two occasions when Shri Phani Bora, a C.P.I. candidate, was returned in the bye-election of 1959 and in the general election of 1967. He further deposes that even in the last Assembly Election of 1978, the Congress candidate was returned from the Nowgong L. A. constituency and the petitioner, who contested as a Janata party candidate, was defeated. He says that R.W. 6 did not say that the Janata Party was a conglomeration of different parties and that it should not be entrusted with the future of the country. He further says that the Maulana (R.W. 6) did not make any

mention of the R.S.S., Jana Sanghs or the Brahmins. The speech attributed to R.W. 6 by P.W. 7, Bhubaneswar Goswami is denied by the respondent. He denies that he said that if the Janata party came to power Hindu Raj would be established in India.

He denies the speech attributed to him by P.W. 7. He also denies the speech attributed to him by P.W. 9, Pusp Kanta Bora. He says that he explained to the audience the Congress ideology as ingrained in the Congress election manifesto. But he admits that he said that the Janata party was a desperate group of parties with conflicting ideologies.

R.W. 6 admits that he attended and addressed the aforesaid Nowgong meeting along with the respondent. He says that he spoke in the meeting about developmental and other works done by the Congress for the people. He denies that he said that the Janata party was a party dominated by Jana Sangha, which again was dominated by the R.S.S. that was constituted of the Brahmins of Maharashtra and that if Janata party came to power there would be no security for the Muslims or any other people except the Hindus. He says that his speech was published in Al Zamiet, which was the official organ of the Jamayet E Uloma E Hind, in its issue of March 13. The paper is published from Delhi. He says that the speech was published while he was still in Assam. He has proved Ext. R/37, a copy of the issue of Al Zamiet dated March 13, 1977 and Ext. R/37(1) is the relevant press report of his speech. Ext. R/37(1) is hearsay as the reporter has not been examined. He denies the speech attributed to him by P.W. 7.

R.W. 4, Mukut Sarma, was the General Secretary of the Nowgong D.C.C. at the time of the parliamentary election in question, and Advocate of the Nowgong Bar. He says he attended that meeting. He denies that at the relevant time Abu Sama was the Vice-President of the Nowgong D.C.C. He says that there were two Vice-Presidents of the D.C.C. and that they were Jonab Ali and Kiron Bora.

R.W. 9, Mrs. Usha Barthakur, also admits that she attended and presided over the Congress election meeting at Nowgong. She says that Maulana Madani spoke in Urdu and taught she understood of the speech of Maulana Madani, he laid emphasis on the unity of the country and requested the Hindus and Muslims to work unitedly for the progress of the country. With regard to the speech of the respondent she says that the respondent endorsed the speech of Maulana Madani and requested the people to work unitedly for the good of the country. She denies the speeches attributed to Maulana Madani and the respondent by P.W. 7.

45. Be the evidence of the respondent and R.Ws 6, 7, and 4 as it may, a perusal of the speeches attributed to Maulana Madani by P.Ws 7, 8, 9 and 13 are so divergent inter se and different from the speech attributed to the Maulana in Schedule 'F' that it is difficult to depend on their evidence with regard to the correctness of the speech of Maulana Madani. Further Madani Sahab admittedly spoke in high flown Urdu which was not properly understood by the witnesses. Similarly the speeches attributed to the respondent by the said witnesses is divergent inter se differ from the one mentioned in Schedule 'F'. I am therefore unable to accept their evidence as proof of the respondent's and Maulana Madani's speeches constituting corrupt practice.

46. Further, Ext. p/17 is a report dated 12-3-77 of the speeches of Barooah and Madani in the Nowgong meeting sent by one Jyotindra Mohan Goswami and one Mohesh Das, Advocate. It is a contemporaneous document written on the day of the meeting itself. But none of the two signatories has been examined. Nor is there any mention of Ext. p/17 in the election petition or in Schedule 'F' Ext. p/17 therefore, to say the least, is worthless.

47. On a consideration of the entire evidence, I hold that the petitioner has failed to establish the allegations of this corrupt practice.

(iii) GOPALNAGAR

48. In Schedule 'E' of the election petition the petitioner has alleged that a Congress election meeting was held in Jamia Islamia Jalalla Madrassa at Gopalnagar at 12 noon in

March 12. "Speeches of worst type of communal propaganda were made in this meeting. The meeting was attended by the members of the Muslim community only". According to the petitioner about a thousand people, all belonging to the Muslim community, attended the meeting. Amongst the Congress leaders, the respondent, Maulana Madani, Md. Abu Sama, Maulana Ragbi attended the meeting. The speech of Maulana Madani, as quoted in Schedule 'E' to the election petition, is as follows:

".....this election will decide the future of Indian Muslims. If they fail to act correctly, they will either be exterminated or they shall be converted to Hinduism. Janata party has challenged the Congress and have dared to set up a candidate against the All India Congress President, Debakanta Barooahji. Who are those Janata people? They are Jana Sangha, and you know Jana Sangha is composed of RSS elements. These RSS people are determined to establish Hinduraj in India. You will forfeit your right to pray Namaz, you will not be allowed to slaughter a cow even on religious occasions. They have already been successful in banning cow-slaughter in some States. Once Janata Govt. is established you'll find forcible large scale conversion to Hinduism shall start and beware of the coming danger. It is the Congress and Congress alone which can protect the Muslims. He is therefore in our own interest that we all cast our vote for Congress. You are fortunate that Congress President is asking your vote.....".

After him, it has been alleged, the respondent repeated the speech of Maulana Madani, but "in a little milder form." According to the petitioner the respondent said:—

"Congress believes in secularism but Janata party has challenged the said concept. They are out to establish Jana Sangharaj which means a Hinduraj. Establishment of Hinduraj has some consequences. All non-Hindus, particularly the Muslims, shall have to choose whether they would allow themselves to be converted to Hinduism and forsake their religion and customs or shall migrate to Pakistan or Bangladesh which is a Muslim Bengal only. If they want to avoid that misery they must vote for congress they have no other way out. They must go out in batches amongst the Muslims in the distant villages and tell them about the impending danger of the entire community."

After the respondent, according to the petitioner, Maulana Ragbi addressed the gathering as follows:

".....Muslim must prepare themselves for a Jihad. They must not forget the killings of thousands of muslim at Ahmedabad and Viwandi. If the Janata party wins the election, Muslims shall have to face the same consequences. So they must make a proper choice now by casting their votes in favour of Congress candidate."

49. The respondent in his written statement has denied the allegations of corrupt practice.

50. In support of this charge the petitioner has examined P.W. 8, Md. Abu Sharma and P.W. 22, Abdul Manaf. The petitioner had no personal knowledge of the allegations.

P.W. 8 deposes that he attended the Congress election meeting at Gopalnagar at about 11.30 A.M. This meeting was addressed by Maulana Madani, the respondent, and Maulana Ragbi. The tenor of the speeches of Madani and the respondent was the same as in the Sports Maldan at Nowgong. According to this witness Maulana Ragbi offered vote of thanks and in giving thanks he said:

"You have heard the speeches of Maulana Madani Sahab and Barooah. If the Janata party comes to power there will be no place for the Muslims and their religion in India. You already know about the communal riots at Viwandi and Ahmedabad. It is our luck that Shri Barooah has become our candidate. He has always been serving for the Muslims."

I therefore request you to cast your votes for him."

In cross-examination he (P.W. 8) denies that he was expelled from the Congress on April 13, 1977 for anti-party activities. According to him he resigned from the Congress. He says he does not remember to have received any show cause notice from the President, D.C.C., Nowgong, nor does he remember if he sent any reply to such a notice. He admits that a news item about his expulsion from the Congress was published in the Dainik Asom, but he did not send any rejoinder to the aforesaid news as he did not think it necessary, he having already resigned. He says that the news of his resignation was also published in several news papers including Dainik Asom. But the Dainik Asom showing the publication of his resignation has not been proved. There is therefore no doubt that he was expelled from the Congress. Admittedly he joined the Janata party in May, 1977. At the time of deposition he is a member of the Executive Committee of the Nowgong Janata party. So he is an interested witness. He admits that he cannot read or write Urdu. He says that Maulana Madani spoke in Urdu mixed with simple Hindi. He admits that he does not understand high flown Urdu, but he understands simple Urdu. A Urdu passage (Ext. R/3(1)) was read over the witness. He says that he has understood a little of the passage but not fully. But he has been unable to produce a single word from the passage read over to him. His evidence with regard to the alleged speech of Maulana Madani, therefore, is not dependable.

P.W. 22, Abdul Manaf, also deposes on this charge. According to him Maulana Madani spoke as follows :—

"This election will decide the future of the Muslims of India. If the Janata party comes to power performance of Muslim rights will be stopped. In fact cow slaughter has already been stopped in several places. And what is that party that is fighting against the Congress? It is the Janata party. Janata party means Jana Sangha. If the Janata party comes to power Hindu Rashtra would be established. You are therefore to decide carefully and cast your votes to the Congress after the due deliberation."

The speeches attributed to the respondent by P.Ws. 8 and 22 are dissimilar.

P.W. 22 reproduces the speech of Barooah as follows :

"You have heard the speech of Maulana Madani. Wherefrom has the Janata party come? It has come from the Jana Sangha. If the Janata party comes to power you will have to leave for Pakistan. So please vote for the Congress, spread to the villages and tell the Musalmans to cast their votes for the Congress candidate for their own protection."

According to P.W. 22, Maulana Ragbi also addressed the gathering. Maulana Ragbi, according to the witness, endorsed the speech of Maulana Madani and said :

"Thousands of Muslims were killed in Allahabad and Viwandi. If you do not vote for the Congress you will have to meet the same fate. . . . If by chance the Janata party wins the election the Muslims must be ready for Jihad."

This witness has substituted Allahabad for Ahmedabad as deposed to by P.W. 8. P.W. 22 says that at about 6 P.M. he went to the Janata party office at Hojai and reported to the petitioner about the speeches made at Goalnagar. He says that he did not work for the Janata party in the election thereby contradicting the petitioner who stated in Schedule 'E' describing him (P.W. 22) as a Janata party worker. It was also stated in Schedule 'E' that the speeches were tape recorded, but the alleged tape records have not been produced and the explanation offered for its non-production is not satisfactory. He admits that he did not report to anybody in Gopalnagar about the speeches.

51. The respondent has examined himself. R.W. 5, Ragbi, and R.W. 6, Maulana Madani, to prove the denials. The respondent admits that he addressed the Congress election meeting held at Gopalnagar on March 12. He also admits that R.W. 6 also addressed the gathering. He says that Maulana Ragbi (R.W. 5) did not deliver any formal speech

but spoke a few words by way of offering thanks to the speakers and the audience. According to the respondent the gathering consisted of Hindus, Muslims, Assamese Hindus as well as Bengali Hindus and Manipuris. He denies the petitioner's allegation that he (respondent) told the Muslim section of the audience that if they did not vote for the Congress they would have to leave for Pakistan. He also says that he solicited votes from the people saying that he had been elected to the Lok Sabha from the constituency since 1952 and draw the attention of the people to the developments done in the areas by him, particularly as the Education Minister of Assam. According to him R.W. 6 dwelt on communal unity of the country and the progress made by the country during the Congress regime.

R.W. 6 also admits that he attended and addressed the congress election meeting at Gopalnagar. He denies that he spoke anything about the R.S.S. or about banning of cow slaughter and recitation of the Quran and the like, if the Janata Government came to power. He also denies that he told the audience that the cow slaughter had been banned in some places or that if the Janata party came to power Hindu Raj would be established in the country. In other words he denies the entire speech attributed to him by the petitioner in his election petition. He also denies that the respondent or R.W. 5 delivered any communal speech at Gopalnagar. The evidence of R.W. 5 is also to the same effect.

52. The speeches attributed to the respondent by P.Ws. 8 and 22 are not identical; similarly, speeches attributed to Maulana Madani and Maulana Ragbi by P.Ws. 8 and 22 are also not identical. P.W. 22 speaks about Jihad and Allahabad, while the petitioner did not mention about Jihad and Allahabad in Schedule 'E'. From the evidence, Gopalnagar meeting appears to have had a gathering of mixed population. The speeches attributed to the speakers appear to be unlikely.

53. In the circumstances, therefore, it must be held that the petitioner has failed to establish the allegations of this corrupt practice either by any credible evidence.

(iv) BHURAGAON.

54. The petitioner in Schedule 'G' of the election petition has alleged that a congress election meeting was held at Bhuragaon High School compound at about 2 P.M. on March 16, 1977. That meeting was attended, amongst others, by the respondent and Abdul Kasem, M.L.A. of the Lahorighat L. A. constituency and President of the Morigaon D.G.C. It was a large gathering consisting of 85 per cent Muslim electors. First Abdul Kasem spoke in the meeting. His alleged speech has been quoted in schedule 'G' as follows :

"Moselman, beware. Hindu communalists have combined in Janata to establish Hindu Raj. You must know what is meant by Hinduraj. Your Namaj will be stopped, Koran will be prescribed, Mosques will be converted into temples, Korbani and cow slaughter on which you were feasting will be banned and ultimately within a period of 25 years, there would not be any Muslim in India either they will be forcibly converted or driven out to Bangladesh or Pakistan. So think over this matter seriously. Congress can only save the Muslim minorities and none else. You are fortunate that the All India President of the Congress is seeking your vote. So to protect your own community's interest you must vote for Congress. . . ."

The further allegation is that the meeting was also addressed by the respondent. The petitioner has alleged that the respondent whole heartedly endorsed the speech of Abdul Kasem and said :

"Congress can only protect the interest of the Muslims. Janata party is trying to establish Hindu Raj as such they should vote for him. . . ."

The petitioner alleges that there were some Bengali Speaking Hindus who had migrated from the erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). Turning to them the respondent is alleged to have said :

"You are living in Assam and Assam's interest can only be served if you vote for Congress. To vote against Congress would mean you are acting against the

interest of Assam. You must note that Muslims have identified with the Congress as Congress only can save them from the danger of Hinduraj. You must follow the Muslims of Lahorighat constituency and cast your vote accordingly in favour of Respondent No. 1."

The petitioner has further alleged that hearing the speeches, the Bengali speaking electors, who were working for the petitioner, became quite panicky and declined to work for him.

55. The respondent in his written statement has denied the allegations.

56. To prove the charge of this corrupt practice the petitioner has examined only one witness, P.W. 23, Abdul Jalil. He is an unemployed graduate aged 30 years. His evidence is that he attended the aforesaid congress election meeting. According to him about 2000 people attended the gathering. The audience consisted of people of different communities but mostly of immigrant Muslims. The other communities were Bengali speaking Nama Sudras who had migrated from East Pakistan, Assamese, Marwaris and Deshwalis. According to him first Abdul Kasem spoke in the meeting. The witness attributes the following speech to Abul Kasem :

"The Janata party is a combination of the Jana Sangha and the RSS whose object is to establish Hinduraj in India. If the Janata party comes to power the Muslims will not be able to exercise their rights, even their religious rights. They will ban 'Qurban' and Namaj. The Muslims will not be in a position to maintain their culture and traditions."

After Abdul Kasem, according to the witness, the respondent addressed the gathering. He endorsed the speech of Abul Kasem. He also drew the attention of the Bengali speaking section of the audience and reinded them of the communal riots of 1960 and '1973' and told them that during those riots it was the Congress who helped them and so he requested them to cast their votes for the Congress.

57. Admittedly this witness recently joined the Janata party and has applied for a Janata Party ticket for the election to the Assam Assembly in 1978 with a deposit of Rs. 100 in favour of the party. He is therefore an interested witness, and it is not safe to rely on his evidence without independent corroboration.

58. The respondent has examined himself and R.W. 8, Abul Kasem. The respondent in his evidence admits that he addressed the Congress election meeting at Bhuragaon on March 16. According to him the gathering consisted of Muslims, Assamese and Bengali Hindus as well as a fairly large number of Hindu speaking people. He says that the tenor of his speech at Bhuragaon was similar as in other places. He denies to have made any reference in his speech to the communal riots of 1960 and 1972 in Assam. He says that he spoke on the Congress principles and ideologies.

R.W. 8 was the sitting congress M.L.A. from the Lahorighat L.A. Constituency. He represents that constituency since 1967. He is the President of the Marigaon D.C.C. since 1975. Bhuragaon is under the Marigaon D.C.C. He also admits that he attended the Congress election meeting at Bhuragaon along with the respondent. He says that he did not deliver any communal speech, but merely introduced the respondent to the audience. According to him the purport of the speech of the respondent was that Bhuragaon was a very backward area, that its improvement was made under the Congress regime and therefore he requested the people to cast their votes for the Congress. The witness denies having said that if the Janata party came to power 'Qurban' and 'Namaj' would be banned. He denies the speech attributed to him by P.W. 23 Abdul Jalil. He says that Abdul Jalil was the Secretary of the Janata party Lahorighat constituency committee. He says that Abdul Jalil did not attend the Congress election meeting at Bhuragaon. He also denies that the respondent referred to the communal riots of 1960 and 1972.

59. A more perusal of the speech attributed to the respondent in the election petition and the speech attributed to him by P.W. 23 shown that they are not identical; similarly

the speech attributed to Azdul Kashem in the petition and that attributed to him by P.W. 23 are also divergent. The petitioner has not mentioned the name of P.W. 23 as the source of his information in Schedule 'G'. He mentioned in the affidavit the names of Umed Ali, Ajit Kumar Raja, and Jamini Nag, all of Bhuragaon, as the sources of his information. It has been stated in Schedule 'G' that mosques will be converted into temples" but not so deposed by P.W. 23 in his evidence. P.W. 23 says in this evidence that addressing the Bengali section of the people, the respondent recalled the language riots of 1960 and '1973', but this allegation has not been made by the petitioner, and there was no riot in 1973.

60. In the circumstances, therefore, the petitioner's allegation of the corrupt practice cannot be held to have been proved.

(v) TENGAGURI BAZAR

61. The petitioner alleges in Schedule 'H' to the election petition that a Congress election meeting was held on March 16 at Tengaguri Bazar, at about 4 P.M. Tengaguri falls within the Lahorighat L.A. Constituency. The people of the area are Muslims. The meeting was first addressed by Abul Kasem, M.L.A. The petitioner has quoted the speech of Abul Kasem in clause (2) of Schedule 'H' as follows :—

"The Muslims of Assam must be very calculative in deciding their future. In this election Janata party is fighting the Congress. Janta is mainly composed of Jana Sangha, who again consists of RSS elements. This Jana Sangha is determined to establish Hindu Raj in India. Hindu Raj means complete annihilation of the Muslims. Muslims shall be denied of their legitimate religious and customary rights and they shall be ultimately forced either to quit India or to embrace Hinduism".

According to the petitioner, the respondent also spoke in the gathering. He has quoted the speech of the respondent in clause (4) of Schedule 'H' as follows :—

"You have heard your MLA and I must repeat that except Congress, Muslims are not safe in the hand of any other party. The Janata party is dominated by the Jana Sangha. Jana Sangha is a communal party which wants to establish Hindu raj in India. The Muslim must take proper care of their own interest by casting vote in favour of the Congress. Establishment of Hindu Raj would also mean gradual extinction of Muslim Community in India, their right to make prayers, right of the Muslim women to wear Gorkha, the religious right to make congregational prayer in public may be banned. It is the duty of all the Muslims of Assam to inform each other about the danger that lies ahead of them and they must work accordingly and vote for Congress. . . ."

According to the petitioner the meeting was addressed, amongst others, by Abdus Salam, Sahar Moral and several others.

62. The respondent in his written statement has denied the above allegations.

63. To prove the corrupt practice alleged to have been committed at Tengaguri, the petitioner has examined only one witness, namely, P.W. 24, Md. Abdus Salam, who is a cultivator; He read upto Matric standard. According to him he attended the said Congress election meeting. It was attended by about 1500 to 2000 people, all Muslims but for a few non-Muslims. According to P.W. 24, Abul Kasem said that the Janata party was a combination of 2 or 3 parties and that "it was constituted of Jana Sangha and R.S.S. and others". He deposes that Abul Kasem said that Janata was anti-Muslim and that Muslims would be in difficulty if they voted for it and requested the people to vote for the Congress candidate. Abul Kasem is alleged to have said that if the Janata party came to power, congregational prayer and 'Qurban' would be banned. According to the witness, after Abul Kasem, the respondent addressed the gathering. He deposes "Shri Barooah

also said that the Jana Sangha and R.C.S. together constituted the Janata Party. They had been all long anti-Muslim. If this party came to power the Muslims would have to face troubles. He also said that congregational prayer and 'Qurbani' and Ajan would be banned if the Janata party came to power".—The witness further deposes that next day while the petitioner was passing through the bazar he reported to him the above mentioned speeches.

In cross-examination he admits that he is a member of the Janata party. He did not take any note of the speeches of the respondent and Abdul Kasem, but he says he took down the date of the meeting in his diary. But there was no reason for him to take down the date. The diary has not been produced. He says that along with him in the meeting were Sahar Ali Moral, Sahid Ullah and Jamsed Ali Master and others, who were disinterested persons but they have not been examined. He has admitted that in any of the Assembly elections in the Lahorighat constituency "there never was any Jana Sangha candidate. There is no organisation of the Jana Sangha in my area". Further it was not the case of the petitioner that any of the speakers said that the Janata party was constituted of the Jana Sangha and R.C.S. He appears to be tutored witness.

64. The respondent has examined himself and R.W. 8, Abul Kasem. The respondent admits that he attended and addressed a Congress election meeting on March 16 at Tengaguri. He says that the gathering consisted of about 1000 to 1500 people consisting of Muslims and Assamese and Bengali Hindus. He denies to have referred to Jana Sangha and the R.S.S. or that he ever said that the Janata party was anti-Muslim. He also denies having said that if the Janata party came to power Namaj and Qurbani would be stopped. He denies to have referred to the constituents of the Janata party. In cross-examination he says that the meeting at Tengaguri was not a regularly organised meeting, but an un-scheduled wayside meeting of about 1000 people.

R.W. 8, Abul Kasem, corroborates the respondent.

65. Be the evidence of the respondent and R.W. 8 as it may, I have rejected the evidence of P.W. 24 as unworthy of credit: The speeches attributed to Abul Kasem and the respondent by him do not tally with those attributed to them by the petitioner in his petition. Further Sahar Moral, Sahidullah and Jamsed Ali Master have not been examined for reasons known to the petitioner. It must therefore be held that the allegations of this corrupt practice have not been established.

(vi) JAMUNAGURI

66. In Schedule 'B' of the election petition the petitioner has alleged that a Congress election meeting was organised at Jamunaguri Natyamandir at Jamunamukh at about 12.30 P.M. on March 10, 1977. Jamunamukh area, it has been stated, is inhabited mostly by Muslims and Bengali Hindus, who migrated from the erstwhile East Pakistan. About 2000, people of these two communities attended the meeting, which was addressed by the respondent, Maulana Syed Ahmed Hashmi, M.P. (hereinafter referred to as 'Maulana Hashmi'), General Secretary of All India Zamat Ulema-e-Hind, Idris Ali Fakir, M.L.A. and Deban Bora, M.L.A. In their speeches the speakers raised a communal hogey for the Muslim voters and threat and intimidation for the Bengali Hindu electors: The alleged speech of Maulana Hashmi has been quoted in para (2) of Schedule 'B' as follows:

"Muslims must make their choice this time very carefully. If Janata party comes to power, Jana Sangha will get the upper hand and it will establish Hindu Raj. In Hindu Raj they will forfeit all their religious rights and shall be converted into a second class citizen. Congress only can protect them. If they want to survive, they must elect one who is always espousing their cause more than the Hindu high castes. This election is not an ordinary affair. It will decide your destiny. You must take it as a Jihad to save yourself from Hindu communalist".

After him Barooah is alleged to have addressed the gathering cautioning the Muslims to save themselves from Hindu

Communalists dominating the Janata Party by casting their votes in favour of the Congress and against the Janata Party. He is also alleged to have said:

"I would also remind the Bengali Hindus here that if they want to protect their interest and save themselves from frequent language disturbances, they must identify their interest with the Congress because congress is in power and shall be back in power again and Congress alone can protect them."

67. The respondent in his written statement has denied the allegations of the petitioner. He denies that this meeting was at all addressed by Maulana Hashmi.

68. The petitioner did not adduce any evidence in support of this alleged corrupt practice. The respondent has examined himself, R.W. 7, Maulana Hashmi, and R.W. 9, all of whom have denied the allegations. Mr. Lakhi, learned counsel for the petitioner, did not press for this charge. There is no evidence in support of the allegation of this corrupt practice. It must, therefore, be held that the allegation of this charge of corrupt practice has not been established.

(vii) MORAJHAR

69. In Schedule 'C' to the petition, the petitioner has stated a Congress election meeting was held in the compound of the Morajhar High School on the same day, namely, March 10 at 2.15 P.M. The gathering consisted of several thousand people, who were Muslims. The meeting was addressed by the respondent and Maulana Hashmi. The relevant part of the alleged speech of Maulana Hashmi has been quoted by the petitioner in schedule 'C' thus:

".....Indian Muslims must be aware of the great danger that awaits them. Hindu communal elements have joined together to destroy the Muslims of India. Jana Sangha was organised by the RSS elements for this objective and now Jana Sangha joined with few other communal and reactionary parties and formed Janata Party. Once this party wins, it will establish Hindu Raj and in Hindu Raj you will not be allowed to say Samaj, you will not be allowed to slaughter cows and you will not be allowed to read Koran even. Muslim religion and its custom will be completely banned and you will be forcibly converted to Hinduism. It is the time that you should see to your own future and should consider this election as Jihad against Hindu communalists of the country and Muslims of Nowgong know it well that Baruahji always acted in defence of Muslims. He is a real friend of Muslim. So to save your religion and social customs, you must reject Janata candidate and vote for Congress candidate....."

The petitioner further alleges that after Hashmi, the respondent addressed the gathering and made similar appeal.

He is further alleged to have said—

".....If you want to save yourself from Hindu Raj by Janata Party, you must see that Congress wins this seat by a big margin and Muslim leaders and Ulemas must spread out in the village wherever they go they must forewarn their men so that a single Muslim does not vote in favour of Janata candidate."

According to the petitioner the meeting was attended, amongst others, by A. Kapan Tafadar, Md. Ayas Ali, Maulana A. Matin and Amir Ali. It has also further been alleged that the speeches of the respondent and Maulana Hashmi were tape-recorded.

70. The respondent in his written statement has denied the allegations of the corrupt practice, and has totally denied that Maulana Hashmi addressed this meeting.

71. The petitioner did not adduce any evidence on this alleged corrupt practice also, while the respondent has examined himself and R.W. 7 in support of the denial. Learned

counsel for the petitioner did not press for this charge either. There is no evidence in support of the allegation of this corrupt practice. It must, therefore, be held that the allegation of the charge of corrupt practice at Morajhar has not been established.

(viii) ODALI TINALI BAZAR

72. In Schedule 'D' to the election petition the petitioner has alleged that a Congress election meeting was held at Odali Tinali Bazar on March 10, 1977 at about 3.30 P.M. Odali is within the jurisdiction of the Lumding L. A. constituency. According to the petitioner the area is thickly populated by immigrant Muslims. The meeting was addressed by Maulana Hashmi and the respondent. Rayub Ali Choudhury, Mohan Singh and P.W. 29, all of whom were local Congress leaders, accompanied the Maulana. It has been alleged in the petition that the Maulana appealed to the Muslims in the following terms :

"This election will decide the destiny of the Indian Muslims. The Hindu communalists have joined together to establish Hinduraj in India. The Muslims shall have to abandon all their religious rites and customs and shall have to live as slaves under the Hindus. They must, therefore, consider this election as Jihad against the Hindu communalists. It is the Congress which only fights against the communalists and Shri Dev Kanta Barooah is the President of the said Congress. He is the real man who can help the Muslims in fighting out the Janata Party. The Janata Party candidate is an extreme Muslim hater Brahmin. His victory in the election would mean complete annihilation of the Muslims of this area....."

After him, it is alleged, the respondent addressed the gathering for about 3 minutes. He is alleged to have said :

"The Muslims Raj have heard the Maulana Saheb. Maulana Saheb is one of the topmost religious leaders of the Indian Muslims. He has visited every part of the country and talked to his own community people. He has spoken everything about your future and I hope you will accept his advice and do accordingly."

73. The respondent in his written statement has denied the allegation. It has also been denied that Maulana Hashmi addressed the meeting at Odali.

74. In support of this charge of corrupt practice the petitioner has examined P.W. 14, Md. Idris Ali, P.W. 15, Deva Kanta Tamali and P.W. 29, Santi Ranjan Das Gupta.

P.W. 14 attributed the following speech to Malauna Hashmi :

"I have been touring different parts of India and addressing people. You know that the Janata Party is contesting the election. The Janata Party is the combination of the Jana Sangha and the R.S.S. R.S.S. has never loved the Muslims and will never love them. If the Janata Party comes to power, there will be no end of the miseries of the Muslims. I have come here to give you this warning. This election will decide the future of the Muslims of India. You are therefore to take this election as Jihad of the Muslims. Congress has always been fighting for the interest of the Muslims. Dev Kanta Barooah is the President of that Congress. You are therefore to make him successful by any means."

He attributes the following speech to the respondent :—

"You have heard your leader who is an all India Muslim Leader. I endorse whatever he has said. I request you therefore kindly to make me successful in the election." In cross-examination he admits that he is a candidate for a Janata Party ticket in the ensuing election to the Assembly. The petitioner in Schedule 'D' has stated that P.W. 14, amongst others, reported to him about the speeches at Odali Bazar on March 13. He (P.W. 14) has admitted that he

does not know Urdu, nor he even understands it, but he says that Maulana spoke "in Urdu mixed with easy Hindi which was understood by us". But he has not been able to say whether the Maulana who is said to have addressed the gathering was in deed Maulana Hashmi. He says that the Maulana who spoke was so introduced in the meeting. He, P.W. 15, and two others addressed a letter, Ext. P/16, to the petitioner. In Ext. P/16, the name of Maulana Hashmi does not appear. What has been mentioned in Ext. P/16 is that 'a Maulana' spoke in the meeting. He admits that Ext. P/16 was written in the house of P.W. 15 at about 7 P.M. He says that he did not participate in the consultation for drafting Ext. P/16. He explains that the name Maulana Hashmi was not mentioned as "we did not know whether it was Maulana Hashmi or somebody else." P.W. 15 says that he himself wrote Ext. P/16 in his own hand. He explains that only 'a Maulana' was written in Ext. P/16 and that 'Maulana Hashmi' was not written through inadvertence. He is even not sure whether the Maulana who addressed the gathering was Maulana Hashmi or some other Maulana. In the circumstances Ext. P/16 appears to be a fabricated document.

P.W. 15 is a resident of Bamungaon. He is a cultivator. P.W. 14 is the Headmaster of the Odali High School and resident of Odali Tin-ali, which is at a distance of 2 miles. It is, therefore, doubtful that this Headmaster (P.W. 14) went to the residence of P.W. 15 to draft Ext. P/16 but did not participate in the discussion before the draft was made. P.W. 15 says that he is a resident of Pipalpukhuri at a distance of about 2 miles from Lanka. He is a contractor by occupation. While P.W. 14 says that Ext. P/16 was drafted at the residence of P.W. 15 at Bamungaon, P.W. 15 says that it was written at his residence at Pipalpukhuri.

In cross-examination P.W. 15 admits that he is the Secretary of the Lumding constituency Janata Party and a member of the District Committee of the Janata Party of Nowgong. He admits that in the last parliamentary election he worked for the Janata Party. He is, therefore, a biased witness. The witness also does not know Urdu, nor even he understands it. He says that the Maulana spoke in Urdu mixed with Hindi.

P.W. 15 attributes the following speech to Maulana Hashmi :

"I am one of the top-ranking Muslim leader who has love for you. So I have come to you. In this election a party known as Janata Party is contesting. Janata Party consists of several parties. The important of them is Jana Sangha, Jana Sangh is anti-Muslim. If the Janata party comes to Power it would establish Hindu raj. Futher Indreswar Goswami is a Muslim hating Brahmin. So considering all these you are to vote for the Congress candidate and not for Indreswar Goswami." He attributes the following speech to the respondent: "You have heard Maulana Hashmi who is your leader. I have nothing more to add. I have no time as I am going to another meeting. Considering the speech of Maulana Hashmi please vote for me."

The speeches attributed to Maulana Hashmi and the respondent in evidence vary from the speeches quoted in the schedule.

P.W. 29 says that he was in the Odali meeting for about 5 minutes, but as he had to leave suddenly to arrange another Congress election meeting at Lumding, he "could not pay any attention to the speech of Shri Barooah at Odali." Thus he does not support the petitioners case.

75. The respondent has examined himself, R.W.7, Maulana Hashmi and R.W. 9 Mrs. Bathatur. Respondent Barooah admits that he addressed the said meeting at Odali Tin-ali and says that he was the only speaker in that meeting. He says that Hashmi was not at all in Nowgong on that day and therefore the question of his addressing that meeting does not arise. R.W.7, Maulana Hashmi says that he was not in Assam at all on March 10 R.W. 9, Mrs. Barthakur, admittedly presided over the Congress election meeting held at Odali as well as at Lumding on March 10 According to her the gathering of the Odali meeting consisted of people of different communities such

as Muslim, Bengalis, Nepalis, Manipuris etc. She says that the purport of the speech of Barooah was similar to the one delivered by him at Doboka to which I have already referred. She further says that Hashmi did not address any election meeting presided over by her, but she says that Odali meeting was addressed also by Idris Ali Fakir after Barooah while Barooah says that he was the only speaker in that meeting. This in my opinion, was due to an error of memory either on the part of the respondent or on the part of R.W. 9 on account of lapse of time.

76. Learned counsel for the petitioner has not pressed this charge of corrupt practice saying that the petitioner's evidence is "not unto the standard."

77. On a consideration of the entire evidence on the point and taking the submission of the petitioner's counsel into account, I hold that the allegation of the corrupt practices alleged to have been committed by the respondent and Maulana Hashmi has not been established.

78. But in connection with the allegations of corrupt practices alleged to have been committed at Merajhar, Jamunaguri and Odali Tin-ali a few further observations are called for for, Mr. B. Sen submits that the petitioner's allegations are false and R.W.7, Maulana Hashmi, R.2, Shri J.P. Baliyalla, Traffic Superintendent, Indian Airlines, New Delhi, and R.W.3, Shri Subhas Chakravarty, Traffic Superintendent, Indian Airlines, Calcutta, had to be summoned and examined by the Respondent to disprove the allegations and that the allegations have been disproved.

R.W. 7, Maulana Hashmi, M.P., is the General Secretary of the Jamayat E Ulema Hind since 1974. He admits that he participated in the election campaign on behalf of the Congress party in the Parliamentary Election of 1977. He deposes that he was not at all in Assam on 9th and 10th of March, 1977 and, as such, the question of his addressing the Congress election meetings at Jamunaguri, Odali Tin-ali and Morajhar does not arise. He further deposes that he did not at all address any meeting from the same platform with the respondent. He deposes that he left Delhi on the 9th of March in the morning by flight No. 461 for Calcutta, arrived at Calcutta at 8.40 A.M., stayed in the Calcutta Airport waiting for flight No. 221 for Bagdogra and left Bagdogra for Purnea by car as the plane was late. It took him about 3 and half hours time to reach Purnea. He passed the night in the Circuit House at Purnea. He left Purnea at 8 A.M. on 10th of March by car back to Bagdogra. He left Bagdogra by flight No. 222 for Calcutta reaching Calcutta at about 4 or 4.30 P.M. He left Calcutta by Kalka Mail at about 8.45 P.M. for Mughalsarai. He reached Mughalsarai at about 6 or 6.30 A.M. on the 11th and left Mughalsarai for Varanasi by car. From Varanasi he went to Gailpur where he cast his vote, he being, a resident and voter of that place. In support of his journeys he has proved the tickets of the I.A.C. tickets, Exts. R/38, R/40 and R/41. He says he did not preserve the jacket of his air ticket for his return journey from Bagdogra to Calcutta on March 10 but he has proved Ext. R/42, which is a certificate issued by the Reservation Manager of the Indian Airlines, Calcutta, showing his flight from Bagdogra to Calcutta by flight No. 222 on 10-3-1977. It was suggested to him in cross-examination by counsel of the petitioner that that Ext. R/42 was a fabricated document inasmuch as the witness failed to identify the signature of the person who issued the certificate. But on examination of Ext. R/42 along with of the circumstances it appears to me that Ext. R/42 is a genuine document. R.W. 7 is corroborated by R.Ws. 2 and 3 so far as the above I.A.C. tickets and the journeys covered by them are concerned.

79. On a consideration of the oral evidence of the Respondent. R.Ws. 7, 9, 2 and 3 together with Evt. R/38 to R/42. I have no hesitation in holding that the charge against Maulana Hashmi is unwarranted, and has been disproved.

F. CHARGES OF CORRUPT PRACTICE UNDER SECTION 123(5) OF THE R. P. ACT

—Election Expenses—

80. In para 173 of the election petition, the petitioner alleges that the respondent engaged and appointed polling agents 711 GI/78—3.

on payment of substantial amounts and incurred huge expenditure in such payments. According to the petitioner the respondent engaged 48 motor cabs and trucks and stage carriages for the purposes of organising election meeting during the period of election, for carrying people to election meetings and in his election campaign by his paid volunteers. In clause (a) of para 22 of the election petition, the petitioner alleges that the respondent, at the time of the election, was the President of the Indian National Congress. He had wide influence in the world of finance within the state of Assam and outside and raised huge amounts of money for expenses in his election. He deployed on hire of least 48 vehicles daily in his constituency for election campaign during the election period by him and by his paid workers. He has alleged that one firm, namely, Mohinder and Mohinder company, placed at the disposal of the respondent, 25 new jeep car bearing a common garage No. TMP-457 MRB.

81. According to the petitioner, the respondent engaged 100 vehicles, including trucks, jeeps and stage carriages on hire at the rate of Rs. 100 each, plus cost of fuel and other incidental costs, to carry people from interior places to the Congress election rally held in the Nowgong sports field on March 12. The petitioner alleges that for the said meeting the petitioner hired 21 vehicles at the rate of Rs. 110 per day excluding fuel and other incidental costs. He has given the numbers of these 21 vehicles in clause (a) of para 22 of the election petition. In the same para he has also alleged that the petitioner used from 16-2-77 to 21-3-77 taxi motor cabs on hire at the rate of Rs. 120 per day excluding the expenses for fuel and drivers and handman's daily allowances. In addition, according to the petitioner, the respondent used 52 private cars. The petitioner has given the registration numbers of the taxi motor cabs but not of the 52 private cars in clause (a) of para 22 of the election petition. In addition, the petitioner has further alleged, 25 jeeps fitted with diesel engines bearing garage mark plates with number TMP-457 MRB of Mahinder and Mohinder company were used during the entire election period.

82. The petitioner has given the details of these expenses as follows :

"(1) Stage carriages deployed on 12-3-77 for Nowgong meeting @ Rs. 120 numbering 21—	
(a) Fuel & Food allowance etc.	4,427.60.
(b) Hire charge Rs.	2,52,00 Rs. 6,947.60
	6,347.60
(2) Expenditure on motor Cabs @ Rs. 110 daily for 33 days (i.e. 16-2-77 to 20-3-77)	1,34,745.60
(3) 25 Jeeps : Fuel including driver's allowances for 33 days as above.	89,100.00
(4) Payments to Polling Agents of 645 polling centres.	96,750.00
(5) Payment to 10 volunteers each including tiffin etc. for 645 polling centres.	96,750.00
(6) Local Trunk Call & Postage etc.	7,500.00
(7) Printed leaflets in letter form	6,000.00
(8) Expenses on Respondent's car	10,000.00
(9) Misc. Expenses	3,000.00
Total	4,60,793.20"

83. In clause (b) of para 22 of the election petition, the petitioner has alleged that in the entire Parliamentary constituency there were 645 polling centres and in all the polling centres the respondent by himself or through his election agent employed at least six polling agents and Rs. 25 was paid to each of them. Apart from that, the petitioner paid an amount of Rs. 100 for tea and tiffin for the volunteers attached to each polling centre. The petitioner has alleged that at least 1000 litres of petrol was consumed daily by the vehicles used by the respondent in his constituency.

84. The petitioner has alleged that the Congress Central Election committee offered to the respondent Rs. 60,000 on the occasion and Rs. 30,000 on another occasion for the election expenses in his constituency, but he refused the amounts saying that he had enough money of his own to meet the election expenses in his constituency.

85. According to the petitioner the respondent has spent about Rs. 5 lakhs in his election whereas he has shown only Rs. 20,660 in his return of election expenses. The respondent thus, it has been alleged, committed corrupt practices under Section 123(6) of the R.P. Act.

86. In his written statement the respondent has denied all the allegations. He avers that the vehicles used by him and his election agent have been mentioned in the return of election expenses. It has further been stated by the respondent that he was in his constituency only for a few days; he, as the congress President, was busy campaigning for his party outside his constituency. He has also denied that he organised any election rally at Nowgong and arranged any vehicles on hire or otherwise for the said purpose. He admits that a rally was organised at Nowgong by the Nowgong District Congress committee. The respondent states that he spent an amount of Rs. 10,505.00 for printing leaflets, etc., Rs. 7,51.30 on telephone calls, and Rs. 2,039.05 on petrol bills and that they have been duly shown in the return of election expenses. The respondent has further denied the petitioner's allegations made in para 22(b) of the petition that he paid Rs. 25 to each of the polling agents and Rs. 100 for the volunteers allotted to each polling centre. He has also denied the use of 100 vehicles daily in his constituency.

87. The petitioner does not have any personal knowledge about the expenses. In his verification he has testified to the allegations made in paras 13, 22, 22(a) and 22(b) as true to his information. In the affidavit in support of the allegations of the aforesaid alleged corrupt practices he has stated "that the statements made in paragraphs 22, 22(a) and 22(b) of the said petition about the commission of corrupt practice and incurring and or authorising expenses in contravention of section 77 of the Act and particulars of such corrupt practice given in para 22(a) and 22(b) of the said petition are true to my information derived from—

(i) in respect of 22(a) from the drivers of the stage carriages and motor cabs;

(ii) in respect of 22(b) from Shri Tultul Bhuyan of Nowgong town....."

88. Let us now examine the petitioner's allegations about the alleged expenditures mentioned in paras 22(a) and 22(b) of the petition item by item :

(i) Stage carriages deployed for the Nowgong meeting.

89. The petitioner has alleged that the respondent spent Rs. 6,947.60 in hiring 21 Stage carriages to bring people from the interior villages to the Nowgong town meeting on March 12, 1977. As stated above the petitioner stated that he learnt about it from the drivers of the vehicles. But none of the drivers have been examined, nor any other witness has been examined, to prove that 21 stage carriages or any number of vehicles, were used by the respondent to bring people to the Nowgong meeting, as alleged. There is no proof of the alleged expenditure of Rs. 6,947.60.

(ii) Expenditure on Motor Cabs.

90. The petitioner has alleged that the respondent used motor cabs at the rate of Rs. 110 per day for 33 days from 16th February, 1977 to 20th March, 1977, thus incurring a total expenditure of Rs. 1,34,745.60. This also, according to him, he learnt from the drivers of the vehicles, but none of the drivers has been examined and no other evidence has been led to prove this expenditure or any part thereof. This item also, therefore is not proved.

(iii) Use of 25 Jeeps.

91. The petitioner has alleged that the respondent used 25 jeeps for the above period of 33 days and the total expenditure, including the cost of fuel and drivers' allowances, incurred

by the respondent was Rs. 89,100.00. According to the petitioner he learnt about the use of these jeeps from the drivers thereof, but none of the drivers has been examined, nor any other witness examined to prove the expenditure of the said sum of Rs. 89,100 or any part thereof. This item also thus remains unproved.

(iv) & (v) Payments to polling agents and volunteers.

92. The petitioner has alleged that there were 645 polling centres in the entire constituency and the respondent appointed six polling agents at each centre and paid Rs. 25 to each of the polling agents by way of remuneration and another sum of Rs. 100 for tea and tiffin for the volunteers, thus incurring an expenditure of Rs. 96,750 for the polling agents and another sum of Rs. 96,750 for the volunteers. In the petition the petitioner has alleged that he collected the above information from one Mitradey Bhuyan of Nowgong town, one Chandra Bora of Khutikatia, and one Giridhar Bora of Morigaon "and others". But in the affidavit the petitioner stated that the above allegation was true to his information received from Tultul Bhuyan. Be that as it may, the petitioner has not examined any of the above named four persons, nor has he examined any other person to prove the expenditure alleged to have been incurred by the respondent in payment to the polling agents and the volunteers on the date of the poll.

Under Rule 13(1) of the conduct of Election Rules, 1961, read with section 46 of the R.P. Act a contesting candidate or his election agent can appoint only one polling agent and two relief agents at each polling station. Under sub-rule (2) of Rule 13, "every such appointment shall be made in form 10, and shall be made over to the polling agent, for production at the polling station". R.W. 10 deposes that he appointed only one polling agent at each polling centre. The appointment of the number of polling agents at each polling centre could have been proved by documents, but the petitioner did not do so. The petitioner's allegation of appointment of six polling agents by the respondent at each polling centre appears to be imaginary.

On the allegation of payment to Congress volunteers, the petitioner has examined P.W. 6, Mukul Saikia, although Mukul Saikia was not stated by the petitioner to be the source of his information about the expenditure on the volunteers. However the evidence of P.W. 6 is that the local Congress M.L.A. paid him Rs. 100.00 in the evening of March 18 ; Rs. 30.00 of the said sum was paid to him as his remuneration and the balance of Rs. 70.00 was paid to meet the expenses in tea etc. for the volunteers attached to Garmari polling centre. In cross-examination P.W. 6 has stated that he informed Jogeswar Pator of his village about the payment of Rs. 100/- by Jagadish Das to him. But Jogeswar Pator has not been examined. The witness has not stated that he was appointed a volunteer by the respondent; on the contrary he says that a local Congressman, Sukleswar Bhuyan by name, appointed him a volunteer. Admittedly he was a Congress volunteer at the time of the election. Be that as it may, there is no evidence to show that the respondent or his election agent was in any way responsible for the payment of Rs. 100/- to P.W. 6 even if the evidence of P.W. 6 be believed.

93. Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that the polling agents of the respondent and the Sevadal volunteers who admittedly worked for the respondent at the polling centres on the date of poll, could not be without food for the whole day; the respondent or his election agent must have paid them some money; and the Court should assess the expenses at reasonable rates.

The Supreme Court in the case of Magharaj Patodia v. R.K. Birla and others, reported in AIR 1971 S.C. 1295, on which reliance has been taken by the learned counsel, has observed :

"It is the duty of the Court to assess all expenses as best as it can ... it would generally be possible to arrive at an amount of expenditure on a conservative basis, and where it is possible to arrive at any such estimate, such estimated amount should be held as not shown by the candidate in his election account."

But in the same judgment it has also been observed:

"... the Court should not enter into the region of speculation or merely to guess the amount that must have been spent."

In the instant case the evidence is that the respondent or his election agent did not pay the polling agents or the sevadal volunteers; there is no evidence to the contrary from the side of the petitioner. The Court therefore cannot presume that they must have been paid by the respondent and guess the amount.

94. It must therefore be held that the petitioner has been unable to prove any expenditure by the respondent in payment to polling agents and volunteers.

(vi) Telephone Bills and postage.

95. The petitioner has alleged in the petition that the respondent incurred an expenditure of Rs. 7,500/- for local and trunk calls and postage etc. The petitioner did not lead any evidence to prove this expenditure either. The respondent has stated in his written statement that he spent a sum of Rs. 7150.30 for telephone bills and he has shown this sum in the return of election expenses. The amount is supported by vouchers.

(vii) Leaflets and letters.

96. The petitioner has alleged that the respondent spent a sum of Rs. 6,000/- in printing leaflets and letters. He did not lead any evidence to prove this sum, but the respondent has stated in his written statement that he spent a sum of Rs. 10,050.00 for printing leaflets etc. and he has shown this sum in the return of election expenses. This amount is also supported by vouchers.

(viii) Expenses on Respondent's car.

97. The petitioner has alleged that the respondent spent Rs. 10,000/- on the car used by him during the period of election. He did not lead any evidence to prove this expenditure either. The respondent however, has stated in his written statement that he spent a sum of Rs. 2,038.05 for fuel for the car and he has shown this sum in the return of his election expenses. This amount is also supported by vouchers.

(ix) Miscellaneous expenses.

98. The petitioner alleged that the respondent must have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,000/- in miscellaneous expenses. The petitioner has not mentioned what the miscellaneous expenses included. He did not lead any evidence to prove this expenditure either.

99. Mr. Lekhi, learned counsel for the petitioner, however, submits that although the petitioner did not lead any positive evidence, he has brought out facts and circumstances by cross-examination of the respondent and his witnesses, and has thus established certain expenditure incurred by the respondent but not shown in the return of election expenses. If these sums were shown in the account of election expenses, counsel submits, the total expenditure would have far exceeded the prescribed maximum of Rs. 35,000.00. He submits that the respondent has suppressed the following expenses:

- (i) The air fares incurred by the respondent in coming to Gauhati to file his nomination paper on the 16th of February.
- (ii) The journey fares incurred by Shri Kotoki, the election agent of the respondent, in going from Assam to Delhi and back.
- (iii) Costs of the election meetings held in the constituency.
- (iv) The amounts of Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- admittedly raised by the Nowgong and the Morigaon D.C.C.s and spent in the election. The submission is that these amounts were really not raised by the two D.C.C.s but were the amounts actually paid by the respondent.
- (v) The expenses incurred by P.W. 29 (Mr. Das Gupta) in his constituency, as authorised by the respondent. Similar amounts must also have been incurred, if it is submitted, in the other L.A. constituencies comprised in the Nowgong H.P. Constituency.

100. It may be mentioned that in paras (a) and (b) of the election petition, the petitioner expressly stated what expenses, according to him, were suppressed by the respondent. The items mentioned by him in para 22 of the petition did not contain the alleged expenses, which, according to the submission of the learned counsel, were suppressed by the petitioner. The above-mentioned allegedly suppressed expenditures are not in the pleading of the petitioner. The respondent, therefore, in his written statement, could not be expected to meet or answer the charges now sought to be made against him. It will, therefore, be entirely a new case for the respondent to meet, if allowed at the time of the argument.

Counsel for the petitioner submits that the petitioner has mentioned in his pleading that the respondent has spent about Rs. 4,60,793.20 which sum includes the suppressed expenditures. The submission has no substance; for even if the allegations made in para 22 are treated as "statement of the material facts" as required by Section 83(1)(a) of the R.P. Act, "full particulars" of the corrupt practice including date and place of the commissioner of each corrupt practice, as required by section 83 (1) (b) of the R.P. Act, are lacking. As such the respondent is not entitled to lead evidence to prove the commission, if any, of the corrupt practices now sought to be made during trial. The evidence on the point including the evidence of P.W. 29 are irrelevant.

101. Although in my opinion there is no warrant for the submissions now made on "suppressed expenses" enumerated by counsel, I shall examine them as learned counsel submits that the suppressions are patent.

(i) Air fare for the Respondent's journey on February 16.

102. The submission of the learned counsel for the respondent is that Ext. R/45 is not a correct account as the air fare of the respondent for his flight from Delhi to Gauhati on February 16, 1977 on which date he came to his constituency for filing his nomination, has not been included. The evidence shows that the respondent flew from Delhi on 15th February, halted for a night at Calcutta and left Calcutta for Gauhati by the morning flight of the 16th and travelled from Gauhati to Nowgong by road in order to file his nomination paper.

Mr. Lekhi submits that the air fare ought to have been included in the return of election expenses as it was incurred between the date on which he was 'nominated' and the date of the declaration of the result. We are, therefore, to see what is the date on which the respondent was 'nominated'. Mr. Lekhi submits that 'nominated' within the meaning of section 77 means nominated by the political party of the respondent, namely, the Congress. He submits that as the respondent flew from Delhi on the 15th of February, he must have been nominated by the party before that date. He submits that and 'extended meaning' should be given to the word 'nominated'. For this purpose he refers to the definition of the term 'candidate.' 'Candidate' has been defined under section 79(b) of the R.P. Act as follows:

"In this part (namely part VI) and in Part VII unless the context otherwise requires—

(b) 'candidate' means a person who has been or claims to have been duly nominated as a candidate at any election.

Then the learned counsel refers to Para 8 of the Election Symbols (reservation and Allotment) order, which says that a candidate set up by a National party at any constituency in India shall choose, and shall be allotted, the symbol reserved for that party and no other symbol. Sub-para(3) of para 8 provides that a reserved symbol shall not be chosen by, or allotted to, any candidate in any constituency other than a candidate set up by a National party for whom such symbol has been reserved. Para 13 of the Election Symbols order provides:

"For the purposes of this order a candidate shall be deemed to be set by a political party if, and only if,—

(a) the candidate has made a declaration to that effect in his nomination paper;

(b) a notice in writing to that effect has, not later than 8 P.M. on the last day of withdrawal of

candidatures, been delivered to the returning officer of the constituency; and

- (c) the said notice is signed by the president, the secretary or any other office-bearer of that party".

It is not disputed that the Indian National Congress at the relevant time was a National party and that the respondent was nominated by that party.

Explanation 2 of Section 77 of the R. P. Act shows that for the purpose of Explanation 1, 'political party' shall have the same meaning as in the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, as for the time being in force.

'Political Party' has been defined as "an association or body of individual citizens of India registered with the Commission as a political party under paragraph 3 and includes a political party deemed to be registered with the Commission under the proviso to sub paragraph (2) of that paragraph". The object of the Election Symbols order is, inter alia, for the specification, reservation, choice and allotment of symbols for the recognition of political parties. In my opinion it has nothing to do with the nomination of a candidate as the candidate may disclose his political identity on the last day of the withdrawal of his candidature at 3 P.M., which is necessarily after the last date of the filing of the nomination as well as after the date of scrutiny. In the instant case the last date for filing nomination was 17-2-1977, the date of scrutiny of nomination was 18-2-77, and the last date of withdrawal was 21-2-77.

Section 30 of the Act provides that after the notification calling upon a constituency to elect a member or members is issued, the Election Commission shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint—

- (a) the last date for making nominations.
- (b) date of scrutiny of nominations, and
- (c) the last date of withdrawal of candidatures.

Under Section 31, on the issue of the notification under section 30, the Returning Officer has to give a notice inviting nominations of candidates for such election. Section 32 provides that any person may be nominated as a candidate for the election to fill a seat if he is qualified. Section 33 provides for presentation of a nomination paper by a candidate or by his proposer within a certain time.

The nomination paper presented under sub-section (1) of section 33 has to be completed in the prescribed Form. 2-A the relevant portion of which is as follows :

"FORM 2A

(See rule 4)

NOMINATION PAPER

Election to the House of the people I nominate as a candidate for election to the House of the people from the

A perusal of Sections 30, 31, 32 and 33 together with Rule 4 and Form 2A leaves no doubt that a candidate is incurred before that date need not be included in the return the nomination paper before the Returning Officer. In the instant case admittedly the respondent filed his nomination paper on February 16, 1977. But the air fare having been incurred before that date need not be included in the return of election expenses, even if it was incurred by the respondent himself, the respondent having desposed that the air fare are was borne by his party.

- (ii) Air fares of Kotoki's journeys from Assam to Delhi and back.

103. Admittedly Kotoki left for Delhi on February 23 and returned on February 26 Kotoki deposes on oath that he performed the journeys to surrender his flat to the Parliament Secretariat, as he ceased to be an M.P., the Lok Sabha having been dissolved on 18-1-77, and to make alternative arrangement for his son and daughter-in-law, who were staying in his flat. Learned counsel for the petitioner submits that admittedly the respondent paid all money's in cash to Kotoki

for expenditure in the election. It is, therefore, false, according to learned counsel, that Kotoki went to Delhi to surrender his flat to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and find out alternative accommodation for his son and his daughter-in-law who were staying with him in the same flat; Kotoki really went to Delhi, the submission proceeds, in order to receive money in cash from the respondent. The plea has not only been not taken in the election petition, even it was not suggested to Kotoki in cross-examination that he went to Delhi to receive money from the respondent for expenditure in the election, nor was it put to the respondent that Kotoki performed the journeys and incurred the expenditure in connection with the election, far less any evidence in rebuttal was adduced by the petitioner. The submission of the petitioner has no substance.

(iii) Costs of election meetings.

104. With regard to the cost of the Congress election meetings, learned counsel submits that in each meeting admittedly Rs. 25/- to Rs. 30/- was spent for the construction of dais, hire of mikes etc. This point again was not pleaded in the petition. In cross-examination Mukut Sarma and Mrs. Barthakur have said that these expenses were borne by the Mandal Congress Committees on their own. There is no evidence to show that these expenses were incurred either by the respondent or his election agent, and as such need not be shown in the return of election expenses.

- (iv) Rs. 15,000.00 raised by the two D.C.C.s 105. Rs. 10,000/- or so was admittedly raised by the Nowgong D.C.C. and Rs. 5000/- was admittedly raised by the Morigaon D.C.C. The petitioner submits that the amount of Rs. 15,000 admittedly spent by the two D.C.C.s in the election, was really not raised by them but it was paid by the respondent, and ought to have been shown in the return of election expenses.

As stated earlier, the point was not pleaded in the election petition. This was brought out only by cross-examination of R.Ws 4 and 9. The respondent, therefore, was not expected to meet this point. Even so they have explained that these sums were raised by the two DCs and spent on their own in the election. These expenses having been borne by the political party are not "expenditure in connection with the election incurred or authorised by the candidate" within the meaning of Explanation 1 to Section 77 of the R.P. Act.

(v) Expenditure allegedly incurred by P.W. 29.

106. The last submission of "the learned counsel on suppressed expenses" is with regard to the expenditure incurred by P.W. 29 and the accounts submitted by him. Admittedly, at the time of the election, P.W. 29 was a Congress M.L.A. Admittedly also after the election was over and there was a general debacle to the Congress party in the Parliamentary election and the Janata Party came to power in the Centre, P.W. 29 left the Congress and joined the Janata Party in May 1977. He then handed over the documents proved as Exts. p/5 to p/10 and p/22, to the petitioner. At the time of proving the above documents objection was raised by the respondent. The objection was noted.

107. The petitioner during trial attempted to make out a case that a decision was taken in the Congress meeting held in the A.P.C.C. office at Gauhati on the 10th of March that each of the Congress M.L.As in the L.A. Constituencies comprised in the Nowgong H. P. Constituency wherever there were Congress M.L.As, would be in charge of his Constituency and that all expenses incurred in the election campaign in that constituency would be borne by the candidate or his election agent and that some advance payment would be made to each of such Congress M.L.As. The above case was not pleaded in the election petition. This is not a patent point. It depends on evidence and needs investigation into facts. Likewise it was not pleaded that P.W. 29 was put in charge of the Hojai Constituency and that he was authorised to incur any, if so what, expenditure, by the candidate or his election agent. The respondent, therefore, was not expected to meet this case. At the time of trial, evidence was led by the petitioner through P.W. 29 to prove the expenditure allegedly incurred by him in the Hojai constituency. The petitioner also proved by P.W. 29 Exts. p/5 to p/10 and

1/22, the accounts allegedly maintained by P.W. 29. In my opinion the evidence of P.W. 29, so far as the alleged expenditures by him are concerned together with Exts. p/5 or p/10 and p/22 are irrelevant, and as such I need not assess the worth of the oral evidence of P.W. 29 and of his said documents.

108. Another submission of Mr. Lakhi that needs consideration is that Ext. R/45 is a fabricated document. The question may be examined in two parts :

(i) Whether Ext. R/45 is a correct account of all the expenses incurred in the election ?

(ii) If not, what is the consequence ?

(1) Ext. P/3A is a true copy of Ext. R/45. Ext. p/3A was lodged by the respondent with the Returning Officer. Ext. R/45 is a School/College exercise book that bears no body's name, or signature. It does not bear any caption either. It has not been paginated. The accounts however have been kept in a tabular form giving the particulars as prescribed by Rule 86. It discloses the amounts of expenditure incurred on the following items :

- (1) telephone charge,
- (2) security deposit,
- (3) Petro,
- (4) printing charge,
- (5) electoral roll.

Accounts have been kept only on 3 pages. The question is whether Ext. R/45 reflects a correct account of all the expenditure incurred by the candidate and/or his election agent from day to day as required by Rule 86 or is it a fabricated document as contended by learned counsel for the petitioner.

109. Let us now turn to the law on the point. Section 123(6) of the R.P. Act is in the following terms :—

123. Corrupt practices—The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purposes of this Act :—

(6) The incurring or authorizing of expenditure in contravention of section 77.

The relevant portion of Section 77 may be set out :

"77. Account of election expenses and maximum thereof.—(1) Every candidate at an election shall, either by himself or by his election agent, keep a separate and correct account of all expenditure in connection with the election incurred or authorized by him or by his election agent between the date on which he has been nominated and the date of declaration of the result thereof, both dates inclusive.

Explanation 1—...any expenditure incurred or authorized in connection with the election of candidate by a political party or by any other association or body of persons or by any individual (other than the candidate or his election agent) shall not be deemed to be, and shall not ever be deemed to have been, expenditure in connection with the election incurred or authorized by the candidate or by his election agent for the purpose of this sub-section :

Provided.....

Explanation 2—For the purposes of Explanation 1, "political party" shall have the same meaning as in the Election Symbols (Reservation and allotment) order, 1968, as for the time being in force.

Explanation 3.—.....

(2) The account shall contain such particulars, as may be prescribed.

(3) "The total of the said expenditure shall not exceed such amount as may be prescribed".

Rule 86 of the conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 (hereinafter called 'the Rules') has prescribed the particulars of account of election expenses. The Rule is in the following terms :

"86. Particulars of account of election expenses.—

(1) The account of election expenses to be kept by a candidate or his election agent under section 77 shall contain the following particulars in respect of each item of expenditure from day to day, namely :—

- (a) the date on which the expenditure was incurred or authorised;
- (b) the nature of the expenditure (as for example, travelling, postage or printing and the like);
- (c) the amount of the expenditure—
 - (i) the amount paid.
 - (ii) the amount outstanding;
- (d) the date of payment;
- (e) the name and address of the payee;
- (f) the serial number of vouchers, in case of amount paid;
- (g) the serial number of bills if any, in case of amount outstanding;
- (h) the name and address of the person to whom the amount outstanding is payable.

(2) A voucher shall be obtained for every item of expenditure unless from the nature of the case, such as postage, travel by rail and the like, it is not practicable to obtain a voucher.

(3) All vouchers shall be lodged along with the account of election expenses, arranged according to the date of payment and serially numbered by the candidate or his election agent and such serial numbers shall be entered in the account under item (f) of sub-rule (1).

(4) It shall not be necessary to give the particulars mentioned in item (e) of sub-rule (1) in regard to items of expenditure for which vouchers have not been obtained under sub-rule (2)."

Section 78 provides for lodging of account by a candidate. It is in the following terms :

"Lodging of account with the district election officer.—

(1) Every contesting candidate at an election shall, within thirty days from the date of election of the returned candidate or, if there are more than one returned candidate at the election and the dates of their election are different, the later of those two dates, lodge with the district election officer and account of his election expenses which shall be a true copy of the account kept by him or by his election agent under section 77.

(2)

Rule 90 of the Rules prescribes the maximum of the total expenditure that can be incurred by a candidate in a parliamentary constituency and by a candidate in an Assembly constituency which are enumerated in the table under this Rule. In Assam a candidate in a parliamentary constituency can incur a total expenditure up to the maximum of Rs. 35,000.

110. There is a basic purpose in fixing the maximum amount of total expenditure that can be incurred by a candidate in an election. The purpose is to eliminate corruption, such as, procuring votes by bribery and the like, so as to keep the election clean and within each of a candidate of reasonable means.

A perusal of sections 123(6), 77, 78 of the Act and Rules 8* and 90 of the Rules clearly shows that the provisions of the law is directory and not mandatory. Section 77 provides that a candidate at an election shall either by himself or by his election agent, keep a separate and correct account of all the expenditure in connection with the election incurred or authorized by him or his election agent during the

period starting on the date of his nomination and ending on the date of the declaration of the result, both the days inclusive. The account must not only be separate from other accounts and expenditure of the candidate such as his family expenses and the like, but also it must be a correct account and must include all expenditure.

Rule 86 provides, inter alia, as stated above, that the account of the election expenses to be kept by a candidate or his election agent under section 77 shall contain, inter alia, the particulars in respect of each item of expenditure incurred from day to day.

Although R.W. 10, Kotoki, says in his deposition that Ext. R/45 was kept from day to day, Ext. R/45 itself does not give that impression. The impression it gives is that it was prepared after consulting the vouchers, bills and other items of expenditure. What may be said of the accounts is that their maintenance was irregular, but it cannot be said that they are incorrect as there has been nothing positive to show that expenditures have been suppressed. What constitutes a corrupt practice under section 123(6) of the R.P. Act is not an irregular, not even an erroneous keeping of accounts of the election expenses, but incurring or authorizing expenditure exceeding the prescribed maximum. So on this count also the respondent has committed no corrupt practice.

111. As a result of the foregoing conclusions and finding's the issues are answered as follows :

Issue No. 4 : Clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).

The petitioner has failed to prove the allegations made against the respondent No. 1 of corrupt practice under section 123(2), (3) or (3A) of the R.P. Act, the allegations made against Maulana Azad Madani and Maulana Hashmi of corrupt practice under section 123(3) or (3A) of the R.P. Act, the allegations of corrupt practice made against Maulana Abdul Jalil Ragbi and Shri Bedabrata Barua of corrupt practice under Section 123(3) or (3A) of the R.P. Act, the allegations made against Shri Abdul Rasem, M.L.A. of corrupt practice under Section 123(3) or (3A) of the R.P. Act and the allegations made against Shri Idris Ali Fakir M.L.A. of corrupt practice under section 123(3) or (3A) of the R.P. Act. The question of consent of Respondent No. 1 to the commission of the aforesaid alleged corrupt practices by the aforesaid persons, namely, Maulana Madani, Maulana Hashmi, Maulana Ragbi, Sarbashri Bedabrata Barua, Abdul Kasem, M.L.A. and Idris Ali Fakir, M.L.A., therefore does not arise ; as such clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) are answered in the negative.

Issue No. 4 : Clause (f).

The petitioner did not adduce any evidence to prove this issue and as such it is answered in negative.

Issue No. 4 : Clause (g).

The petitioner has failed to prove the allegations against Shri Lila Kotoki of corrupt practice under sub-section (3) or sub-section (1) of section 123 of the R.P. Act ; and as such this issue is answered in the negative.

Issue No. 4 : Clause (H).

The petitioner has failed to prove the allegations of bribery made against Sarbhashri Bhabash Banerjee, Dino Bora and Surya Dek under Section 123(1)(a) (b), of the R.P. Act. The consent of the respondent No. 1 to the alleged bribery, therefore, does not arise. This issue is answered in the negative.

Issue No. 5 : Does not arise.

Issue Nos. 6 and 7 :

The petitioner, during the trial, did not lead any evidence to prove, and at the time of argument did not press, these issues ; and as such they are answered in the negative.

Issue No. 9 :

The petitioner has failed to prove that the respondent No. 1 incurred or authorised expenditure in contravention of section 77 of the R.P. Act, and as such he cannot be held to have committed any corrupt practice under section 123(6) of the R.P. Act. The issue is answered in the negative.

Issue No. 9 :

In the result the election petition is dismissed with costs. The total amount of costs is assessed at rupees one thousand payable by the petitioner to Respondent No. 1.

Sd/- BAHARUL ISLAM, Judge.
[No. 82/AS-HP/2/77]
V. NAGASUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

New Delhi, the 13th October, 1978

S.O. 3080.—In pursuance of section 106 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the Election Commission hereby publishes the judgment of the High Court of Kerala dated 4 July, 1978, in Election Petition No. 6 of 1977.

(Here Print the Judgment Attached.)

By order,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

PRESENT :

The Honourable Mr. Justice N. D. P. Namboodiripad
Tuesday the 4th July, 1978/13th Ashadha, 1900

E.P. 6 of 1977

PETITIONER :

M. Kamalam, Jayathi, Kozhikode.

By Advs. M/s. S. Easwara Iyer, P. C. Balakrishna Menon
K. Ramakumar and A. M. Rajan Babu

RESPONDENT :

Dr. V. A. Syed Mohammed, Member Lok Sabha, Parliamentary Notice Office, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

By Advs. M/s. C. K. Sivasankara Panicker and P. C. Mohsin.

This Election Petition having been finally heard on 29-6-76 in the presence of M/s. S. Easwara Iyer, P. C. Balakrishna Menon, K. Ramakumar and A. N. Rajan Babu Advocates for the petitioner and of M/s. C. K. Sivasankara Panicker and P. C. Mohsin Advocates for the respondent the court on 4-7-78 delivered the following :—

JUDGMENT

The petitioner and the respondent were the duly nominated candidates, who contested the general election from Kozhikode-IV Parliament Constituency in the election held to the Lok Sabha on the 19th March, 1977. The petitioner was a candidate sponsored by the Janata Party while the respondent was a candidate sponsored by the Indian National Congress (Indira Group). At the time of election the respondent was a sitting member of the Rajya Sabha and also the Minister for State for Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Union of India. He did not resign his office as Minister for State at the time of contesting the election. The polling took place on the 19th of March 1977 and counting was over by the night of 20th March, 1977. The respondent was declared to be duly elected. According to the petitioner the election of the respondent is liable to be set aside because of corrupt practices and other irregularities set out in the petition. The respondent misused his official position which materially and substantially affected the result of the election. The corrupt practices indulged in by the respondent are set out in sub-paragraphs (a) to (m) of paragraph VII of the petition. On 17-3-1977 with the knowledge and the consent of the respondent a Press Conference was convened at his residence by the Public Relation Officer Sri Velappan, who was also functioning as Press Censor. The Assistant Public Relation Officer Sri Gopinath was also present. The Press Conference did not relate to any official duty of the respondent as Minister for State ; but was confined to his election propaganda. At the Press Conference the respondent appealed to the voters on grounds of religion. On the apprehension that tribal people may not vote for the respondent, several members of the Tribal community of Wynad were arrested on the 18th of March, 1977, while the date of polling was already declared as 19-3-1977. The respondent temporarily occupied a house belonging to

one Hameed, an officer of the Income Tax Department to give an impression to the public that the Income Tax Department was interested in the respondent and for the purpose of putting pressure on the assesses to vote for the respondent. A Private Secretary of the respondent by name Sri Soman canvassed votes for the respondent during the festival at the Sreekanthaswara Temple, Kozhikode. The Regional Transport Officer, Kozhikode caused a Van No. K.L.R. 1999 belonging to one Sri Appu to be utilised for the election propaganda of the respondent and also for transporting electors to and from the polling stations, thereby attracting Section 123(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (for brevity the 'Act'). During the election campaign the respondent and his agents made election speeches with the intention to promote enmity and hatred among different classes of voters on grounds of religion, caste and community. Votes were canvassed on the basis of religion and caste. Ballot papers were printed in private presses like Norman Press and Kalpaka Press against the direction given by the Election Commission of India. The respondent and his agents attempted to procure votes by bribery like distribution of cloth, medicine, money and sweets to Adivasees and other illiterate voters. Police Officers were used by the respondent for canvassing votes in his favour. The services of one Lakshmana, District Superintendent of Police, who is now under enquiry for malpractices in the well-known case styled as 'Rajan's case' were utilised by the respondent for canvassing votes in his favour. The aforesaid police officer exerted undue influence over the electors by threatening them with dire consequences; if they do not vote for the respondent. With the assistance of the employees of the Income Tax Department, amounts were collected for the election propaganda of the respondent. The result of the election was materially affected by the malpractices at the election. The number of polled votes when totalled was found to be in excess of the ballot papers, issued by the Presiding Officers at different Polling Stations. During the course of counting it was discovered that the ballot papers used for recording votes for Lok Sabha differed in material and colour of the paper. One such instance was pointed out to the Counting Officer in Ballissery Constituency. That would indicate that spurious ballot papers were used for the purpose of voting. There were counting irregularities as set out in paragraph 10 of the petition. The prayers in the petition are :

- (i) to declare the election of the respondent as void on the ground of corrupt practices committed by persons with the consent and knowledge of the respondent; and
- (ii) to declare that the election of the respondent as void since the results of the election have been materially and substantially affected by the corrupt practices committed by the agent of the respondent and also for non-compliance of the provisions of the Act.

2. The contentions raised by the respondent in his written statement may be briefly stated. The petition is defective being violative of Section 81 of the Act. Two copies of the petition served on the respondent were not attested by the petitioner under her own signature and the petition is, therefore, liable to be dismissed under Section 86(1) of the Act. Again, the petition was presented not by the petitioner herself, but by her counsel and hence is defective. Another infirmity attached to the petition is that since corrupt practice is alleged it cannot be gone into by this Court for want of jurisdiction. The President alone is competent to decide the question of disqualification on the ground of corrupt practice. The jurisdiction of this court under the Representation of the People Act, 1951 is ousted by the provisions of Article 103 of the Constitution. In view of Article 103 of the Constitution, Sections 98 to 100 of the Act should be deemed to have been repealed by the Constitution (Forty Second) Amendment Act. In any view, after the Constitution 42nd Amendment Act Sections 96 to 100 of the Representation of the People Act have become unconstitutional. The question regarding the constitutionality of these provisions cannot be decided by this Court and reference is made to Article 228A of the Constitution. The respondent was duly elected. No corrupt practices have been committed by any person with the consent or

knowledge of the respondent. The respondent has not misused his official position. The averments in paragraph 7 clauses (a) to (f) are denied. No press conference was convened on the 17th March, 1977 at the instance and with the knowledge and consent of the respondent by the Public Relations Officer Shri Velappan. No press conference was held at the temporary residence of the respondent at Kozhikode. On 17-3-1977 at about 10 A.M. certain representatives of the Press came to the respondent's residence. One of the representatives pointed out during the course of the talk that the conference was called by Shri Velappan, a Central Government employee, functioning as Press Advisor and erstwhile Censor. The respondent immediately stated that he did not direct Shri Velappan to call any representative of the Press. The respondent has not appealed to the voters on the ground of religion at the press conference as alleged in the petition. The allegations in clause (b) are too vague. Participating in press conference, convened by the Government officials in discharge of their duty, cannot be treated as a conduct which materially and substantially affected the results of the election. During the course of the respondent's election campaign, to the knowledge of the respondent, no arrest was made of tribal people at Wynad and the respondent is not aware whether any arrest has been made on 18-3-1977. The averments in clause (c) are too vague for the respondent to give any reply. The house referred to in clause (d) of the petition belonged to Venkitesh Nayak Mohan Das of Calicut, and it was taken on rent on 15-2-1977 for a monthly rent of Rs. 250 for a period of two months. The respondent knows Mr. Hameed as an officer of the Income-tax Department. Mr. Hameed is not a close friend of the respondent. The respondent denies the allegation that certain officers of the Income-tax Department of Kozhikode were putting pressure on the assesses to vote for the respondent at the instance of Shri Hameed. The averment that the Private Secretary of the respondent by name Soman was actively canvassing vote for the respondent is denied. The respondent had not given any consent and he has no knowledge of Shri Soman having canvassed votes for the respondent. On the other hand the respondent had given definite instructions to Soman not to canvass votes actively or otherwise for the respondent. The respondent has not utilised the van referred to in clause (f) of the petition. The averment that during the election campaign and election speeches the respondent and his agents made appeals to the public to refrain from voting for the petitioner on the ground that the respondent belongs to a religious minority is denied. Neither the respondent nor his agents ever attempted to promote feelings of enmity and hatred among voters, on grounds of religion, caste, etc. The respondent denies the averment that communal harmony was deliberately interfered with during the election campaign by the respondent. There was no mal-practice during the election. The respondent is not aware that any ballot paper was printed in private presses. The respondent or his supporters did not attempt to procure votes by bribery or by distribution of clothes, medicine and money and sweets to Adivasees or to other illiterate voters. The respondent never used or utilised the services of Superintendent of Police Mr. Lakshmana. The respondent did not collect money for election propaganda with the help of the employees of the Income-tax Department. The averments in paragraph 7 of the petition are vague. The petitioner has not stated particulars of corrupt practices alleged and the affidavit filed is not in conformity with the requirements of law. No schedule has been annexed to the petition or affidavit. The petitioner has not given any of the alleged corrupt practices with sufficient details, particulars and clarity enabling the respondent to meet them. The affidavit filed is not in conformity with law. The results of the election were not materially and substantially affected by any mal-practice. There was no mal-practice in the printing of ballot papers. The respondent had not noticed any difference in ballot papers as stated in paragraph 9 of the petition. To the knowledge of the respondent neither the petitioner nor anybody on her behalf made any complaint regarding the counting of votes. The petitioner never complained that spurious ballot papers were utilised. The allegation that the counting officers acted in a hurry preventing the counting agents of the petitioner taking notice of rejection of valid votes or the bundling of the ballot papers with undue haste is denied. The allegations in clauses (a) to (d) of paragraph 10 of the petition are made only for the purpose of this petition and without any foundation. No complaint has been raised at any time by anybody during the different stage of the counting. The petitioner is not entitled to any of the reliefs prayed for in the petition.

3. After discussing with both sides, the following issues were raised :—

- (i) Whether the petition is maintainable ?
- (ii) Whether the election is liable to be declared void on the ground of corrupt practice alleged in the petition ?
- (iii) Whether the election is vitiated by all or any of the mal-practices alleged in the petition ?

and

- (iv) Regarding reliefs and costs ?

4. Issue No. 1 : After the issues were raised, the respondent pressed for a hearing of the preliminary objection raised by him regarding the maintainability of the petition. It was contended on behalf of the respondent that there is non-compliance with sub-section 3 of Section 81 of the Representation of the People Act and consequently the petition is liable to be dismissed under Section 86(1) of the Act. I accepted that plea and dismissed the election petition under Section 86(1) of the Act on 6-7-1977 for non-compliance with section 81(3) of the Act. The petitioner took up the matter in appeal before the Supreme Court as C.A. No. 1963 (NCE)/1977 and the Supreme Court by judgment dated 8-3-1978 set aside the decision of this Court and remitted back the matter to this Court for disposal on merits. The preliminary objection regarding the maintainability of the petition has, therefore, only to be rejected. Though the respondent raised a contention that this Court has no jurisdiction to proceed with the trial of this election petition, in view of the Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act, that contention was not pressed when the issues were heard preliminarily. Further an identical contention in another case has been rejected by me and that decision is reported in Mohammed Jaffer Khan v. T. H. Musthaffa (1977 K.L.T. 602). I hold that the petition is maintainable.

5. Issue No. 2 : With the exception of sub-section 6 of Section 123 of the Act, the petitioner has alleged in the petition the commission of corrupt practices set out in all other sub-sections of section 123 of the Act. Regarding the allegations in the petition, the respondent has got a general contention that the averments in the petition do not satisfy the requirements of section 83 (1)(b) and (2) of the Act. The relevant provisions read as follows :

"83. Contents of petition.—(1) An election petition—

- * * * * *
- (b) shall set forth full particulars of any corrupt practice that the petitioner alleges, including as full a statement as possible of the names of the parties alleged to have committed such corrupt practices and the date and place of the commission of each such practice; and
- * * * * *

- (2) Any schedule or annexeure to the petition shall also be signed by the petitioner and verified in the same manner as the petition."

I am bearing in mind this particular contention while dealing with the various items of corrupt practices relied on by the petitioner.

Out of the various corrupt practices alleged in the petition, the averments mainly relate to the violation of section 123(7) of the Act. I may read the provision :

"123.(7) The obtaining or procuring or abetting or attempting to obtain or procure by a candidate or his agent or, by any other person (with the consent of a candidate or his election agent), any assistance (other than the giving of votes) for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election, from

any person in the service of the Government and belonging to any of the following classes, namely :—

- (a) gazetted officers ;
- (b) stipendiary judges and magistrates ;
- (c) members of the armed forces of the union ;
- (d) members of the police forces ;
- (e) excise officers ;
- (f) revenue officers other than village revenue officers known as Lambardars, malguzars, patels, deshmukhs or by any other name, whose duty is to collect land revenue and who are remunerated by a share of, or commission on, the amount of land revenue collected by them but who do not discharge any police functions ; and
- (g) such other class of persons in the service of the Government as may be prescribed."

The offices specifically named in certain sub-paragraphs of paragraph 7 of the petition are :

- (i) Sri M. R. Velappan (P.W. 2)
- (ii) Sri Gopinath, (P.W. 22)
- (iii) Sri Soman, (P.W. 26)
- (iv) Sri Hameed (P.W. 27)
- (v) Sri Lakshmana, the then District Superintendent of Police at Calicut during the last election and who allegation separately.

Since the overt activities alleged against these Government Officers are different, it will be convenient to deal with each allegation separately.

A. Sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph VII of the petition, which contain the allegation regarding the press conference with which P.W. 2 and P.W. 22 are associated, read as follows :

"(a) A press conference was convened on 17th March, 1977 at the instance and with the knowledge and consent of the Respondent by Public Relation Officer Sri Velappan (who was also functioning as Press Censor). The Press Conference was held at the temporary residence of the respondent at Kozhikode. The Assistant Public Relation Officer Shri Gopinath was also present at that time. This Press Conference did not relate to any official duties of the respondent as Minister of State but confined itself to his election propaganda. The convening of the Press Conference by a Public Relation Officer with The Assistant Public Relation Officer Sri Gopinath at the instance and with the knowledge and consent of the Respondent vitiates his election. At the Press Conference the Respondent is alleged to have appealed to the voters on grounds of religion within the ambit of Section 123 of Central Act 43 of 1951.

- (b) At any rate the conduct of the Respondent in attending a Press Conference convened by Government officials like Sri Velappan and Gopinath had materially and substantially affected the results of the election."

The substantial portion of the evidence adduced in this case both by the petitioner and the respondent relates to the Press Conference referred to in the aforesaid sub-paragraphs. On the basis of the pleadings and the evidence available in the case, the following propositions were not seriously disputed by the respondent :

- (a) that there was a gathering of representatives of the press at the residence of the respondent at or about 10 a.m. on 17-3-1977. Though the petitioner may call it as a press conference, the witnesses of the respondent chose to refer to the gathering as a press chat. But, whatever nomenclature is given, the result

is the same and I may call the incident as "Press Conference".

- (b) that the press conference was not official and it was exclusively concerned with the candidature and the election matters of the respondent.
- (c) that of the press reporters, who participated in the conference, the reporters of Manorama, Mathrubhumi, Deshabhimani and Hindu were informed about the conference by P.W. 2. Since the reporter of Indian Express was not in his residence, P.W. 2 gave the necessary information regarding the conference to the inmates of the house. The information given by P.W. 2 to all these reporters were over the phone. There were other representatives of the press, who were present and who participated in the press conference.
- (d) that P.W. 2 and P.W. 22 who are gazetted officers, were present at the residence of the respondent when the conference was going on though there is slight dispute between the parties regarding the time during which these two officers were present.

In view of the aforesaid facts which are not disputed the controversy between the parties has narrowed down considerably. Though in the earlier portion of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph VII of the petition, in the matter of convening of the conference, only the name of P.W. 2 is mentioned, in another subsequent portion in the same paragraph there is a general allegation that the press conference was convened with the assistance of P.W. 22 also. That sub-paragraph also contains the further allegation that at the press conference the respondent appealed to the voters on grounds of religion. Regarding that matter, absolutely no argument was advanced for the obvious reason that the various press reports like Exts. P1 to P7 do not contain any material to indicate that in the press conference the respondent canvassed votes on the basis of religion. Similarly, regarding the assistance alleged to have been rendered by P.W. 22 also there is hardly any evidence. The evidence adduced by the petitioner regarding P.W. 22 is the presence of P.W. 22 at the residence of the respondent when the conference was going on. At the time of argument, however, the learned counsel for the petitioner represented that though there is no further evidence, an inference can be drawn regarding the assistance of P.W. 22 in the matter of convening the conference on the basis that P.W. 2 and P.W. 22 are working in the same office and that P.W. 22 is the Assistant of P.W. 2. I am unable to accept that argument. It shall not be forgotten that the only allegation against P.W. 2 and P.W. 22 is that they assisted the respondent in convening the conference. I emphasise the word "convening" because the allegations do not suggest that by being present at the residence of the respondent at the time of the conference, P.W. 2 and P.W. 22 rendered any assistance to the respondent as far as the press conference is concerned. So, ultimately, the only question to be decided in this connection is whether P.W. 2 convened the conference on the instruction or at the request of the respondent so as to constitute obtaining or procuring of the assistance of allegation against P.W. 2 and P.W. 22 is that they assisted 123(7) of the Act.

The petitioner attempted to prove the alleged nexus between the respondent and P.W. 2 through the evidence of P.W. 2. At the time of argument I specifically asked the learned counsel for the petitioner whether he is relying on the direct evidence given by P.W. 2 and the learned counsel said that he is not disowning the evidence of P.W. 2 and that he is very much relying upon the evidence of that witness with certain other circumstances for establishing the connection between the respondent and P.W. 2. I may, therefore, at the first instance, advert to the evidence of P.W. 2.

P.W. 2 was, during the relevant period, the Press Advisor and Press Censor at Calicut. He is an officer of the Press Information Bureau (P.I.B.), and as Press Advisor he was discharging the functions of the P.I.B. According to P.W. 2 he had instructions from Delhi through his office at Trivandrum that if any Minister desired to contact the press, he must make the necessary arrangements. So, when the respondent came to Calicut in connection with the election, P.W. 2 asked the respondent whether any press conference need be arranged, and the respondent gave the reply in the negative on the ground that there was no time. After a few days, R.W. 1 informed P.W. 2 that a press conference

arranged, at the residence of the Minister on 17-3-1977 and on the basis of that information P.W. 2 tried to contact the respondent at the latter's residence; but the respondent was not then present and the phone was answered by another man, who was understood by P.W. 2 as Soman, the then Additional Private Secretary of the respondent, and who was examined in this case as P.W. 26. According to P.W. 2, P.W. 26 confirmed the information regarding the programme and added that since all the phone numbers of the reporters at Calicut were not known to him information was given only to a few. It was thereafter that P.W. 2 gave the information to the press reporters already referred to. The evidence of P.W. 22 is to the effect that P.W. 2 never informed him about the press conference and that P.W. 22 got the information from another press reporter. The information regarding the conference was given to some of the reporters by P.W. 2 on the 16th and it is admitted by P.W. 2 that on the 17th he reached the residence of the respondent at or about 9.30 A.M. The respondent was not there at his residence then, and a few reporters of the Press were present there. The respondent reached his residence only 10 or 15 minutes later and when the respondent went inside P.W. 2 invited the Press Reporters also to a room where the conference was to be held. When the Press representatives were all seated, P.W. 2 went out of the room and waited in the adjoining verandah, where the phone was located. According to P.W. 2 he heard one press representative asking the respondent whether the conference was official or unofficial and the respondent replied that his participation was in the capacity of a candidate. P.W. 2 does not remember what all further discussions took place there. From the above facts deposed by P.W. 2 it is not possible to hold that P.W. 2 informed some of the Press representatives regarding the conference on the basis of any instruction or demand by the respondent. It is also not without significance that while in the witness box P.W. 2 was never asked by the petitioner whether the respondent sought the assistance of P.W. 2 for convening the conference. The evidence of P.W. 2 as far as I could see, does not, in the least, support the case of the petitioner. Though the conduct of P.W. 2 informing some of the Press representatives about the conference and also his physical presence at the place where the conference was going on, are circumstances which may create some doubt regarding the connection between the respondent and P.W. 2, the positive evidence given by P.W. 2 is that he received information about the press conference from R.W. 1. P.W. 2 thus proceeded on the basis that the press conference has already been arranged and that since he knew from P.W. 26 that all the reporters were not informed, P.W. 2 felt that necessary information may be given to other reporters as well, so that the latter also may be benefited. I cannot, in this context, overlook one circumstance emerging from the evidence of P.W. 2. P.W. 2, as referred to above, is alleged to have contacted P.W. 26. But, P.W. 26 deposed that he did not contact P.W. 2 at any time. It is certain that the version given by one of these witnesses must be untrue. But it is not necessary for me to decide in this case whether it is P.W. 2 or P.W. 26, who gave false evidence because the petitioner has no case that P.W. 26 had anything to do with the press conference and P.W. 2 was not asked in the witness box whether the respondent instructed him to inform the press people. So as far as the disputed question in this case is concerned, the aforesaid infirmity is not of much significance and I am referring about this discrepancy only to show that responsible officers have scant regard for truth while giving evidence before a court of law.

The evidence of P.W. 2 does not prove to any extent that he convened the conference as instructed by the respondent. The only other argument advanced by the learned counsel for the petitioner and which I must consider in this case is one circumstance pressed into service by the petitioner at the time of argument. One of the Press reporters, who participated in the conference was P.W. 25, the press reporter of Deshabhimani Daily. It is common case that Deshabhimani Daily was the official organ of Marxist Party and that in a leader in one issue of Deshabhimani Daily of an earlier date, there was an allegation that the respondent was misusing his official position in furthering his prospects in the election and that leader was contributed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad, the leader of Marxist Party. The respondent had issued a quit notice demanding Sri E. M. S. Namboodiripad as well as Deshabhimani Daily to withdraw the unfounded allegation under the threat of appropriate proceedings before Court. The Press conference, according to the evidence of the wit-

nesses examined on the side of the petitioner, practically started with a question being put to the respondent by P.W. 25 as to whether the respondent was convening this conference in his official capacity or as a candidate. The respondent replied that the conference is arranged in the capacity of a candidate and not in his official capacity. There were a few other questions which may not be relevant. Thereafter P.W. 25 is alleged to have told the respondent that since P.W. 2 was at the spot could it not be normally believed that the conference was convened by him. The reply which the respondent gave was that he has not asked P.W. 2 to convene the conference. P.W. 25 then deposed further that thereupon he challenged the respondent to call in P.W. 2 and to ascertain the truth. According to P.W. 25 the respondent replied that there was no necessity for such a course. Regarding this particular question, I may refer that the respondent does not agree and he denied having said any such thing. But, assuming that there was such a challenge, and an unsatisfactory reply was given by the respondent, the question is whether that particular question relating to the conference provides circumstantial evidence in support of the petitioner's case. According to the learned counsel for the petitioner, when P.W. 25 apprised the respondent of the presence of P.W. 2, the respondent should have in the normal course dissolved the entire gathering without proceeding with it. The respondent was got a case that he was not aware of the presence of P.W. 2 and P.W. 22 because they were not personally acquainted with him. He did not give any importance to the question put by P.W. 25 especially because Deshabhimani and the Marxist Party were making baseless accusations against the respondent on previous occasions as well. Even if the explanation of the respondent is not acceptable, I am unable to understand how the continuance of the conference can constitute circumstantial evidence to show that the conference was convened by P.W. 2 at the instance of the respondent. It shall not be forgotten that in the questions and answers between P.W. 25 and the respondent, the respondent emphatically denied that he had instructed P.W. 2 to convene the conference. So, the respondent proceeded on the basis that it was arranged by his supporters. Further, to dissolve the conference at that stage may not look proper considering the position of the respondent at that time. I cannot, therefore, accept the argument of the learned counsel for the petitioner that the continuance of the conference despite the presence of P.W. 2 and P.W. 22 at the residence of the respondent, must be taken as adequate proof regarding the connection between the respondent and P.W. 2 in the matter of convening the conference.

The respondent also relied upon certain circumstances to show that the respondent never wanted to associate with P.W. 2 in the matter of convening the conference. P.W. 2, as already referred to, asked the respondent on a previous occasion whether any press conference should be arranged for him, and the respondent then answered in the negative. There were already imputations by Marxist Party and papers like Deshabhimani regarding the alleged misuse of his official position by the respondent in the election campaign. Such being the situation obtained already, it is not at all likely that the respondent should have thought of procuring the service of P.W. 2 to convene a conference and that too after the entire election propaganda was over. P.W. 2 has deposed that the Minister can convene a press conference on his own initiative and that the press representatives used to go even to the Air Port to contact a Minister when he is visiting a place. It was also pointed out that in view of the already strained relationship between Deshabhimani Daily and the Marxist Party on the one part and the respondent on the other, it was not at all likely that the respondent should have really sought the assistance of P.W. 2 in the matter of convening the conference. If there was previous consultation between the respondent and P.W. 2 it is not likely that the respondent should have specifically instructed P.W. 2 to invite P.W. 25. Perhaps, it may be possible to pick holes in these circumstances relied on by the respondent also. At any rate, when the entire evidence is taken into consideration, I think, the evidence of P.W. 2 has to be given due weight and that from his evidence it is not at all possible to spell out even by implication any previous contact between himself and the respondent relating to the convening of the press conference on 17-3-1977. It is also significant that the petitioner never moved the Court to declare P.W. 2 as hostile for the purpose of cross-examination and the petitioner conceded that she is relying on the evidence of P.W. 2.

It was strenuously contended by the respondent that even if the petitioner's case is accepted in its entirety regarding

the nexus between the respondent and P.W. 2, the corrupt practice provided under Section 123(7) is not established in this case because of the proviso to Section 123(7) of the Act. The proviso, which was added by the Amending Act 40 of 1975, reads as follows :—

"Provided that where any person, in the service of the Government and belonging to any of the classes aforesaid, in the discharge or purported discharge of his official duty, makes any arrangements or provides any facilities or does any other act or thing, for, to, or in relation to any candidate or his agent, or any other person acting with the consent of the candidate or his election agent, (whether by reason of the office held by the candidate or for any other reason), such arrangements, facilities or act or thing shall not be deemed to be assistance for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election."

The argument advanced by the respondent on the basis of this proviso is as follows: P.W. 2 deposed that he had instructions from Delhi through the Headquarters at Trivandrum that he must render assistance if any Minister desires to meet the Press. P.W. 2 as admitted by the petitioner, was, during the relevant period, the Press Advisor and the Press Censor. He is an officer of the Press Information Bureau. These aspects are not seriously disputed by the petitioner. The evidence of P.W. 22 also may be referred to in this connection. P.W. 22 was asked whether arrangements had to be made if Ministers or Secretaries wanted to contact the Press. His answer was: "Ithu P.I. B yude Joliyanu. Angine instructions ceude Aa instructionsnte adisthanathilani niangal ithinu sahakerichalhu".

From the evidence of some of the press representatives, who were examined in this case, as well as from the question put P.W. 25 to the respondent at the very beginning of the conference as to whether the conference was official or unofficial, it would appear that the reporters were under the impression that this was an official conference. P.W. 2 also deposed that he gave information to the Press people on the belief that it was an official conference. It would, therefore, appear that P.W. 2 invited certain Press reporters and he attended the conference on the basis that the conference is official and that they had instructions regarding the arrangements they are to make if a Minister wanted to contact the Press. No record has been produced regarding the actual instruction as such, but the evidence of P.W. 2 and P.W. 22 regarding the existence of such an instruction was never challenged by the petitioner. In the decision reported in *Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain* (A.I.R. 1975 S.C. 2299), while considering the scope of the proviso to Section 123(7) of the Act, Khanna, J. (as he then was) held as follows:

"There is nothing in the above proviso to confine the words "official duty" to duty imposed by statute. Official duty would include, not merely duties imposed by statutes but also those which have to be carried out in pursuance of administrative instructions."

Consequently, even if the instructions received by P.W. 2 as a Press Advisor and Press Censor have no statutory basis, his conduct will squarely fall within the proviso to Section 123(7) of the Act so long as it was his duty to make the arrangements for the Minister to contact the Press, if a Minister wanted it. It is not necessary to emphasise that the words used in the proviso are of the widest conceivable amplitude. The effect of the proviso is that any act done by the officers mentioned in sub-section (7) of Section 123 and falling within the ambit of the proviso will not constitute an "assistance" for the purpose of Section 123(7) of the Act. The only answer given by the learned counsel for the petitioner to this part of the respondent's case is that in the written statement no special reliance was placed on the proviso to Section 123(7) of the Act. I do not think that the omission to mention the proviso in the written statement debars the respondent from relying on the proviso. The petitioner has come forward with an allegation that a corrupt practice coming under Section 123(7) of the Act has been indulged in by the respondent. The proviso is part of that section and consequently, it is for the petitioner to establish that all the ingredients of Section 123(7) inclusive of the limitations imposed by the proviso have been proved beyond any doubt, to invalidate the election of the respondent on the basis of

Section 123(7) of the Act. I am inclined to accept this alternative contention as well of the respondent and I hold that the petitioner has not succeeded in proving that the respondent procured or obtained the assistance of either P.W. 2 or P.W. 22 in the matter of convening the press conference that was held at the residence of the respondent at 10 A.M. on 17-3-1977.

B. Another gazetted officer, who is alleged to have assisted the respondent is P.W. 27, who was, at the relevant time, functioning as the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Calicut. The averments regarding that allegation are set out in detail in paragraph VII(d) of the petition in the following terms:

"The respondent temporarily occupied a house at Kozhikode belonging to one Hameed, an officer of the Income-Tax Department. This Hameed belonging to the religious community of the respondent. This Hameed, as far as the petitioner is aware, is a close friend of the Respondent was given this residence by the said officer of the Income-tax Department to make it publicly known that the Income-tax Department is in favour of the Respondent. The petitioner is informed that certain officers of Income-tax Department at Kozhikode were putting pressure on assesses to vote for the Respondent at the instance of this Hameed."

On a reading of the averments it would appear that two grounds are taken. The first ground is that P.W. 27 permitted the respondent to occupy his house temporarily. The second aspect is the object with which such arrangement was entered into between P.W. 27 and the respondent. Regarding the object as well as the subsequent conduct alleged in sub-paragraph (d) viz., that the respondent wanted to create an impression that the Income-tax Department was in favour of the respondent and that certain officers of the Income-Tax Department at Kozhikode were putting pressure on assesses to vote for the respondent at the instance of P.W. 27, I may even at this stage, state that there is no evidence worth the name to suggest that the Income-tax Department was supporting the respondent. The allegation regarding the object can be summarily dispensed with. On stray item of evidence which has come remote connection with this allegation is that of P.W. 20, whose evidence I may discuss in detail when considering the first ground.

Though in the petition it is alleged that P.W. 27 gave his house for the occupation of the respondent, that case was given a go by at the time of evidence because the house did not belong to P.W. 27 as is clear from the evidence of P.W. 10. At the time of the argument, it was not disputed by the learned counsel for the petitioner that the house belonged to P.W. 10. The fact that the respondent resided in the house belonging to P.W. 10 for about two months is not disputed by the respondent. The case put forward by the respondent regarding the occupation of that house is as follows: Since he wanted a building at Calicut to reside in connection with his election, he requested some of his friends inclusive of one Pasha to arrange a building for him. One building suggested to him was not acceptable because it was situated far away, while the second building which was a two-storied structure was not acceptable because of the exorbitant rent demanded. Pasha then pointed out the building belonging to P.W. 10. P.W. 10 deposed that one Pasha, who was his friend as well, approached him to ascertain whether any building belonging to P.W. 10 was vacant for the occupation of the respondent. When P.W. 10 replied that house of his buildings are vacant, Pasha pointed out the building occupied by P.W. 27. P.W. 10 then said that if P.W. 27 has no objection that building can be let out to the respondent. Pasha subsequently brought the key and the respondent paid rent for the month of February, 1977. Though, there is no definite allegation in the petition, at the time of evidence, P.W. 1 vaguely suggested that P.W. 27 and the respondent were living together in the same building. An equally vague version was given by P.W. 20 also. Since the evidence of P.W. 20 is relevant in connection with the other allegations, I may briefly consider his evidence even at this stage. P.W. 20 is a fish vendor at Kozhikode. He deposed that the Income-tax people raided his residence and recovered certain account books. Ultimately, he was assessed to tax to the tune of Rs. 48,000, deposed that a clerk in the Education Department one day told him that Sub-Judge Prabhakaran

wanted to meet P.W. 20. He thereupon went near a car which was parked on the road-side near his residence. Judge Prabhakaran took P.W. 20 to the building where the respondent was residing. When P.W. 20 waited there to see the respondent, the Judge came there with another person and they together went to another part of the building. The Judge is alleged to have told the man whom he brought to render whatever assistance is possible to P.W. 20 in relation to his income-tax matters. Then P.W. 20 came to know that the other gentleman, who accompanied Judge Prabhakaran, was P.W. 27. At that time, the respondent came to the house accompanied by certain other people inclusive of one P. P. Ummer Koya. The respondent is also alleged to have sought the assistance of P.W. 20. Thereafter, according to the witness he was taken back to his residence in the car in which he came there. It is to be noted that there is not even a vaguest hint of any such incident in the petition. It is difficult to presume that a judicial officer should have publicly taken this fish-vendor to the respondent's residence. P.W. 20 admitted that the assessment was made only in February, 1978 which is long after the election. To me, P.W. 20 appeared to be an unreliable witness and I have no hesitation to reject his testimony in its entirety. It was apparently in view of the vague nature of the evidence that at the time of argument, the petitioner did not pursue the allegation that the respondent and P.W. 27 were together residing in the building. Again, at the evidence stage what the petitioner attempted to prove was not that the Income-tax people were attempted to be influenced, but that the residence was used as a place where election propaganda was carried on. The petition apparently does not contain any such allegation. P.W. 27 was declared hostile and cross-examined. There is nothing in his evidence to suggest that there was any sort of collaboration between him and the respondent. P.W. 27 deposed that the concerned building was taken on rent by him as early as 1975, and that in the year 1976 he had to shift his permanent residence to his own native village, which is not far off from Calicut, due to the illness of one member of his family. According to him it was difficult to get a building at Calicut and it was because of that reason he never surrendered the building and continued to pay the rent even though he was not actually occupying the building except for a day or two in a month, when he had a camp at Calicut. He agreed to surrender possession of the building on the assurance of P.W. 10 that the occupation of the respondent will be for a short period and that thereafter the building can again be occupied by P.W. 27. I do not find any reason to disbelieve P.W. 10 or P.W. 27 or the respondent as far as the transactions in connection with the building are concerned. It would appear that there was no formal meeting as between P.W. 10, P.W. 27 and the respondent. The entire arrangement appears to have been made by Pasha, who contacted the concerned parties and finalised the taking of the building on rent. The argument advanced by the petitioner is that since there was a lease in favour of P.W. 27, which was not legally terminated, the occupation of the building by the respondent must necessarily lead to the inference that there was some sort of agreement between P.W. 27 and the respondent. It was also pointed out that in the written statement there was no pleading regarding the termination of the tenancy. I fail to understand how the omission to mention the details regarding the tenancy arrangement between P.W. 10 and P.W. 27; its termination and its recreation, should be pleaded and proved by the respondent in the matter of meeting the allegations contained in the petition. Equally untenable is the argument of the petitioner that a man in the position of the respondent, who was the Advocate General of the State, cannot be deemed to be ignorant of the provisions of the Rent Control Act. I think, these are imaginary arguments which have very little connection with the pleadings in the case. Regarding the nature of the tenancy, the indications found from the evidence of P.W. 10 is that there was no written agreement between himself and P.W. 27. If that be so, the tenancy in favour of P.W. 27 could well be a tenancy at will which could be terminated at any time without any formality other than surrender. There is, thus, no acceptable evidence either direct or circumstantial to prove that the occupation of the building by the respondent was in fact as a result of any previous collaborations between the respondent and P.W. 27. It could not, therefore, be said that the petitioner has succeeded in proving the allegations made in the petition regarding this aspect, and it is not for the respondent to answer all questions raised on the basis of certain stray items of evidence which emerged during the course of the trial.

The respondent has got an alternative contention that even if there was any sort of arrangements between the respondent on the one part and P.W. 27 on the other regarding the taking of the building belonging to P.W. 10 on rent, sub-section 7 of Section 123 of the Act is not attracted because at the time when the respondent took over the building, the respondent was not a "candidate" within the meaning of the Act. It admits of no doubt that to attract section 123(7) the respondent should have been a "candidate" at the time when he sought the assistance of P.W. 27 for securing the building. The expression candidate is defined in Section 79(b) of the Act. Section 79(b) as it originally stood was in the following terms:

"(b) 'candidate' means a person who has been or claims to have been duly nominated as a candidate at any election, and any such person shall be deemed to have been a candidate as from the time when, with the election in prospect, he began to hold himself out as a prospective candidate;"

On an analysis of the aforesaid definition it could be seen that a person will be treated as a candidate under two contingencies; viz., (a) when he is duly nominated after submitting the nomination paper or when he claims that he has been duly nominated, and (b) the holding out by a person that he is a prospective candidate when the election was in prospect. Section 79(b) was amended by Section 7 of Act 40 of 1975, and the new provision reads as follows:—

"'candidate' means a person who has been or claims to have been duly nominated as a candidate at any election."

From the amended provisions it could be seen that the second category referred to above and provided for in Section 79(b) as it originally stood, has been deleted. In other words, after the amendment of Section 79(b) by Section 7 of Act 40 of 1975, merely because a person holds himself out to be a prospective candidate when an election was in prospect he cannot be deemed to be a "candidate" for the purpose of the Act. After the amendment of Section 79(b) a person can be deemed to be a 'candidate' only after the filing of the nomination paper and not before that. The resulting position is that any of the activities made mention of in Section 123(7) can apply to a person only if the person alleged to be guilty of such corrupt practice is a "candidate" as defined in Section 79(b). It is not disputed that the respondent filed his nomination only on 16-2-1977. P.W. 10 deposed that the respondent paid rent for two months. The respondent deposed that he went and saw the building on the 14th or the 15th of February, 1977, the key was handed over and he began to occupy the building on 15th of February, 1977 after paying the rent for that month. In her re-examination P.W. 1, the petitioner, deposed that P.W. 10 showed her the counterfoils of two receipts issued by P.W. 10 in favour of the respondent. She deposed that:

"Pinneedu 15-2-77 nu Dr. Syed Mohammed nodu Rs. 250 vadaka vassigicha receipt No. 2469 Kandur"

and that fully corroborates the evidence of the respondent. If the respondent had paid the rent and began to occupy the building on the 15th of Feb. 1977, the arrangements must necessarily be previous to the actual occupation. At any rate, it can never be subsequent to 15-2-1977. It is also not without significance that the respondent paid the rent for the entire month of February and this is corroborated by the evidence of P.W. 10. It is, thus, clear that the respondent occupied the building before he filed the nomination paper and thus before becoming a candidate within the meaning of Section 79(b) of the Act. The only answer which the petitioner attempted to offer regarding this aspect is that actually physical occupation of the building might have been later and that at any rate, the tenancy which existed between P.W. 10 and P.W. 27 was never terminated. I think, there is no scope for any such surmise and regarding the termination of the tenancy, I have already explained the position. Thus, even if the petitioner's case regarding any arrangement between P.W. 27 and the respondent is accepted, the corrupt practice as defined in Section 123(7) of the Act cannot be attributed to it, for the simple reason that the arrangement for taking the disputed building on rent was made before the respondent became a candidate within the meaning of the Act. The allegation regarding the assistance procured or obtained by the respondent from P.W. 27 has only to be rejected.

C. Paragraph VII (c) of the petition sets out the allegation regarding the activities of P.W. 26, who was the Additional Private Secretary of the respondent when the latter was a Minister. The allegations contained in Paragraph VII(c) are as follows:

"(c) A Private Secretary of the respondent by name Sri Soman was actively canvassing votes for the respondent, presumably with the consent and knowledge of the respondent. This Soman belong to the Ezhava community. He was seen canvassing vote in the neighbourhood of Sree Kanteswara Temple, Kozhikode during the festival at the said temple."

The overt act alleged as against P.W. 26 is that he canvassed votes in the neighbourhood of Sree Kanteswara Temple, Kozhikode during the "utsavam" festival in that temple. Apart from the interested evidence of the petitioner as P.W. 1, the other witnesses examined in the case to prove the allegation are: P.W. 11, P.W. 12 and P.W. 21. These witnesses deposed that during the "utsavam" festival of the temple P.W. 26 went to the temple and secured the assistance of some of the members of the temple committee. The particular assistance sought for by P.W. 26 and spoken to by the witnesses was that P.W. 26 wanted to collect the names of the prominent members of the locality whom the respondent should contact for securing votes. The evidence of P.W. 11, P.W. 12 and P.W. 21 did not impress me much. On the other hand, there is one vital circumstance which knocks off the bottom of the petitioner's case in this respect. The averment in the petition as well as the evidence of P.W. 11, P.W. 12 and P.W. 21 is to the effect that P.W. 26 went to the temple when the "utsavam" ceremony was going on in the temple. It has come out from the evidence in the case the "utsavam" ceremony commenced on the 10th February, 1977 and ended on the 16th February 1977. P.W. 26 is alleged to have sought the assistance of the office bearers of the temple committee some 3 or 4 days after the commencement of the ceremony. So, the alleged canvassing must have taken place sometime on the 13th or the 14th February, 1977. What is prohibited by Section 123(7) of the Act is the procuring or obtaining, etc. of the assistance of the officers mentioned in that section by the "candidate". The respondent submitted his nomination on 16-2-1977 and I have already dealt with the scope of Section 79(b) earlier. On the grounds stated in that connection, it has to be held that with respect to the activities of P.W. 26 also, Section 123(7) is not attracted since the respondent was not a "candidate" when P.W. 26 canvassed assistance of certain office bearers of the temple committee during the festival of the temple. I may in this connection also point out that P.W. 26 definitely denied the alleged acts attributed to him in the petition as well as in the evidence adduced by P.W. 11, P.W. 12 and P.W. 21. I have no hesitation to hold that the petitioner has not succeeded in proving the corrupt practice alleged in paragraph VII(c) of the petition.

D. The remaining officer named in the election petition is Sri Lakshmana, who was then working as the District Superintendent of Police at Calicut. That officer was not examined in this case. Apart from making a bald suggestion to the respondent when he was examined as R.W. 3, there is no evidence worth the name to show that the respondent sought the assistance of the police officer in furthering his election prospects. That allegation also must fail.

E. The election petition contains certain other allegations of corrupt practices, which may be briefly examined. In paragraph VII(c) of the petition it is alleged that during the course of the election campaign, tribal people (scheduled tribes) mostly residing at Wynad were arrested on 18-3-1977 and that those arrests were made to prevent those people from voting on the alleged apprehension that they will be voting for the petitioner. At the evidence stage the petitioner practically developed a different case. Apart from the evidence of the petitioner as P.W. 1, four other persons were examined as P.W. 6, P.W. 7, P.W. 8 and P.W. 9. P.W. 6 contested as a candidate of Janatha party from the Sultan Batory Assembly Constituency, which was a segment of the Kozhikode Parliamentary Constituency. He deposed that certain Adivasees were lathi-charged by the Sub Inspector of Police at Ambalavayal. Ext. P8 is a copy of the telegram which he is alleged to have sent to the District Collector. He deposed that a Drama of Adivasees was arranged to be conducted on the 18th evening and that many Adivasees

gathered there to witness that Drama. Then, according to P.W. 6, at the instance of the workers of the congress candidate in that area a police party headed by the S.I. of Police, Ambalavayal belaboured many of the adivasees even before the Drama started. He admitted that he was not present at the time of lathi charge and he deposed :

"Ennadu lathi chargincpatti vannu paranjathu aaranennu parayan pattilla".

Regarding Ext. P8 he deposed that he does not know who wrote Ext. P8. He does not know whether there was any religious function of the Adivasees on the 18th March, 1977. He did not receive any information that the Adivasees were lathi charged in connection with a religious function and he admitted that he did not send any telegram on that basis. Ext. P8, as is evident from the record itself cannot be taken as a genuine document. It purports to be a copy of the telegram sent to the District Collector, Kozhikode and beneath the portion to be telegraphed there is the writing "Joint Secretary, Wynad Adivasee Sangham". P.W. 6 is alleged to be that Joint Secretary. The word "Joint Secretary, Wynad Adivasee Sangham" are written in English. The signature also is in English. P.W. 6 deposed that he does not know English and that at best he can only write his name in English. Ext. P8 does not bear any date. What is written in Ext. P8 is "Religious Function of tribes Chulliyot—Police severely interrupted lathi charged". So, if one is to go by Ext. P8 there was a lathi charge in connection with a religious function. Ext. P8 does not make mention of any Drama. But, in the witness box what P.W. 7 mentioned was that Adivasees were lathi charged when they went to witness a Drama called "Kurathi Natakam" (Kurathi Nadakam). The other witness also repeated that story. P.W. 7 further deposed that :

"Lalhicharge cheyyunnethu njan Kandittilla".

So his evidence also is worthless. P.W. 8 deposed :

"Ampalavayalile S. J. yum partyum vannu vannu pidikkan nadakam Kalikayanonnum paranju adichu".

He further added :

"Vottu pidikkan nadilla eannu appol aarun paronilla. Annu Koodiyovaryl polo roshtriye Kokshikkor Gndayirunnu".

P.W. 8 also added that he did not know, who all voted the next day. P.W. 9 is yet another witness who was cited to prove the alleged lathi charge at Chulliyot. He also deposed :

"Nadakathil pala rashtriya Kokshikkor Koodi. Ellavareyum adichu".

From the oral evidence of the aforesaid witness it would, therefore, appear that the police, according to those witnesses, used force against the people who gathered to witness a drama. Ext. P8 on the other hand is to the effect that the lathi charge was in relation to a religious function. None of these facts are alleged in the petition, wherein the case put forward by the petitioner is that many of the Adivasees were arrested. That apart there is the other significant factor that there is no evidence worth the name to indicate that the respondent had anything to do with those incidents. On the other hand, the evidence of P.W. 8 and P.W. 9 would show that the people, who gathered here and against whom the police used force, belonged to different political parties and that all were indiscriminately beaten. Apart from the fact that there is no averment or allegation in the petition regarding any lathi charge of the adivasees, even if the lathi charge alleged was true, there is nothing in this case to show that the aforesaid incident, had anything to do with the election of the respondent. The allegation contained in paragraph VII(e) of the petition has not been proved.

F. Another corrupt practice alleged in the petition is regarding the use of a vehicle for transporting voters to and from the polling stations. The concerned provision in Section 123(5) of the Act, which is in the following terms :

"123(5) The hiring or procuring, whether on payment or otherwise, of any vehicle or vessel by a candidate or his agent or by any other person (with the consent of a candidate or his election agent), for the use of such vehicle or vessel for the free conveyance)

of any elector (other than the candidate himself, the members of his family or his agent) to or from any polling provided under section 25 or a place fixed under sub-section (1) of Section 29 for the Poll."

The specific instance pointed out in Paragraph VII(f) of the petition is that the Regional Transport Officer, Kozhikode caused a Van No. KLR 1999 belonging to one Sri Appu to be utilised for the election propaganda of the respondent and also for transporting electors/voters to and from the polling stations (other than the candidate or the members of his family). Neither Sri. Appu nor the Regional Transport Officer, was examined. Apart from the interested testimony of P.W. 1, this allegation is sought to be proved by the evidence of P.W. 15, P.W. 16 and P.W. 17. P.W. 15 deposed that a Van bearing No. KLR 1999 owned by one Appu was driven by him. According to him Appu initially told him that the vehicle will not be running for election purposes; but on the day previous to the election, he was summoned by Appu to take the vehicle to the residence of the respondent. He himself had to vote at another place, which was some 4 miles away from the place where the van was stationed. According to him he went to vote in an auto-rickshaw arranged by the people of the respondent and casted his vote. He was paid Rs. 25. He does not know whether a trip sheet is to be maintained for a public carrier. He does not know whether any hire charge was paid for the vehicle. There is no record to show that this vehicle was used on that day. He deposed that he has never told the petitioner about this incident. He would also add :

"Harjikkarikku election kelathu work cheythirunnavar aareyum canikku ariyile".

A question may then naturally be asked as to how then this witness was picked up by the petitioner as the person who drove the alleged van. P.W. 15 appears to be a casual witness and no reliance can be placed on his testimony. P.W. 16 is an auto-rickshaw driver. His version is that after having cast his vote at Ramakrishna Mission High School Booth, when he came out he saw a van K.L.R. 1999. According to him the vehicle was covered with the posters containing Indira Gandhi's photos. There were about 10 to 25 people including muslim females. According to him, those people went to the polling booth, voted and went back in the same vehicle. In the cross-examination he admitted that he does not know any one of the persons who were in that vehicle. He was specifically asked :

"Aare aareyenkilum prathekichhu nerittu kasdu uannethoso?"

Ans :—Eanikkariyilla.

According to him he waited for two to three quarters of an hour in the school because he wanted to know whether the people who came in that vehicle were going back in the same vehicle. He was then asked why he was so particularly interested in that vehicle. He answered that he did not see the other parties taking voters and by seeing Indira Gandhi's photos he understood that that vehicle was being used by the people belonging to that party. He was then asked why he was very particular about watching the various persons who came there to cast their votes. The witness did not answer to that question. I am not prepared to place reliance on the evidence of this witness also. P.W. 17 is another voter. When he was returning after voting he saw a van covered with the posters bearing Indira Gandhi's photos. The vehicle contained muslim males and females about twenty. He was then asked whether he had any idea about the people alleged to have come in the vehicle and also whether they wanted to vote for the parliament, or for the assembly or for any particular candidate. He answered :

"Arinju kooda"

He too appears to be a casual witness. Yet another aspect to be noted is that there is nothing in the evidence of these witnesses to suggest that the respondent or his election agent had anything to do with that vehicle. The evidence on record is, thus, wholly insufficient to prove the allegation contained in paragraph VII(f) of the petition.

6. Sub-paragraph (g) and (h) of paragraph VII of the petition allege that during the election campaign and election speeches the respondent and his agents made appeals to the

public to refrain from voting for the petitioner on the ground that the respondent belongs to a religious minority. Speeches are also alleged to have been made with an attempt to promote feelings of enmity and hatred among voters on grounds of religion, caste and community. It is also alleged that many of the speeches made by the respondent and also his supporters were appeals made on the basis of religion and caste, and that the respondent and his supporters deliberately interfered with communal harmony. From a reading of sub-paragraphs (g) and (h) of paragraph VII of the petition it could be seen that the allegations contained therein lack in essential details and that the contention of the respondent that the petitioner has not complied with the provisions of Section 83(b) of the Act is well-founded. Apart from making a bold allegation regarding the speeches, the petition does not alleged the place of the speech, the date of the speech, the people who rendered the speech and the actual expressions used in that speech, to examine whether section 123(3) and (3)(a) of the Act can be applied. It was only at the evidence stage that the petitioner thought of bringing out certain details regarding these allegations. Apart from the evidence of the petitioner, the witnesses examined in connection with the aforesaid allegation are P.W. 17, P.W. 23 and P.W. 24. I have already referred to the evidence of P.W. 17 in connection with the allegation regarding the use of a vehicle by the respondent and found unacceptable. P.W. 17 deposed that he attended a meeting held at 8 p.m. in the Samoothiri Kovilakam compound, wherein he heard the respondent making a speech to the effect that Janatha is Jana Sangh and that 75 per cent of it is yellow and it was against the minorities especially muslims. In the cross-examination he admitted that he does not remember the date. According to him many people attended the meeting and he deposed that he does not know people belonging to which all political parties were present there. He further deposed that he had attended other meetings convened by the petitioner and that he does not remember about the speeches made in those meetings. He deposed that he has never told the petitioner about these matters. He admitted that he has not seen any worker of the petitioner in the meeting addressed by the respondent. No reliance can be placed upon the testimony of this witness. P.W. 23 is a muslim female. She deposed that the respondent and his people told that the petitioner is supported by Janasangh and that if votes are given to the petitioner it will be against the interests of the Muslims, there school and mosques. This witness was shown a photo of a dilapidated building which was characterised as the demolished Tellicherry mosque. P.W. 23 was not included in the witness list nor was she summoned by the Court. She admitted that she has got husband and children, and if it is so, it is not likely that this women should have been contacted by the respondent and his people instead of her husband. She deposed that she did not receive any summons from the court and that somebody told her children and it was hearing that conversation that she came to the Court to give evidence. To say the least, the evidence of this witness is most unconvincing and she is only a hired witness. P. W. 24 is another muslim female. She deposed that the wife of the respondent and another Usman Koya came to her house and told her that their religion, mosques and schools will not be there, if they vote for the petitioner. She deposed that her husband told her about the case before the Court and asked her to come to the Court and hence she came. P.W. 24 too is a hired witness. That apart, as already referred to, in the pleadings, viz., sub-paragraphs (g) and (h) of Paragraph VII of the petition, the allegation that speeches were made by the respondent and his supporters on the basis of religion, caste and community. P.W. 23 and P.W. 24 do not denote to have heard any speech. The resulting position is that the allegations made in the petition based on Section 123(3) and (3)(a) of the Act must be held as not proved.

7. The petitioner has not also omitted to allege certain facts falling under sub-section (1) of Section 123 of the Act. In sub-paragraph (k) of Paragraph VII of the petition, it is stated that according to the information of the petitioner, the respondent or his supporters attempted to procure votes by bribery that is to say by distribution of clothes, medicine, money and sweets to Adivasis and other illiterate voters. Practically not even an attempt has been made to adduce any evidence in support of that allegation. This allegation too is absolutely unfounded and I have no hesitation to hold that this allegation also has not been proved.

8. ~~Issue~~ No. 3.—The petitioner has alleged certain malpractices concerning the conduct of the election.

A. In paragraph VII (j) of the petition it is alleged that ballot papers were printed in private presses such as Norman Press and Kalpake Press and that such printing of ballot papers in private presses is against the direction given by the Election Commission of India for printing of ballot papers. P.W. 13 is the Deputy Collector, Kozhikode. He deposed that he received a complaint regarding the printing of specimen ballot papers in Kalpake Printers and the current file relating to that matter was produced before Court and it was marked as Ex. P9. It appears that a case was registered against the Kalpake Printers for violation of Section 127 of the Act. He further deposed that later on, the proceedings against the press were dropped. The fact that specimen ballot papers were printed by the respondent in Kalpake Printers is submitted by R.W. 3. The learned counsel for the petitioner was not in a position to inform me which rule has been violated. That apart, there is no evidence worth the same to indicate that those specimen ballot papers printed at the instance of the respondent were actually used for the polling of votes. The petitioner has not succeeded in showing that the aforesaid act even if not in conformity with law, has materially affected the results of the election for the purpose of Section 100 of the Act.

P.W. 18 is the Manager of the Norman Press, Kozhikode. The press is owned by 5 partners and he deposed that as per the written order of the District Collector, Kozhikode ballot papers were printed in the press. 2,400 ballot papers were printed for the Badagara segment of the Parliament constituency, 1,300 ballot papers for the Calicut segment and 280 ballot papers for the Ballissery segment. He deposed that it was under the supervision of the police that the printing was done and that the authorities concerned took back the papers immediately after the printing. There is no suggestion in the evidence adduced in the case that the respondent was responsible for the printing of the ballot papers in the Norman Press. With respect to these ballot papers also the petitioner has not succeeded in showing that any rule as such has been violated or that the results of the election were materially affected.

B. In paragraph IX of the petition it is averred that during the course of counting of votes it was discovered that papers used for recording votes for Lok Sabha differed in material and colour of the papers. One instance was pointed out by an officer engaged in counting in relation to Ballissery constituency. According to the petitioner that leads to the necessary inference that spurious ballot papers were utilised for the purpose of voting in the parliamentary constituency. Here again, apart from the interested testimony of P.W. 1, the only other evidence is that of P.W. 19. P.W. 19 was the counting agent of the petitioner in the counting centres at Quilandy High School. During the course of the counting a difference was noted in the matter of one ballot paper. He deposed that the counting officer noted that regarding one ballot paper it was thinner than the paper used for the other ballot papers. According to him, his objection was overruled on the ground that the agent can only inspect whether ballot papers bearing the seal were misplaced. He further deposed that:

"Atharam Kadalassukal pinneyam Kandu. Ealhra cannam undaylrunnennariyilla".

He repeated that the difference in the ballot papers consists in the thickness of the paper. He admitted that he is a supporter of Janatha Party and that he actively campaigned for the petitioner. He does not know the name or any other particular about the officer, who is alleged to have shown him that one ballot paper was thinner. He had not mentioned about this matter to anybody other than the candidate. He admitted that the petitioner's election agent was present in the counting hall and that he never told the election agent about this matter. I am not in the least impressed by the testimony of this witness. That apart, the evidence is inconclusive in the sense that the witness is not in a position to say how many of such spurious ballot papers were detected by him for the purpose of ascertaining whether the results of the election were materially affected. I have no hesitation to hold that there is no substance whatsoever in the aforesaid allegation of the petitioner.

C. In paragraph X of the petition the petitioner alleges as follows:

"Counting was not properly done. The counting officers acted in a hurry preventing counting agents of the

petitioner from taking notice of rejection of valid votes in favour of the petitioner; (c) unholy haste was shown by the counting officers; and (d) disallowing proper checking by the counting agent of the petitioner."

None of the counting officers were examined. The solitary item of evidence in this respect is the deposition of P.W. 1. Her knowledge is based upon the information supplied to her by her workers. That apart, the petitioner has not succeeded in proving that the alleged irregularity has materially affected the results of the election. The allegation in paragraph X of the petition also has not been proved.

9. Issue No. 4.—From the foregoing discussion, it could be found that the petitioner has not succeeded in proving any one of the grounds alleged in the petition for invalidating the election of the respondent. The petitioner is therefore not entitled any of the reliefs prayed for in this petition. I am simultaneously passing an order under Section 99 of the Act.

In the result, this election petition is dismissed with costs. The Advocate's fee is fixed as Rs. 1,000.

The office will communicate a substance of this judgment to the Election Commission and to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and it shall also send an authenticated copy of the judgment as soon as it is ready to the Election Commission as provided in Section 103 of the Act.

Sd/- N. D. P. NAMBOODIRIPAD, Judge.

4th July, 1978.

APPENDIX

Petitioner's Witnesses

- P.W. 1 Smt. M. Kamalam (Petitioner)
 P.W. 2 Sri M. R. Velappan
 P.W. 3 Sri Isaac Arakkal (Malayala Manorama)
 P.W. 4 Sri S. Rengamani (Hindu)
 P.W. 5 Sri L. Subramoniam (Samachar)
 P.W. 6 Sri N. Vasu (Joint Secretary, Wynad Adivasi Sangham)
 P.W. 7 Sri Panam Narayanan
 P.W. 8 Sri Chanthau
 P.W. 9 Sri Arumugham
 P.W. 10 Sri Mohandas (Land lord)
 P.W. 11 Sri K. C. Padmanabhan (Sreekanteswaram Temple, Member)
 P.W. 12 Shri Narikunji Chandran (LIC-Member, do).
 P.W. 13 Sri U. Jayanarayanan (Dy. Collector)
 P.W. 14 Sri P. Chandrasekharan (News Reporter AIR)
 P.W. 15 Sri Joseph (driver)
 P.W. 16 Sri T. Vasudevan
 P.W. 17 Sri K. Velayudhan
 P.W. 18 Sri T. Vijayan (Norman Printing Press)
 P.W. 19 Sri A. Vasu
 P.W. 20 Sri T. Vasu (Business man)
 P.W. 21 Sri T. Sundaram (Head Clerk Sreekanteswaram Temple)
 P.W. 22 Sri Gopinath (Asstt. Press Advisor)
 P.W. 23 Smt. Kunhathubi
 P.W. 24 Smt. Nabissa
 P.W. 25 Smt. Appukuttan (Deshabhimani)
 P.W. 26 Smt. N. Soman (Private Secretary) ICAR.
 P.W. 27 Sri K. Abdul Hameed (Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner)

Respondent's Witnesses :

- R.W. 1 Mmukoya
 R.W. 2 N. P. Mohammed
 R.W. 3 Dr. Syed Mohammed.

Exhibits for the petitioner :

- Ext. P1 dated 18.3.77 Mathrubhoomi daily
 „ P2 „ „Malayala Manorama" daily
 „ P3 „ „Chandrika" daily
 „ P4 „ „Deshabhimani" daily

- Ext. P5 dated 18-3-77 "League Times" daily
 „ P5(a) „ —do—
 „ P6 „ „Janayugam" daily
 „ P7 „ „Pradeepam" daily
 „ P8 „ Copy of Telegram sent to district Collector by PW6.
 „ P9 „ File produced by Dy. Collector. (K.Dis. 33344/77).

- Ext. P9(a) dated 18.11.77 Copy of Letter from Chief Electoral Officer addressed to Dy. Collector, Kozhikode (15 cf)
 „ P9(b) „ 29.11.77 Order of Dy. Collector (11 cf)

- „ P10 „ 17.3.77 Draft news prepared by PW14 (A.I.R.)

- „ P11 19.3.77 page 4 Veekshanam daily

Exts. for the counter-petitioner

R1 dated 18-3-77 Vide page 1 of Ext.P4

Memo of costs to the respondent

Stamp on Vakkalat	Rs.5.00
Stamp on petition	Rs.6
Witness batta to RW1 and 2	Rs.182.00
Advocate Fee	Rs.1000.0

Total Rs.1193.00

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar

[No. 82/KL-HP/6/77]

T. NAGARATHAM, Secy.

वित्त मन्त्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त 1978

(प्रायःकर)

का० प्रा० 3081—केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्रायःकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (23क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए "सामग्री प्रबंध" की धृति को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० 2459/का० सं० 196/1/77-प्रा० का० (ए1)]

एम० शास्त्री, प्रवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 4th August, 1978

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 3081.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (23A) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby specifies the profession of "Materials Management" for the purpose of the said section.

[No. 2459/F. No. 16/1/77-IT(AI)]

M. SHASTRI, Under Secy.

मुद्रि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 मई, 1978

(प्रायःकर)

का० प्रा० 3082—राजस्व विभाग, अधिसूचना सं० 2069 (का० सं० 203/146/77-माई टी ए II), तारीख 12-12-1977 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है :—

यह अधिसूचना 1-4-77 से 31-3-79 तक की दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रभावी रहेगी।

के स्थान पर,

यह अधिसूचना 5-10-1977 से 4-10-1979 तक दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रभावी रहेगी।

पठें।

[सं० 2291 (का० सं० 203/146/77-माई टी ए II)]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1978

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 3082.—The Department of Revenue hereby amend the notification No. 2069 (F. No. 203/146/77-ITA. II) dated 12-12-1977 as under :—

FOR :

This notification is effective for a period of two years from 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1979.

READ :

This notification is effective for a period of two years from 5-10-1977 to 4-10-1979.

[No. 2291 F. No. 203/146/77-ITA II]

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून 1978

आय-कर

का० प्रा० 3083.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि विहित प्राधिकारी, अर्थात् भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् ने निम्नलिखित संस्था को आय-कर नियम, 1962 के नियम 6(ii) के साथ पठित, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनों के लिए चिकित्सा अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में "वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संगठन" प्रवर्ग के अधीन निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर अनुमोदित किया है, अर्थात्:—

(i) यह कि संस्था चिकित्सा अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त राशियों का हिसाब पुष्क से रखेगी।

(ii) यह कि संस्था प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपने वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संबंधी क्रियाकलापों की एक वार्षिक विवरणी परिषद् को प्रति वर्ष 15 मई तक ऐसे प्ररूपों में प्रस्तुत करेगी जो इस प्रयोजन के लिए अधिकृत किए जाएं और उसे सूचित किए जाएं।

संस्था

अरविन्द आई हॉस्पिटल आफ गोवेल ट्रस्ट, मदुराई।

यह अधिसूचना 24-4-1978 से 23-4-1980 तक दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रभावी है।

[सं० 2368 (फा० सं० 203/74/78-आई टी ए-II)]

New Delhi, the 27th June, 1978

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 3083.—It is hereby notified for general information that the institution mentioned below has been approved by the Indian Council of Medical Research, the prescribed authority for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, read with rule 6(ii) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 under the category of "Scientific Research Association" in the field of Medical Research, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) That the institution will maintain a separate account of the sums received by it for scientific research in the field of medical research.

(ii) That the institution will furnish annual returns of its scientific research activities to the Council for each financial year by 15th May each year at the latest in such form as may be laid down and intimated to them for this purpose.

INSTITUTION

ARAVIND EYE HOSPITAL OF GOVEL TRUST, MADURAI.

This notification is effective for a period of two years from 24-4-1978 to 23-4-1980.

[No. 2366 (F. No. 203/74/78-ITA-II)]

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई, 1978

आय-कर

का० प्रा० 3084.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि निम्नलिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम को भारतीय

चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली ने आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (2क) के प्रयोजनों के लिए नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के लिए अनुमोदित किया है :—

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम का नाम "स्ट्रोक्स इन यंग" लक्षण वैकृत, जैव रासायनिक, विकिरण विज्ञानी अध्ययन

आयोजनकर्ता

सर हुरकिशन्दस नरोत्तमदास अस्पताल, चिकित्सा अनुसंधान सोसाइटी, मुम्बई

परियोजना की कालावधि

2 मई, 1978 से 3 वर्ष तक

अनुमानित लागत

7.33.000 रु० (सात लाख तैंतीस हजार रुपए)

उक्त परियोजना का अनुमोदन निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन होगा:—

(i) यह कि संस्था इस अनुसंधान परियोजना के लिए प्राप्त राशियों और उपगत व्ययों का हिसाब सर हुरकिशन्दस नरोत्तमदास अस्पताल चिकित्सा अनुसंधान सोसाइटी, मुम्बई के अध्यक्षों से पुष्क रूप से रखेगी।

(ii) यह कि संस्था प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए इस वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान परियोजना की वार्षिक विवरणियां परिषद् को प्रति वर्ष कम से कम 15 मई तक ऐसे प्ररूपों में प्रस्तुत करेगी जो इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्धारित किए जाएं और उसे सूचित किए जाएं।

यह अधिसूचना 2 मई, 1978 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रभावी रहेगी।

सर हुरकिशन्दस नरोत्तमदास अस्पताल चिकित्सा अनुसंधान सोसाइटी, मुम्बई को इस विभाग की अधिसूचना सं० 560 (फा० सं० 203/67/73/प्रा० क० प्रा० II), तारीख 15 फरवरी, 1974 के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है।

[सं० 2401 (फा० सं० 203/42/78-आय० य० प्रा० III)]

जे० पी० शर्मा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 13th July, 1978

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 3084.—It is hereby notified for general information that the following scientific research programme has been approved for the period specified below for the purposes of sub-section (2-A) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi :—

Name of the Scientific Research Programme "Strokes in Young"—a clinico-pathological, biochemical, radiological Study".

To be undertaken by :

Sir Hurkishondas Nurrotamdas Hospital Medical Research Society, Bombay.

Duration of project :

3 years from 2nd May, 1978.

Estimated Expenditure :

Rs. 7,33,000/- (Rs. Seven lakhs thirty three thousands only).

The approval for the above project will be subject to the following conditions :—

(1) That the institution will maintain a separate account of the amounts received and expenditure incurred for this research project as distinct from the other expenditure of Sir Hurkishondas Nurrotamdas Hospital Medical Research Society, Bombay.

(2) That the institution will furnish annual returns of this scientific research project to the Council for each financial year by 15th May each year the latest in such form as may be laid down and intimated to them for this purpose.

This notification will be effective for a period of 3 years from 2nd May, 1978.

Sir Hurkishondas Nurrotamdas Hospital Medical Research Society, Bombay stands approved by this Department's notification No. 560 (F. No. 203/67/73 I.T.A. II) dated the 15th February, 1974.

[No. 2401 (F. No. 203/42/78-I.T.A. II)]

J. P. SHARMA, Director

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 1978

का० प्रा० 3085—कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 10) की धारा 20 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम द्वारा 10 वर्ष की अवधि में परिपक्व होने वाले 40 करोड़ रु० (चालीस करोड़ रुपये) के 25 से 27 अक्टूबर, 1978 के दौरान 100 प्रतिशत पर जारी किये जाने वाले बॉण्डों पर ब्याज की दर 6-1/4 (सत्रा छः) प्रतिशत वार्षिक निर्धारित करती है। निगम को उक्त राशि से 10 प्रतिशत अधिक तक प्राप्त अंशदान रख लेने का अधिकार होगा।

[संख्या एक० 14-2/78-ए० सी०]

विदेश चन्द्र, निदेशक

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 6th October, 1978

S.O. 3085.—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation Act, 1963 (10 of 1963), the Central Government hereby fixes 6-1/4 per cent (six and one fourth per cent) per annum as the rate of interest payable on the bonds of Rs. 40 crores (Rupees forty crores) only to be issued at Rs. 100.00 per cent during the period 25th to 27th October, 1978 with the right to retain subscription received upto 10 per cent in excess of the said amount, with a maturity period of 10 years by the Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation.

[No. F. 14-2/78-AC]

DINESH CHANDRA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 1978

का० प्रा० 3086—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उप-बंध, विजयवाड़ा को-ऑपरेटिव सेंट्रल बैंक लिमिटेड, विजयवाड़ा पर, इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 1 मार्च, 1980 तक की अवधि के लिए, उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे, जहां तक इनका संबंध, जिले के बम्पाड़, गोलापल्ली तथा मालावल्ली ग्रामों में किये गये दावों की संतुष्टि में, 1 मार्च, 1966 से पूर्व भूमि जायदाद की धारिता से है।

[संख्या 8-9/78-ए० सी०]

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1978

S.O. 3086.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declare that the provisions of Section 9 of the said Act shall not apply to the Vijayawada Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Vijayawada in so far as they relate to its holding of certain non-banking assets viz. landed property acquired by it in Vempadu, Golapalli and Mallavalli villages of the district prior to 1 March 1966, in satisfaction of its claims for a period from the date of publication of this notification to 1 March 1980.

[No. 8-9/78-AC]

का० प्रा० 3087—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उप-बंध, श्रीकाकुलम डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव सेंट्रल बैंक लिमिटेड, श्रीकाकुलम 711 GI/78—5

पर, इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 1 मार्च, 1979 तक की अवधि के लिए, उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक इनका संबंध कुछ गैर-बैंकिंग परिसम्पत्तियों अर्थात् श्रीकाकुलम जिले में विभिन्न गांवों में किये गये दावों की संतुष्टि में, 1 मार्च, 1966 से पूर्व भूमि जायदाद की धारिता से है।

[सं० 8-9/78-ए० सी०]

S.O. 3087.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declare that the provisions of Section 9 of the said Act shall not apply to the Srikakulam District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Srikakulam in so far as they relate to its holding of certain non-banking assets viz. landed properties acquired by it prior to 1 March 1966 in satisfaction of its claims in various villages in Srikakulam District for a period from the date of the publication of this notification to 1 March 1979.

[No. 8-9/78-AC]

का० प्रा० 3088—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उप-बंध नेल्लोर डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव सेंट्रल बैंक लिमिटेड, नेल्लोर पर, इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से, 1 मार्च, 1983 तक की अवधि के लिए उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहां तक इनका संबंध कुछ गैर-बैंकिंग परिसम्पत्तियों अर्थात् नेल्लोर जिले के विभिन्न ग्रामों में किये गये दावों की संतुष्टि में 1 मार्च, 1966 से पूर्व भूमि जायदाद की धारिता से है।

[संख्या-8-9/78-ए० सी०]

S.O. 3088.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declare that the provisions of Section 9 of the said Act shall not apply to the Nellore District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Nellore in so far as they relate to its holding of certain non-banking assets viz. landed properties acquired by it prior to 1 March 1966 in satisfaction of claims in various villages in Nellore District for a period from the date of the publication of this notification to 1 March 1983.

[No. 8-9/78-AC]

का० प्रा० 3089—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उप-बंध, आन्ध्र प्रदेश स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद पर, इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 1 मार्च, 1981 तक की अवधि के लिए उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे, जहां तक इनका संबंध हैदराबाद में पुतली बावली पर स्थित 3096 वर्ग गज की खुली भूमि की धारिता से है।

[संख्या 8-9/78-ए० सी०]

एम० पी० वर्मा, अवर सचिव

S.O. 3089.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declare that the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Hyderabad in so far as they relate to its holding of open Land measuring 3096 sq. yards situated at Putli Bowli in Hyderabad for a period from the date of publication of this notification to 1 March, 1981.

[No. 8-9/78-AC]

M. P. VARMA, Under Secy.

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 12th October, 1978

क.० अा० 3090.—भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के अमूर्ण में 1978 के दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा :

S.O. 3090. —An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934 for the week ended the 15th day of September, 1978

इस विभाग

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

देयताएँ LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियाँ ASSETS	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट Notes held in the Banking Department	20,41,18,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन : Gold Coin and Bullion :		
संचालन में नोट Notes in circulation	9230,26,92,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ (a) Held in India	214,21,78,000	
जारी किये गये कुल नोट Total Notes issued		9250,68,10,000	(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ (b) Held outside India	—	
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियाँ Foreign Securities	2245,32,65,000	
			जोड़ Total		2459,54,43,000
			रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin		30,94,84,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रतिभूतियाँ Government of India Rupee Securities		6760,18,83,000
			देशी विनिमय बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य-पत्र Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial papers		—
कुल देयताएँ Total Liabilities		9250,68,10,000	कुल आस्तियाँ Total Assets		9250,68,10,000

दिनांक : 23 अगस्त, 1978

Dated the 23rd day of August, 1978

क.० एस० कृष्णास्वामी, उप गवर्नर

K.S. KRISHNASWAMY, Dy. Governor

15 सितम्बर, 1978 को भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, BANKING DEPARTMENT

AS ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1978

देयताएँ LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियाँ ASSETS	रुपये Rs.
चुक्ता पूंजी Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	नोट Notes	20,41,18,000
भारक्षित निधि Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin	4,07,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घ- कालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	610,00,00,000	छोटा सिक्का Small Coin	5,23,000
		खरीदे और भुनाए गये बिल :— Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
		(क) देशी (a) Internal	44,43,69,000

देयताएँ LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियाँ ASSETS	रुपये Rs.
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	195,00,00,000	(ख) विदेशी (b) External
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि National Industrial Credit (Long Term Opera- tions) Fund	915,00,00,000	(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल (c) Government Treasury Bills	1345,92,12,000
जमा राशियाँ :— Deposits :—		विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया* Balances Held Abroad*	1651,70,46,000
(क) सरकारी (a) Government		निवेश ** Investments**	912,96.48,000
केन्द्रीय सरकार (i) Central Government	981,04,08,000	ऋण और अग्रिम :— Loans and Advances to :—	
राज्य सरकारें (ii) State Governments	15,37,25,000	केन्द्रीय सरकार को (i) Central Government
(ख) बैंक (b) Banks		राज्य सरकारों को @ (ii) State Governments @	119,14,42,000
अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक (i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	1908,55,71,000	ऋण और अग्रिम :— Loans and Advances to :—	
अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक (ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	29,45,69,000	अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को† (i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	272,55,87,000
गैर-अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक (iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	2,34,58,000	राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को†† (ii) State Co-operative Banks††	351,46,25,000
अन्य बैंक (iv) Other Banks	2,29,03,000	वृत्तों को (iii) Others	3,21,00,000
(ग) अन्य (c) Others	1570,12,95,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investments from Na- tional Agricultural Credit (Long Term opera- tions) Fund	
वेय बिल Bills Payable	192,98,22,000	(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :— (a) Loans and Advances to :—	
अन्य वेयताएँ Other Liabilities	591,78,98,000	राज्य सरकारों को (i) State Governments	110,91,82,000
		राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को (ii) State Co-operative Banks	16,70,50,000
		केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को (iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks
		कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम को (iv) Agricultural Refinance and Develop- ment Corporation	215,80,00,000
		(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	7,67,64,000
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances from National Agricul- tural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund
		राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	132,12,35,000
		राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investments from Na- tional Industrial Credit (Long Term Opera- tions) Fund	

देयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	अस्तित्वा ASSETS	रुपये Rs.
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम (a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	694,34,78,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/ डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	..
		अन्य अस्तित्वा Other Assets	1269,48,68,000
	रुपये Rupees		रुपये Rupees
	7168,96,49,000		7168,96,49,000

*नकदी भावधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से प्रवृत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये अस्थायी ओवरड्राफ्ट शामिल हैं।

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक अधिनियम की धारा 17(4) (ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को सोयादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 2,76,00,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

†Includes Rs. 2,76,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रवृत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 1978

Dated the 20th day of September 1978.

के. एस. कृष्णास्वामी, उप गवर्नर

K. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Dy. Governor

[No. F. 10/1/78—BOI]

का० प्रा० 3091.—भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में 1978 के दिनांक 22 सितम्बर को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा

S.O. 3091.—An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934 for the week ended the 22nd day of September, 1978.

इसू विभाग

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

देयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.	अस्तित्वा ASSETS	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट Notes held in the Banking Department	15,81,99,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन :— Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
संचालन में नोट Notes in circulation	9062,20,31,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ (a) Held in India	214,21,78,000	
			(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ (b) Held outside India	..	
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां Foreign Securities	2295,32,65,000	
जारी किये गए कुल नोट Total Notes issued		9078,02,30,000	जोड़ Total		2509,54,43,000
			रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin		33,30,39,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रतिभूतियां Government of India Rupee Securities		6535,17,48,000
			वैशी विनिमय बिल और बूस्ते वाणिज्य-पत्र Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
कुल देयताएं Total Liabilities		9078,02,30,000	कुल अस्तित्वा Total Assets		9078,02,30,000

दिनांक : 30 अगस्त, 1978

Dated the 30th day of August, 1978

आई. जी. पटेल, गवर्नर

I.G. PATEL, Governor

22 सितम्बर, 1978 को भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण
STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, BANKING DEPARTMENT
As on the 22nd September, 1978

देयताएँ LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	भास्तिताएँ ASSETS	रुपये Rs.
भुक्तता पूंजी Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	नोट Notes	15,81,99,000
भारक्षित निधि Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin	6,38,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Funds	610,00,00,000	छोटा सिक्का Small Coin	5,71,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	195,00,00,000	खरीदे और धुनाये गये बिल :— Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	915,00,00,000	(क) देशी (a) Internal	51,15,21,000
जमा राशि :— Deposits :—		(ख) विदेशी (b) External	..
(क) सरकारी (a) Government		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल (c) Government Treasury Bills	1684,72,51,000
केन्द्रीय सरकार (i) Central Government	1276,05,00,000	विदेशों में रखा हुआ ऋण* Balances Held Abroad	1639,18,43,000
राज्य सरकारें (ii) State Governments	13,13,48,000	निवेश** Investments	940,67,43,000
(ख) बैंक (b) Banks		ऋण और प्रभिम :— Loans and Advances to :—	
अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक (i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	1965,55,73,000	केन्द्रीय सरकार को (i) Central Government	..
अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक (ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	30,74,16,000	राज्य सरकारों को@ (ii) State Governments	119,03,17,000
गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक (iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	2,34,27,000	ऋण और प्रभिम :— Loans and Advances to :—	
अन्य बैंक (iv) Other Banks	1,68,35,000	अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को† (i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	253,93,99,000
(ग) अन्य (c) Others	1544,17,61,000	राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को‡ (ii) State Co-operative Banks	363,83,36,000
देय बिल Bills Payable	185,87,98,000	दूसरों को (iii) Others	3,15,00,000
अन्य देयताएँ Other Liabilities	597,46,66,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण, प्रभिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investment from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(क) ऋण और प्रभिम :— (a) Loans and Advances to :—	
		राज्य सरकारों को (i) State Governments	110,91,81,000
		राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को (ii) State Co-operative Banks	16,60,30,000
		केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को (iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	..
		कृषि पुनर्भित्त और विकास निगम को (iv) Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation	215,80,00,000

देयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां ASSETS	रुपये Rs.
		(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	7,67,64,000
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	
		राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	131,67,68,000
		राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम (a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	697,09,98,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/ डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Banks	—
		अन्य आस्तियां Other Assets	1240,62,65,000
	रुपये Rupees		रुपये Rupees
	7492,03,24,000		7492,03,24,000

* नकद, आबधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

** राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि में से किये गए निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से प्रवर्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये अस्थायी ओवरड्राफ्ट शामिल हैं।

Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम की धारा 17 (4)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को मियादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 2,76,00,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

Includes Rs. 2,76,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रवर्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 1978

Dated the 27th day of September, 1978

के० एस० कृष्णस्वामी, उपगवर्नर

K.S. KRISHNASWAMY, Dy. Governor.

[No. F. 10/1/78-B.O.1.]

New Delhi, the 12th October, 1978

क्र० आ० 3092.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में 1978 के दिनांक 29 सितम्बर को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा
S.O. 3092—An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for the week ended the 29th day of September, 1978

इस विभाग
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

देयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां ASSETS	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट Notes held in the Banking Department	56,12,71,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन : Gold Coin and Bullion :		
संचलन में नोट Notes in circulation	8983,75,06,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ (a) Held in India	214,21,78,000	
जारी किये गये कुल नोट Total Notes issued		9039,87,77,000	(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ (b) Held outside India	..	
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां Foreign Securities	2295,32,65,000	
			जोड़ Total		2509,54,43,000
			रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin		35,15,62,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रतिभूतियां Government of India Rupee Securities		6495,17,72,000
			देशी विनिमय बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य-पत्र Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
कुल देयताएं Total Liabilities		9039,87,77,000	कुल आस्तियां Total Assets		9039,87,77,000

दिनांक 4 अक्टूबर, 1978
Dated the 4th day of October, 1978

के० एस० कृष्णास्वामी, उप गवर्नर
K. S. KRISHNASWAMY, Dy, Governor

29 सितम्बर, 1978 को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण
Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 29th September, 1978

देयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां ASSETS	रुपये Rs.
चुक्ता पूंजी Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	नोट Notes	56,12,71,000
प्रारम्भित निधि Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin	3,52,000

देयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां ASSETS	रुपये Rs.
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	610,00,00,000	छोटा सिक्का Small Coin	5,46,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरकरण) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	195,00,00,000	खरीदे और भुनाये गये बिल Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	915,00,00,000	(क) देशी (a) Internal	56,70,41,000
जमा राशियां :— Deposits :—		(ख) विदेशी (b) External	—
(क) सरकारी (a) Government		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल (c) Government Treasury Bills	1711,05,94,000
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार (i) Central Government	1089,66,35,000	विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया* Balances Held Abroad*	1641,94,14,000
(ii) राज्य सरकारें (ii) State Governments	17,00,73,000	निवेश** Investments**	979,71,57,000
(ख) बैंक (b) Banks		ऋण और ऋणिम :— Loans and Advances to :—	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक (i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	1992,80,68,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकारों को (i) Central Government	—
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक (ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	29,85,94,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को@ (ii) State Governments @	55,62,00,000
(iii) गैर-अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक (iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	2,39,47,000	ऋण और ऋणिम :— Loans and Advances to :—	
(iv) अन्य बैंक (iv) Other Banks	2,16,22,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को† (i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	244,04,38,000
(ग) अन्य (c) Others	1544,40,79,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को†† (ii) State Co-operative Banks††	377,38,60,000
देय बिल Bills Payable	182,05,12,000	(iii) दूसरों को (iii) Others	3,88,00,000
अन्य देयताएं Other Liabilities	797,51,12,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण, ऋणिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(क) ऋण और ऋणिम :— (a) Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) राज्य सरकारों को (i) State Governments	110,51,83,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को (ii) State Co-operative Banks	16,45,49,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को (iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	—
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम को (iv) Agricultural and Development Corporation	215,80,00,000
		(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	7,67,64,000

देयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs,	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां ASSETS	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.
			राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund		
			राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks		132,77,27,000
			राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long term Operations) Fund		
			(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम (a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank		705,23,48,000
			(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank		—
			अन्य आस्तियां Other Assets		1217,43,98,000
रुपये Rupees		7532,86,42,000	रुपये Rupees		7532,86,42,000

दी* तकदी, आवधिक जमा और अस्पकालीन प्रतिभुतियां शामिल हैं।

* Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

**** राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।**

** Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

© राष्ट्रीय कृषि अणु (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से प्रचल अणु क्षीर अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये घस्यायी ओवरड्राफ्ट शामिल हैं।

@ Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

† भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम की धारा 17(4)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित जाति ७५ क्षेत्रों को सीमादी मिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 2,78,00,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

† Includes Rs. 2,76,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

† राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (बीषकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रवृत्त ऋण और अभ्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

†† Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit Stabilisation) Fund.

के०एस० कृष्णास्वामी, उप गवर्नर

K. S. KRISHNAFWAMY, Dy. Governor,

[यू०प्रो० सं०फा० 10/1/78 बी०प्रो०प्राई]

{U.O. No. F10/1/78 BGI[

च०य० मीर चन्वना, भवर सचिव

C.W. Mirchandani Under Secy.

दिनांक ४ अक्टूबर, १९७८

Dated the 4th day of October, 1978

711 GI/78--6

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय**आदेश**

नई दिल्ली, 29 अक्टूबर, 1978

का० प्रा० 3093:—भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए वावों को निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अधिनियम लाने के लिए कतिपय प्रस्ताव, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उप-नियम (2) की अपेक्षानुसार, भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के आदेश संख्या का० प्रा० 2961 तारीख, 24 सितम्बर, 1977 के अधिनियम भारत के राजपत्र, भाग-2, खण्ड-3 उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 24 सितम्बर, 1977 में प्रकाशित किए गए थे;

और उनसे सम्भवतः प्रभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप तथा सुझाव 11 मई, 1978 तक मांगे गए थे;

और उक्त राजपत्र जनता को 24 सितम्बर, 1977 को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों तथा सुझावों पर सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, अपनी यह राय होने पर कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक तथा समीचीन है:—

- (1) यह अधिसूचित करती है कि वाल्व निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अधीन होंगे;
- (2) वाल्व निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1978 के अनुसार निरीक्षण के प्रकार को क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के ऐसे प्रकार के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जो निर्यात से पूर्व ऐसे वाल्वों को लागू होगा:
- (3) (क) भारतीय या कोई अन्य राष्ट्रीय या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानक को;
- (ख) ऐसे वाल्वों के लिए सविवात्मक विनिर्देशों के रूप में निर्यात कर्ता द्वारा घोषित ऐसे मानकों को जो किसी भी आयात-कर्ता देश के मंत्रालय या सरकारी विभाग या लोक उपयोगिता बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित हैं; और
- (ग) उन विनिर्देशों को, जो ऊपर के खण्ड (क) तथा (ख) में नहीं आते हैं परन्तु निर्यात-कर्ता द्वारा सविवात्मक विनिर्देशों के रूप में घोषित किए गए हैं किन्तु ऐसे मानकों की परीक्षा एवं अनुमोदन के प्रयोजन के लिए निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा नियुक्त विशेषज्ञों के पैनल द्वारा अनुमोदित हैं;

ऐसे वाल्वों के लिए मानक विनिर्देशों के रूप में मान्यता देती है;

- (4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के दौरान ऐसे वाल्वों के निर्यात को सब तक के लिए प्रतिषिद्ध करती है जब तक उसके साथ निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित अभिकरणों में से किसी एक द्वारा जारी किया गया इस आशय का प्रमाण-पत्र न हो कि वाल्वों का परीक्षण उसकी क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण से संबंधित शर्तों को पूरा करता है तथा निर्यात योग्य है या उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अधीन साध्य सील या चिह्न लगा हो।

2. इस आदेश की कोई भी बात बाकी क्रेताओं को जल, धूल या वायु मार्ग द्वारा वाल्वों के नमूनों के, जो प्रत्येक प्रकार तथा आकार के एक से अधिक न हों निर्यात को लागू नहीं होगी।

3. इस आदेश में, "वाल्व से द्रव गैस या वाष्प के प्रवाह को नियंत्रित करने के लिए पार्श्व लाईनों में प्रयुक्त कोई ऐसी युक्ति अभिप्रिय जो हाथ से या बिजली बलशी हो और उसमें विद्युत परिवर्तित प्रणाली, यदि कोई हो, तथा फायर हाइड्रेंट भी सम्मिलित हैं।

4. यह आदेश राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगा।

[सं० 6(10) 75-नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION
ORDER**

New Delhi, the 29th October, 1978

S.O. 3093.—Whereas for the development of the export trade of India certain proposals for subjecting Valves to quality control and inspection prior to export were published as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 24th September, 1977, under the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S. O. 2961 dated the 24th September, 1977.

And whereas objections and suggestions were invited till 11th May, 1978, from all persons likely to be affected thereby;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 24th September, 1977.

And whereas the objections and suggestions received from the public have been considered by the Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) the Central Government, after consulting the Export Inspection Council, being of opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India, hereby:—

- (1) notifies that Valves shall be subjected to quality control and inspection prior to export;
- (2) specifies the type of inspection in accordance with the export of Valves (Inspection) Rules, 1978 as the type of quality control and inspection which shall be applied to such Valves prior to export;
- (3) recognises—
 - (a) the Indian or any other National or International standards;
 - (b) standards approved by a Ministry or Government Department or Public Utility Board of the importing country declared by the exporter as the contractual specifications for such Valves; and
 - (c) the specifications declared by the exporter as the contractual specifications which do not fall under clauses (a) and (b) above, but are approved by a Panel of Experts appointed by the Export Inspection Council for the purpose of examining and approving such standards.

—as the standard specifications for such Valves;

- (4) prohibits the export, in the course of international trade of such Valves unless the same is accompanied by a certificate issued by any of the Agencies established under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to the effect that the consignment of valves satisfies the conditions relating to its quality control and inspection and is export-worthy or affixed with a seal or mark recognised by the Central Government under section 8 of the said Act.

2. Nothing in this order shall apply to the export by land, sea or air of samples of valves no exceeding one number of each type and size to prospective buyers.

3. In this order, "Valve" means a device being operated either manually or by power, used in pipe lines or, regulating the flow of liquid, gas or steam and shall include the power actuating system, if any and also fire hydrants.

4. This order shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

[No. 6(10)/75 EI&EP]

का० आ० 3094.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियमित (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम तथा प्रारम्भ :—(1) इस नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम वाल्वों का नियमित (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1978 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख की प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषा :— इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो :—

(क) 'अधिनियम' से नियमित (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अभिप्रेत है;

(ख) 'अभिकरण' से अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन कोचीन, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, मुम्बई तथा दिल्ली में स्थापित अभिकरणों में से कोई अभिकरण अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) 'वाल्व' से द्रव्य, गैस या वाष्प के प्रवाह को नियंत्रित करने के लिए पाईप लाइनों में प्रयुक्त कोई ऐसी युक्ति अभिप्रेत है जो हाथ से या विद्युत द्वारा चलती हो, और उसमें विद्युत परिचालित प्रणाली, यदि कोई हो, तथा फायर हाइड्रेंट भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(घ) 'परिषद्' से अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन स्थापित नियमित निरीक्षण परिषद् अभिप्रेत है।

3. निरीक्षण का आधार :—नियमित के लिए वाल्वों का निरीक्षण जब परेपण तैयार हो तभी यह देखने के विचार से किया जाएगा कि अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्य विनिर्देशों जो इन नियमों से अनुबद्ध अनुसूची I में उद्धृत किए गए हैं के अनुरूप हैं। नियमित संचिका में किसी भी विनिर्दिष्ट अनुबन्ध के अभाव में अनुसूची 2 में उद्धृत के लिए नमूने लेने और उन सिद्धांतों का पालन किया जाएगा जो इन नियमों से संलग्न अनुसूची 2 में दिए गए हैं।

4. निरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया :—(1) वाल्वों के नियमित करने का इच्छुक कोई भी नियमितकर्ता अपने ऐसा करने के आशय की सूचना लिखित रूप में देगा तथा ऐसी सूचना के साथ, नियमित संविदा में दिए गए विनिर्देशों की घोषणा, सभी तकनीकी विशेषताओं का विवरण देते हुए, किसी भी एक अभिकरण को देगा ताकि वह नियम 3 के अनुसार निरीक्षण कर सके। वह उसी समय निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सूचना की एक प्रति अभिकरण कार्यालय के निकटतम परिषद् कार्यालय को देगा। परिषद् के पते इस प्रकार हैं :—

मुख्य कार्यालय : नियमित निरीक्षण परिषद्,
'ब्लैड ट्रेड सेन्टर'
14/1-बी, एजरा स्ट्रीट, (8वीं मंजिल)
कलकत्ता-700001

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय : (1) नियमित निरीक्षण परिषद्,
ग्रामन चैम्बर्स (पांचवीं मंजिल)
113, महर्षि कर्वे रोड,
मुम्बई-400004

(2) नियमित निरीक्षण परिषद्,
मनोहर बिल्डिंग,

महारमा गांधी रोड, एनक्लस,
कोचीन-682011.

(3) नियमित निरीक्षण परिषद्,
'म्यूसिपल मार्केट बिल्डिंग'
(पांचवीं मंजिल) सरस्वती मार्ग,
करोल बाग,
नई दिल्ली-110005

(2) उपनियम (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक सूचना तथा घोषणा अभिकरण तथा परिषद् के कार्यालय में पोत लवाने की अनुसूचित तारीख से कम से कम सात दिन पहले पहुंच जानी चाहिए।

(3) उपनियम (2) के अधीन सूचना तथा घोषणा प्राप्त होने पर अभिकरण नियम 3 तथा नियमित निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा इस संबंध में जारी किए गए अनुदेशों, यदि कोई हो, के अनुसार वाल्वों का निरीक्षण करेगा।

(4) (क) निरीक्षण पूरा होने के पश्चात्, अभिकरण तुरन्त ही, परेपण के पैकेजों को इस रीति से सील-बन्द करेगा जिसे कि यह सुनिश्चित हो जाए कि सील बन्द किए गए माल के साथ छेड़छाड़ नहीं की जा सकती।

(ख) अस्वीकृति की दशा में यदि नियमित-कर्ता की इच्छा हो तो, अभिकरण, द्वारा परेपण सील-बन्द नहीं किया जाएगा। किन्तु ऐसे मामलों में नियमित-कर्ता अस्वीकृति के विरुद्ध अपील करने का हक्क नहीं होगा।

(5) जब अभिकरण का अपना यह समाधान हो जाता है कि वाल्वों का परेपण नियम 3 की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप है तब यह निरीक्षण की समाप्ति के 3 दिन के भीतर नियमित-कर्ता को घोषणा करते हुए प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करेगा कि परेपण नियमित-योग्य है।

परन्तु जहां अभिकरण का इस प्रकार का समाधान नहीं होता है वहां वह उक्त 3 दिन की अवधि के भीतर प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने से इंकार कर देगा तथा इस प्रकार इंकार किए जाने की सूचना उसके कारणों, सहित, नियमित-कर्ता को देगा।

(6) अभिकरण द्वारा जब भी अपेक्षा की जाए, तब नियमित-कर्ता नियमित किए जाने वाले परेपण में से वाल्वों के नमूने निःशुल्क देगा। नमूने आवश्यक निरीक्षण तथा परीक्षण के पश्चात् अभिकरण द्वारा लौटा दिए जायेंगे।

5. मान्य चिन्हों का चपकाना और उसकी प्रक्रिया :—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 38), भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) नियम, 1955 तथा भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) विनियम, 1955 के उपाबंध, नियमित से पूर्ण वाल्वों पर मान्य चिन्ह या सील लगाने की प्रक्रिया के संबंध में जहां तक हो सके लागू होंगे तथा ऐसे चिन्हित वाल्व इन नियमों का नियम 4 के अधीन किसी भी निरीक्षण के अंतर्गत नहीं लाए जाएंगे।

6. निरीक्षण का स्थान :—इन नियमों के प्रयोजन के लिए वाल्वों का निरीक्षण :—

(क) विनिर्माता के परिसर में किया जाएगा, या

(ख) उन परिसरों में किया जाएगा जहां नियमित-कर्ता द्वारा वाल्व प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं;

परन्तु यह जब तक कि वहां पर इस प्रयोजन के लिए पर्याप्त परख सुविधाएं विद्यमान हों।

7. निरीक्षण फीस :—पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.5 प्रतिशत की दर से फीस, नियमित कर्ता द्वारा अभिकरण को इन नियमों के अधीन निरीक्षण फीस के रूप में दी जाएगी। किन्तु प्रत्येक परेपण के लिए यह न्यूनतम कम से कम सौ रुपये होगी।

8. अपील :—(1) नियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अधीन प्रमाण-पत्र देने से निरीक्षण अधिकरण द्वारा इंकार किए जाने से व्यथित कोई व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त तीन से अधिक और सात से अधिक विशेषज्ञों के पैनल को उसके द्वारा इंकार की सूचना प्राप्त होने के उस दिन के भीतर अपील कर सकेगा।

(2) विशेषज्ञों के पैनल की कुल सदस्य संख्या के कम से कम दो-तिहाई सदस्य गैर सरकारी होंगे।

(3) पैनल की गणपूर्ति तीन सदस्यों की होगी।

(4) अपील प्राप्त होने के पन्द्रह दिन के भीतर निपटा दी जाएगी।

अनुसूची—1

(नियम 3 देखिए)

अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन मान्य विनिर्देश

(क) भारतीय या कोई अन्य राष्ट्रीय या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानक :

(ख) आयात-कर्ता देश के मंत्रालय या सरकारी विभाग या लोक उपयोगिता बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित मानक जो ऐसे वास्तुओं के लिए संविदात्मक विनिर्देशों के रूप में निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा घोषित किए गए हैं और

(ग) निर्यात-कर्ता द्वारा संविदात्मक विनिर्देशों के रूप में घोषित विनिर्देश जो ऊपर खंड (क) तथा (ख) में नहीं आते हैं किन्तु जो ऐसे मानकों की परीक्षा एवं अनुमोदन के प्रयोजन के लिए निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद के विशेषज्ञों के पैनल द्वारा अनुमोदित किए गए हैं।

अनुसूची—2

(नियम 3 देखिए)

नमूना सारणी

लॉट आकार	निरीक्षण और जांच के लिए, लिये जाने वाले नमूनों की संख्या	वोशों की अनु-शेष संख्या
15 तक	2	0
16 से 25	3	0
26 से 100	5	0
101 से 150	8	0
151 से 300	13	0
301 से 500	20	1
501 से 1000	32	2
1001 से अधिक	50	3

[सं० 6(10) 75-नि०नि० तथा नि० उ०]

S.O. 3094.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement :—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Valves (Inspection) Rules, 1978.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires :—

(a) 'Act' means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, (22 of 1963).

(b) 'Agency' means any one of the Agencies established at Cochin, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi under section 7 of the Act.

(c) "Valve" means a device being operated either manually or by power, used in pipelines for regulating the flow of liquid, gas or steam, and shall include the power actuating system, if any and also fire hydrants.

(d) 'Council' means the Export Inspection Council established under section 3 of the Act.

3. Basis of inspection :—Inspection of valves for export shall be carried out when the consignment is ready with a view to seeing that the same conforms to the specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act which are reproduced in Schedule I annexed to these rules. In the absence of any specific stipulation in the export contract, the sampling and criteria for conformity mentioned in the Schedule II annexed to these rules shall be followed.

4. Procedure of inspection :—(1) Any exporter intending to export valves shall give intimation in writing of his intention so to do and submit along with such intimation a declaration of the specifications stipulated in the export contract giving details of all the technical characteristics to any one of the Agencies to enable it to carry out inspection in accordance with rule 3. He shall at the same time endorse a copy of such intimation for inspection to the office of the council nearest to the office of the Agency. The addresses of the Council are as under :—

HEAD OFFICE : Export Inspection Council "World Trade Centre" 14/IB Ezra Street, (7th floor) Calcutta-700001.

Regional Offices : (1) Export Inspection Council Aman Chambers (4th floor) 113, M. Karve Road, Bombay-400004.

(2) Export Inspection Council, 'Manohar Buildings' Mahatma Gandhi Road, Ernakulam Cochin-682011.

(3) Export Inspection Council, 'Municipal Market Bldg.' (4th floor) 3 Saraswati Marg, Karol Bagh New Delhi-110005.

(2) Every intimation and declaration under sub-rule (1) shall reach the office of the Agency and the Council not less than seven days before the scheduled date of shipment.

(3) On receipt of the intimation and declaration under sub-rule (2), the Agency shall carry out the inspection of Valves in accordance with rule 3 and the Inspections, if any, issued by the Council in this regard.

(4) (a) After completion of inspection, the Agency shall immediately seal the packages in the consignment in a manner so as to ensure that the sealed goods cannot be tampered with.

(b) In case of rejection, if the exporter so desires, the consignment may not be sealed by the Agency. In such cases, however the exporter shall not be entitled to prefer any appeal against the rejection.

(5) When the Agency is satisfied that the consignment of Valves complies with the requirement of rule 3, it shall within three days of completion of inspection, issue a certificate to the exporter declaring that the consignment is export-worthy.

Provided that where the Agency is not so satisfied, it shall within the said period of three days refuse to issue such certificate and communicate such refusal to the exporter along with the reasons therefor.

(6) As and when required by the Agency, the exporter shall supply free of charge samples of valves from the export consignment. The samples shall, however, be returned by the Agency after necessary inspection and testing.

5. Affixation of recognised mark and procedure thereof :—The provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 (36 of 1952), the Indian

Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 and the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 shall so far as may be, apply in relation to the procedure of affixation of the recognised mark or seal on valves prior to export and valves so marked shall not be subjected to any inspection under rule 4 of these rules.

6. Place of inspection :—Inspection of valves for the purpose of these rules shall be carried out—

(a) at the premises of the manufacturer.

or

(b) at the premises at which the valves are offered by the exporter, provided adequate testing facilities for the purpose exist therein.

7. Inspection fee :—subject to a minimum of rupees one hundred for each consignment, a fee at the rate of 0.5 per cent of f.o.b. value, shall be paid by the exporter to the Agency as inspection fee under these rules.

8. Appeal :—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Inspection Agency to issue a certificate under sub-rule (5) or rule 4, may, within ten days of the receipt of the communication of such refusal by him, prefer an appeal to a panel of experts consisting of not less than three but not more than seven persons, appointed for the purpose by the Central Government.

- (2) At least two thirds of the total membership of the panel of experts shall consist of non-officials.
- (3) The quorum for the panel shall be three.
- (4) The appeal shall be disposed of within 15 days receipt.

SCHEDULE—I

(See Rule 3)

SPECIFICATIONS RECOGNISED UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE ACT

- (a) The Indian or any other national or international standards;
- (b) Standards approved by a Ministry or Government Department or Public Utility Board of the importing country declared by the exporter as the contractual specifications for such valves; and
- (c) the specifications declared by the exporter as the contractual specifications which do not fall under clauses (a) and (b) above; but are approved by a panel of experts of the Export Inspection Council for the purpose of examining and approving such standards.

SCHEDULE—II

(See Rule 3)

SAMPLING TABLE

LOT SIZE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TO BE DRAWN FOR INSPECTION AND TESTING	PERMISSIBLE NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES
UP TO 15	2	0
16 TO 25	3	0
26 TO 100	5	0
101 TO 150	8	0
151 TO 300	13	0
301 TO 500	20	1
501 TO 1000	32	2
1001 TO above	50	3

[No. 6(10)/75-EI & EP]

का० भा० 3095.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 8 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उप-नियम (2) की श्रवणानुसार उनके पूर्व प्रकाशन के पश्चात्, केन्द्रीय सरकार, वाल्वों के संबंध में भारतीय मानक संस्था प्रमाणन चिन्ह को यह घोषित करने के प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यता देती है कि जहां वाल्वों पर ऐसा चिन्ह लगाया गया है, वहां वे उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 के खंड (ग) के अधीन उसपर लागू मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप समझे जायेंगे।

स्पष्टीकरण—इस अधिसूचना में वाल्व से द्रव्य, गैस या वाष्प के प्रवाह को नियंत्रित करने के लिए पार्ष्व लाइनों में प्रयुक्त कोई ऐसी युक्ति अभिप्रेत है जो द्रव्य से या विद्युत से चलती हो और उसमें विद्युत परिचालित प्रणाली यदि कोई हो, तथा फायर हाइड्रेंट भी सम्मिलित होंगे।

[सं० 6(10)/75-नि०नि० तथा नि० उ०]

S.O. 3095.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Export (Quantity Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), and after previous publication as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, the Central Government recognises the Indian Standards Institution Certification Mark with respect to 'Valves' for the purpose of denoting that where 'Valves' are affixed with such mark, they shall be deemed to be in conformity with the standard specifications applicable thereto under clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act.

Explanation—In this notification, 'Valves' means a device being operated either manually or by power, used in pipe lines for regulating the flow of liquid, gas or steam, and shall include the power actuating system, if any and also fire hydrants.

[No. 6 (10)/75-EI & EP]

नई दिल्ली 29 अक्टूबर, 1978

का० भा० 3096.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार सैगर्स एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रियल फ्यूमिगेशन को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, पुणे को तेल रहित चावल की भूरी का निर्यात करने से पहले उसका धूमन करने के लिए क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण हेतु धूमन अभिकरण के रूप में एतद्वारा एक वर्ष की प्रतिरिक्त अवधि के लिए (अर्थात् 8-10-1978 से) मान्यता प्रदान करती है।

[सं० 5(2)/77-ई आई एंड ई पी]

चन्द्र बल्लभ कुकरेती, संयुक्त निदेशक

New Delhi, the 29th October, 1978

S.O. 3096.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises for a further period of one year (i.e. from 8-10-1978) M/s. Agro-Industrial Fumigation Cooperative Society Ltd., Pune as fumigation Agency for Quality Control and Inspection for fumigation of De-oiled rice bran prior to its export.

[No. 5(2)/77-EI&EP]

C. B. KUKRETI, Jt. Director

मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली

आदेश

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर 1978

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 1978

का० प्रा० 3097.—सर्वश्री एडीसन एंड कं० लि०, 158 माउंट रोड, मद्रास को 6.5.2 क्वालिटी की तापानुशीलित हार्ड स्पीड इस्पात हाट रोल्ड ब्लैक बार्स साइज 35 एम एम डाया के लिए 28,774/- रुपये का एक प्रतिस्थापन लाइसेंस संख्या पी/आई/3035397 दिनांक 13-1-77 प्रदान किया गया था, जिसके मूल्य को बाद में बढ़कर 32,090/- रुपये कर दिया गया था।

2. अब फर्म ने उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि उसकी मूल प्रति किसी भी सीमा-शुल्क कार्यालय के पास पंजीकृत कराये बिना ही खो गई है।

3. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक के आयात-निर्यात त्रिवार्षिक हैडबुक 1978-79 के अध्याय 14 के पैरा 354 में अपेक्षित एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/आई/3035397 दिनांक 13-1-77 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई है और निदेश देता है कि आवेदक को लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति जारी की जाए। लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति रद्द की गई है।

4. आयात लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[मिसिल सं० टूल्स/83/आर ई पी/76-77/आर एम 7/745]

चन्द्र सेन, आय, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक
हुते मुख्य नियंत्रकOFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS
& EXPORTS, NEW DELHI

ORDER

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1978

S.O. 3097.—M/s. Addison & Co. Ltd., 158 Mount Road, Madras were granted replacement licence No. P/I/3035397 dated 13-1-1977 for Rs. 28,774 the value of which was subsequently enhanced to Rs. 32,090 for import of High Speed Steel Hot Rolled Black Bars 6.5.2 quality annealed size 35mm dia.

2. The firm have now requested for the issue of duplicate copy of Customs Purposes Copy of the above licence on the ground that the original copy of the same has been lost without having been registered with any Customs Office.

3. In support of their contention the applicant have filed an affidavit, as required in para 354 of Chapter XIV of Hand Book of Import Export Procedure 1978-79. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs Purposes Copy of import licence No. P/I/3035397 dated 13-1-1977 has been lost and directs that duplicate copy of the Customs Purposes Copy of the licence should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Purposes Copy of Licence has been cancelled.

4. The duplicate copy of Customs Purposes Copy of the import licence is being issued separately.

[F. No. Tools/83/Rep/76-77/RM-7/745]

C. S. ARYA, Dy. Chief Controller
for Chief Controller

का० प्रा० 3098.—सर्वश्री हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद डिवाइजन (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स) एच० ए० एल० पी० ओ० हैदराबाद को स्विटजर-लैंड से उपसाधकों और फाल्सू पुर्जों सहित प्रोसीजन जिग बोरिंग मशीन के आयात के लिए 9,50,000/- रुपये (नौ लाख, पचास हजार रुपये मात्र) का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० आई/सीजी/2033653/सी/एसएस एक्स/66/एच/77/सी जी 2/एस एस दिनांक 27-3-1978 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई है/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। आगे यह भी बताया गया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति बिल्कुल भी उपयोग नहीं की गई थी और उसमें शेष 9,50,000/- रुपये थे।

अपने तर्क के समर्थन में, आवेदक ने नोटरी सिकन्दराबाद (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) के सम्मुख विधिवत् शपथ लेकर एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। तबनुसार मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई है। इसलिए, यथासंशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 के उप-धारा 9(सी सी) के अन्तर्गत प्रवृत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर सर्वश्री हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद को जारी किए गए लाइसेंस सं० आई/सीजी/2033653 दिनांक 27-3-78 को उक्त मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

तदनुसार लाइसेंसधारी को उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[सं० सीजी 2/डीईएफ/एसएसएल (86)/77-78/1286]

राजेंद्र सिंह, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक
हुते मुख्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1978

S.O. 3098.—M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad Division (Electronics) HAL P.O., Hyderabad were granted an import licence No. I/CG/2033653/C/XX/66/H/77/CGII/L.S. dated 27-3-1978, for Rs. 9 50,000 (Rupees Nine lakhs and Fifty thousand only) for import of Precision Jig Boring Machine with accessories and spares from Switzerland. They have applied for the issue of a duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes Copy has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Purposes Copy was not utilised at all and the balance available on it was Rs. 9,50,000.

In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit duly sworn in before Notary, Secunderabad (A.P.). I am accordingly notify that the original Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence has been lost. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub Clause 9(CC) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1975 as amended, the said original Customs Purposes Copy of the licence No. I/CG/2033653 dated 27-3-1978 issued to M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad is hereby cancelled.

The duplicate customs purposes copy of the said licence is being issued accordingly to the licensee.

[No. CGII/DEF/HAL(86)/77-78/1286]

RAJENDER SINGH, Dy. Chief Controller
for Chief Controller

संयुक्त मुख्य निर्यातक, आयात तथा निर्यात का कार्यालय, मद्रास

आवेश

मद्रास, 6 सितम्बर, 1978

विषय: सर्वश्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् शीट् मेटल वर्क्स, 27-बि, सन्मगारायण स्ट्रीट, मद्रास-21 को, अप्रैल-मार्च 78-79 की अवधि के लिए रुपये 1,55,515 तक टिन्प्लेट वेस्ट वेस्ट का आयात करने के लिए जारी किये गये लाइसेंस संख्या पि-एस-8226577-सी-एसएसएस-68 दिनांक 5-7-78 की रद्दीकरण।

का० प्रा० 3099.—सर्वश्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् शीट् मेटल वर्क्स, 27-बि, सन्मगारायण स्ट्रीट, मद्रास, 21 को, अप्रैल-मार्च 1978-79 की अवधि के लिए रुपये 1,55,515 तक टिन्प्लेट वेस्ट वेस्ट का आयात करने के लिए लाइसेंस संख्या पि० एस० 8226577-सी-एसएसएस-68 दिनांक 5-7-78 जारी किया गया था। लाइसेंसधारी ने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की दूसरी प्रति जारी करने के लिए प्रार्थना की है कि वही लाइसेंस किसी भी सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत कर लिये बिना और उसका उपयोग कर लिये बिना खो दिया गया है। आवेदक ने अपने विवाद के समर्थन में एक शपथपत्र भी पेश किया है।

मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि लाइसेंस संख्या पि-एस-8226577-सी-एसएसएस-68 दिनांक 5-7-78 की मूल प्रति खो दी गयी है अथवा अस्थान में रख दी गयी है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की दूसरी प्रति जारी की जाये। लाइसेंस संख्या पि-एस-8226577-सी-एसएसएस-68 दिनांक की मूल प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

[सं० ऐम्डएस-टिपि-48-एमडि-78-79]

एस० नरसिम्हन्, उप-मुख्य निर्यातक
कृते संयुक्त मुख्य निर्यातक

OFFICE OF THE JOINT CHIEF CONTROLLER OF
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS MADRAS

ORDER

Madrass, the 6th October, 1978

Sub :—Cancellation of Import licence No. P/S/8226577/C/XX/68 dated 5-7-1978 for Rs. 1,55,515 for the period April 78—March 79 for the import of Tinplate Waste Waste issued to M/s. Subramaniam Sheet Metal Works, 27-B, Shanmugarayan Street, Madras-21.

S.O. 3099.—M/s. Subramaniam Sheet Metal Works, 27-B, Shanmugarayan Street, Madras-21 was issued with an import licence No. P/S/8226577/C/XX/68 dated 5-7-1978 for Rs. 1,55,515 for the import of Tinplate Waste Waste for the period April 78—March 79. The licensee has since applied for a duplicate copy of the above import licence since the same has been lost/misplaced without having been registered with any Customs Authority and utilised it at all. In support of their contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit.

I am satisfied that the original import licence No. P/S/8226577/C/XX/68 dated 5-7-1978 has been lost/misplaced and direct that a duplicate copy of above import licence shall be issued to the applicant. The original copy of above import licence No. P/S/8226577/C/XX/68 dated 5-7-1978 is hereby cancelled.

[File No. I&S/TP/48/MD/78-79]

S. NARASIMHAN, Dy. Chief Controller
for Jt. Chief Controller

(तापत्रिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 1978

का० प्रा० 3100.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, अधिम संविधा (विनियमन) अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 74) की धारा 5 के अधीन वसुपति मेरू-कैम्बरस एसोसियेशन प्राफ इंडिया, बम्बई द्वारा मान्यता के नवीकरण के

लिये किये गये आवेदन पर वायदा बाजार आयोग के परामर्श से विचार करके और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि ऐसा करना व्यापार के हित में और लोकहित में भी होगा, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त एसोसियेशन को मृगफली के तेल की अधिम संविदाओं के बारे में, 10 अगस्त, 1978 से 9 अगस्त, 1979 (जिसमें ये दोनों दिन भी सम्मिलित हैं) की एक वर्ष की अतिरिक्त कालावधि के लिए मान्यता प्रदान करती है।

2. एतद्वारा प्रदत्त मान्यता इस शर्त के अध्वधीन है कि उक्त एसोसियेशन ऐसे निदेशों का अनुपालन करेगा जो वायदा बाजार आयोग द्वारा समय-समय पर दिए जाएं।

[मिसिल संख्या 12(12)/प्राई० टी०/78]

(Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation)

New Delhi, the 27th September, 1978

S.O. 3100.—The Central Government, having considered in consultation with the Forward Markets Commission, the application for renewal of recognition made under Section 5 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952), by the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association of India, Bombay, and being satisfied that it would be in the interest of the trade and also in the public interest so to do, hereby grants, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, recognition to the said Association for a further period of one year from the 10th August, 1978 to the 9th August, 1979 (both days inclusive) in respect of forward contracts in groundnut oil.

2. The recognition hereby granted is subject to the condition that the said Association shall comply with such directions as may, from time to time, be given by the Forward Markets Commission.

[F. No. 12(12)-IT/78]

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 1978

का० प्रा० 3101.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, अधिम संविधा (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 74) की धारा 5 के अधीन केसरगंज व्योपार कम्पनी लिमि०, मेरठ द्वारा मान्यता के नवीकरण के लिए किए गये आवेदन पर वायदा बाजार आयोग के परामर्श से विचार करके और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि ऐसा करना व्यापार के हित में और लोकहित में भी होगा, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त कम्पनी को गुड़ की अधिम संविदाओं के बारे में, 10 अगस्त, 1978 से 9 अगस्त 1979 (जिसमें ये दोनों दिन भी सम्मिलित हैं) की एक वर्ष की अतिरिक्त कालावधि के लिए मान्यता प्रदान करती है।

एतद्वारा प्रदत्त मान्यता इस शर्त के अध्वधीन है कि उक्त कम्पनी ऐसे निदेशों का अनुपालन करेगी जो वायदा बाजार आयोग द्वारा समय-समय पर दिए जाएं।

[मिसिल संख्या 12(17) प्राई० टी०/78]

के० एस० मेथु, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th October, 1978

S.O. 3101.—The Central Government, in consultation with the Forward Markets Commission, having considered the application for renewal of recognition made under Section 5 of the Forward Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952) by the Kaiserganj Beopar Company Ltd., Meerut, and being satisfied that it would be in the interest of the trade and also in the public interest so to do, hereby grants in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, recognition to the said Company for a further period of one year from the 10th August, 1978 to the 9th August, 1979 (both days inclusive) in respect of forward contracts in gur.

2. The recognition hereby granted is subject to the condition that the said company shall comply with such directions as may, from time to time, be given by the Forward Markets Commission.

[File No. 12(17)-IT/78]

K. S. MATHEW, Dy. Secy.

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 1978

क्र० प्र० 3102.—राष्ट्रपति भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के संस्था अंतर्नियमावली के अनुच्छेद 59(2) के अधीन प्रवृत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री टी० बालकृष्णन्, संयुक्त सचिव, वाणिज्य विभाग,

नई दिल्ली, को 28-9-1978 से भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के अंशकालिक निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करते हैं।

[सं० 14/78(1/1/77-टी० एफ०)]

एम० पी० श्रीवास्तव, अवर सचिव

(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 28th September, 1978

S.O. 3102.—In exercise of the powers conferred under Article 59(2) of the Articles of Association of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, the President is pleased to appoint Shri T. Balakrishnan, Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce, New Delhi as part time Director of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi with effect from 28-9-1978.

[No. 14/78/(1177-TF)]

M. P. SRIVASTAVA, Under Secy.

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 1978-09-29

क्र० प्र० 3103.—समय-समय पर सशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विज्ञान) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के अनुसार मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि लाइसेंस संख्या सीएम/एल-1902 जिसके व्यौरे नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, दिनांक 1978-06-22 से रद्द कर दिया गया है क्योंकि वे सा० मा० संस्था मुहर लगा माल बिना किसी गुणता नियंत्रण के बेच रहे थे।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या और तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	रद्द किए हुए लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/अश्रिया	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक
1	2	3	4	5
1.	सीएमडी/1902 1969-01-23	सर्वश्री आरती मिनरल्स, 15/7, मथुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद-121002	बीएससी धूलन पाउडर	IS : 561-1972 बीएससी (एससीएस) धूलन पाउडर की विशिष्टि (चतुर्थ पुनरीक्षण)

[संख्या सीएमडी/55: 1902]

वाई० एम० वेंकटेश्वरन्, अवर महानिदेशक

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, 1978-09-29

S.O. 3103—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks), Regulations 1955 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that Licence No. CM/L—1902 particulars of which are given below has been cancelled with effect from 1978-06-22 as they were marketing the product with ISI Mark without exercising any quality control.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. & Date	Name & Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the License cancelled	Relevant Indian Standards.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CM/E—1902 1969-01-23	M/s. Artee Minerals, 15/7, Mathura Road, Faridabad-121002.	BHC DP	IS : 561—1972 Specification for BHC (HCH) Dusting Powders (Fourth Revision).

[CMD/55: 1902]

Y.S. VENKATESWARAN Additional Director General

नई दिल्ली, 1978-10-12

का० प्रा० 3104.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन बिहून) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि विभिन्न वस्तुओं की प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस अनुसूची में दिए गए व्यौरों के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है। यह फीस प्रत्येक के भागे दी गई तिथियों से लागू होगी।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी मानक की संख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस	लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	अक्षर लेखन के लिए तैयार मिश्रित गाढ़ा सफेद रंग रोगन	IS : 167-1950 अक्षर लेखन के लिए तैयार मिश्रित गाढ़े सफेद रंग रोगन की विधि	एक लिटर	1/2 पैसा	1978-06-16
2.	ऊपर फिनिश देने की संश्लिष्ट वार्निश	IS : 524-1968 ऊपर फिनिश देने की संश्लिष्ट वार्निश की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एक लिटर	1/2 पैसा	1978-06-16
3.	ऊपर फिनिश देने और सामान्य कार्यों के लिए संश्लिष्ट वार्निश	IS : 525-1968 ऊपर फिनिश देने और सामान्य कार्यों के लिए संश्लिष्ट वार्निश की विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एक लिटर	1/2 पैसा	1978-06-16
4.	स्टोविंग द्वारा प्राइमर देने के रेड-आक्साइड जस्ताक्रोम का तैयार मिश्रित रंग रोगन	IS : 2075-1962 स्टोविंग द्वारा प्राइमर देने के रेड-आक्साइड जस्ताक्रोम के तैयार मिश्रित रंग रोगन की विधि	एक लिटर	1/2 पैसा	1978-06-16
5.	चिचार्ड कार्यों के लिए मिश्र एलुमिनियम की नलियां (कटवां नलियां)	IS : 7092 (भाग 2)—1976 चिचार्ड कार्यों के लिए मिश्र एलुमिनियम नलियों की विधि ; भाग 2 कटवां नलियां (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एक मीटरी टन	(1) पहली 200 इकाइयों के लिए रु० 30.00 प्रति इकाई (2) 201 की और इससे ऊपर की इकाइयों के लिए रु० 10.00 प्रति इकाई	1978-08-01

[संख्या सी एमबी/13 : 10]

New Delhi, 1978-10-12

S.O. 3104—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fee (s) per unit for various products details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been determined and the fee(s) shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit	Date of effect
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ready mixed, paint thick white, for lettering.	IS : 167—1950 Specification for ready mixed paint, thick white for lettering.	One Litre	1/2 Paisa	1978-06-16
2.	Varnish, finishing exterior, synthetic.	IS : 524—1968 Specification for varnish, finishing, exterior, synthetic (first revision).	One Litre	1/2 Paisa	1978-06-16
3.	Varnish, finishing, exterior and general purposes.	IS : 525—1968 Specification for varnish, finishing, exterior and general purposes (first-revision).	One Litre	1/2 Paisa	1978-06-16





1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Ready mixed paint, stoving red-oxide-zinc chrome, priming	IS : 2075—1962 Specification for ready mixed paint, stoving, red-oxide-zinc chrome, priming.	One Litre	1/2 Paise	1978-06-16
5.	Aluminium alloy tubes for irrigation purposes (extruded tube)	IS : 7092—(Part II)—1976 Specification for aluminium alloy tubes for irrigation purposes : Part II Extruded tube (first revision).	One Tonne	(i) Rs. 30.00 per unit for the first 200 units and (ii) Rs. 10.00 per unit for the 201st unit and above.	1978-08-01


[No. CMD/13 : 10]

का० प्रा० 3105.—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन बिहून) 1955 के नियम 4 के उपबिनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि संस्था ने कुछ मानक बिहून निर्धारित किए हैं जिनकी बिजाइन और शाब्दिक विवरण तथा भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित अनुसूची में दिया गया है।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन बिहून) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों के निमित्त ये मानक बिहून प्रत्येक के आगे दी गई तिथियों से लागू होंगे।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	मानक बिहून की बिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की संख्या और इकाई	मानक की बिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण	लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.		अक्षर लेखन के लिए तैयार मिश्रित गाढ़ा सफेद रंग रोगन	IS : 167-1950 अक्षर लेखन के लिए तैयार मिश्रित गाढ़े सफेद रंग रोगन की बिशिष्टि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें ISI शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा बिजाइन में दिखाया गया है और उस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या दी गई है।	1978-06-16
2.		ऊपर फिनिश देने की संश्लिष्ट बानिष	IS : 524-1968 ऊपर फिनिश देने की संश्लिष्ट बानिष की बिशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	„	1978-06-16
3.		ऊपर फिनिश देने और सामान्य कार्यों के लिए संश्लिष्ट बानिष	IS : 525-1968 ऊपर फिनिश देने और सामान्य कार्यों के लिए संश्लिष्ट बानिष की बिशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें ISI शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा बिजाइन में दिखाया गया है उस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है।	1978-06-16
4.		स्टोबिंग द्वारा प्राइमर देने के रेड भाक्सा-हूड जस्ताक्रोम का तैयार मिश्रित रंग रोगन	IS : 2075-1962 स्टोबिंग द्वारा प्राइमर देने के रेड भाक्साहूड जस्ता क्रोम का तैयार मिश्रित रंगरोगन की बिशिष्टि	„	1978-06-16





1	2	3	4	5	6
5.		सिचार्ड कार्यों के लिए मिश्र एलुमिनियम की नलियां (कढ़वां नलियां)	IS : 7092 (भाग 2)-1976 सिचार्ड कार्यों के लिए मिश्र एलुमिनियम नलियों की विशिष्टि; भाग 2 कढ़वां नलियां (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें ISI शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है जो जैसा बिजाइन में दिखाया गया है उस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक संख्या की गई है तथा मोनोग्राम के नीचे की ओर तत्सम्बन्धी भाग संख्या प्रकृत की गई है।	1978-08-01

[संख्या सी एम डी/13: 9]

S.O. 3105.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark(s), design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard(s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark(s) for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard Mark	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark	Date of effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. IS : 167		Ready mixed paint, thick white, for lettering	IS : 167—1950 Specification for ready mixed paint, thick white for lettering	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1978—06—16
2. IS : 524		Varnish, finishing, exterior, synthetic.	IS : 524—1968 Specification for varnish, finishing, exterior, synthetic (first revision).	-Do-	1978—06—16
3. IS : 525		Varnish, finishing, exterior and general purposes.	IS : 525—1968 Specification for varnish, finishing, exterior and general purposes (first revision).	-Do-	1978—06—16
4. IS : 2075		Ready mixed paint stoving, red-oxide-zinc chrome, priming.	IS : 2075—1962 Specification for ready mixed paint, stoving, red-oxide-zinc chrome, priming.	Do.	1978—06—16

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. IS : 7092	Aluminium alloy tube for irrigation purposes (extruded tube)	IS : 7092 (Part II)—1976 Specification for aluminium alloy tubes for irrigation purposes : Part II Extruded tube (first revision).	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the relevant part number being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.		



[No. CMD/13 : 9]

क्रा० प्रा० 3106.—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विन्धु) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 8 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में विवरण सहित दिए गए 211 लाइसेंसों का नवीकरण माह दिसम्बर 1975 में किया गया है।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या और तिथि	वैधता की अवधि		लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया और IS : पदनाम
		से	तक		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. सीएम/एल-36 1957-11-04		1975-11-16	1976-11-15	नैशनल इंसुलेटिंग केबल कं० आफ इंडिया लि०, ग्राम नगर (24 परगना) पश्चिम बंगाल	पूर्ण एलुमिनियम चालक और एलुमिनियम चालक— IS : 398-1961
2. सीएम/एल-37 1957-11-04		1975-11-16	1976-11-15	„	रबड़ रोहित केबल और लचीली जोरियां (तांबा या एलुमिनियम के चालकों सहित), बिजली के पावर तथा प्रकाश के लिए (1 किवा तक कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए)— IS : 434 (भाग 1)-1964, और IS : 434 (भाग 2)-1964
3. सीएम/एल-104 1958-10-07		1975-11-01	1976-10-31	ई० आई० डी० पैरी लि०, नेलि-कुप्पम् जिला दक्षिणी घाटकाट, मद्रास	परिशोधित स्ट्रिट— IS : 323-1952
4. सीएम/एल-106 1958-11-04		1975-12-16	1976-12-15	वि मैसूर केमिकल मैन्फै० लि०, डाकघर चिक्कनगर, जि० बंगलूर	ताम्र सल्फेट, तकनीकी— IS : 261-1966
5. सीएम/एल-153 1959-10-15		1975-11-01	1976-10-31	वि मलकली एंड केमिकल कारपो०, आफ इंडिया लि०, 34 बौरंगी, रोड, कलकत्ता-16	बी एच सी, तकनीकी— IS : 560-1969
6. सीएम/एल-216 1960-08-29		1975-12-16	1976-12-15	फोर्ट ग्लोस्टर इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, 36, बौरंगी रोड, कलकत्ता-16	बिजली के पावर तथा प्रकाश के लिए रबड़ रोहित केबल तथा जोरियों (केबल 250 और 660) बोल्ट ग्रेड IS : 434 (भाग 1 और 2)—1964
7. सीएम/एल-243 1960-11-23		1975-12-01	1976-11-30	हिन्दुस्तान टिन वर्क्स प्रा० लि०, जी० टी० रोड, गाजियाबाद	18 लिटर के बर्गीकार टिन— IS : 916-1966
8. सीएम/एल-253 1960-12-26		1976-01-01	1976-12-31	द्रावनकोर केमिकल एण्ड मैन्फै० कं०, लि० संजुमेल, मलबाय	ताम्र भास्वीकसोराइड, जल विसर्जनीय तेज धूलन पाउडर— IS : 1507-1966
9. सीएम/एल-300 1961-04-20		1975-11-16	1976-05-15	न्यू विगबिजय सिंह जी टिन फैक्टरी, ग्रेन मार्केट, जाम नगर	18 लिटर के बर्गीकार टिन— IS : 916-1966

(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
10. सीएम/एल-339 1961-09-01	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	प्रोडक्शन सेक्टर फोर इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर (भारत सरकार, औद्योगिक विकास तथा काम्यनी मामलों का मंत्रालय) तिरुक्कला (केरल राज्य)	तीन फेजी प्रेरणा मोटर 7.5 किवा (10 हापा) तक, "ए" श्रेणी के रोधनलगे IS : 325-1970
11. सीएम/एल-361 1961-11-27	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	मोदी वनस्पति मैन्फै. कं., मोदी नगर, जि० मेरठ	18 लिटर के बर्गाकार टिन— IS : 916-1966
12. सीएम/एल-424 1962-06-30	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	अनाम इलेक्ट्रिकल मैन्फै. कं., कोडियम, जि० पूर्ब गोवावरी, (मान्ध्र प्रदेश)	पूर्ण एलुमिनियम चालक और इस्पात की कोर वाले एलुमिनियम चालक— IS : 398-1961
13. सीएम/एल-427 1962-06-30	1975-09-01	1976-08-31	दि कलकत्ता कैमिकल कं० लि०, 6 अतिलजाला रोड, कलकत्ता 39	स्टिथरिक ग्रम्ल, तकनीकी— IS : 1675-1971
14. सीएम/एल-467 1962-10-30	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	शालीमार टार प्राइक्ट्स (1935) लि०, 26, लेक रोड, भांडुप, बम्बई-400078	अलरोक तथा नमीसह बनाने के लिए बिद्यु-मेन के नमदे, प्रकार 3, श्रेणी 1— IS : 1322-1970
15. सीएम/एल-481 1962-11-29	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	सरकारी केन्द्रीय ताला फैक्टरी (उद्योग निदेशालय, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार) बड़ गाछिया जि० हावड़ा	पीतल के तलबों वाले ताले— IS : 275-1961, और (ख) एम टार्फ पीतल के तलबों वाले ताले— IS : 1018-1961
16. सीएम/एल-529 1963-11-19	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	जयपुर फेज प्राइक्ट्स कं०, जोत-वाड़ा, पश्चिम जयपुर, जयपुर-302012	अंग्रेजी टट्टियों और मूत्रालयों के लिए नीचे से चौड़ी, ऊंचाई पर लगने वाली 12.5 लिटर समार्ष वाली फ्लश की टंकियां— IS : 774-1971
17. सीएम/एल-546 1963-06-05	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	भारत टिम्बर ग्रसम प्रा० लि०, माकुम रोड, तिमसुखिया (ग्रसम)	चाय की पेटियों के लिए प्लाईवुड के तख्ते— IS : 10-1970
18. सीएम/एल-573 1963-08-29	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	नेसेल प्राइक्ट्स (इंडिया), लुधि-याना फिरोजपुर सम्पर्क सड़क, कियले नहर के पास, मोगा (पंजाब)	गाढ़ा किया हुआ, मीठा दूध पूरी श्रीम वाला— IS : 1166-1957
19. सीएम/एल-591 1963-10-21	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	शालीमार टार प्राइक्ट्स (1935) लि०, 26, लेक रोड भांडुप, बम्बई-78	अलसह कायों के लिए बिद्युमेनी (प्लास्टिक) IS : 1580-1969
20. सीएम/एल-592 1963-10-20	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	„	कंक्रीट में बहने वाले जोड़ों के लिए पूर्ब-निर्मित फिलर, दब कर न निकलने वाले तथा लचीले प्रकार के (बिद्युमेनी सिम्टाए रेजे) IS : 1838-1961
21. सीएम/एल-598 1963-11-07	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	स्काई टोन इलेक्ट्रिकल (इंडिया) 43, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फरीदाबाद	1. एक कोर वाले, खोलवार और बिना खोल वाले पी वी सी के केबल, तांबा या एलुमिनियम के चालकों वाले, 250/440 और 650/1100 बोल्ड 2. पी वी सी रोधित और पी वी सी खोलवार समतल या गोलाकार बुहरे, 3 या 4 कोरवाले केबल, तांबा या एलुमिनियम चालकों वाले, 250/440 या 650/1100 बोल्ड ग्रेट, और 3. बुहरी, मरोड़ी, बिना खोलवासी लचीली डोरियां, 250/440 बोल्ड ग्रेड, केबल तांबे के चालकों वाले— IS : 694 (भाग 1 और 2)-1964

1	2	3	4	5
22. सीएम/एल-647 1964-03-20	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	जयश्री टेक्सटाइल्स एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लि०, रिषड़ा, जि० हुगली (पश्चिम बंगाल)	प्राग बुझाने वाले होज (बुने रबड़ की छस्तर लगे और जाकिट किए हुए) — IS : 636-1962
23. सीएम/एल-662 1964-05-01	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	यूनिवर्सल केबल्स लि०, डाकघर बिड़ला कालोनी, सतना-495005 (म०प्र०)	कागज रोधित, सीसे के खोल वाले केबल बिजली पूर्ति के लिए, एलुमिनियम चालकों वाले, 33 कि०मी० तक — IS : 692-1973
24. सीएम/एल-696 1964-06-17	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	दि नेशनल इंसुलेटेड केबल कं० प्राफ इंडिया लि०, शामनगर, 24, परगना, (पश्चिमी बंगाल)	पी वी सी रोधित (भारी कामों वाले) बिजली के केबल, तांबा या एलुमिनियम के चालकों सहित, 1100 वोल्ट तक कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए — IS 1554 (भाग 1)-1964
25. सीएम/एल-732 1964-06-29	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	श्री राम मशीनरी कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लि०, कैथोलिक सेन्टर, 5/8 भारमीनियम स्ट्रीट, मद्रास	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) — IS : 226-1975
26. सीएम/एल-733 1964-06-29	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	श्रीराम मशीनरी कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लि०, कैथोलिक सेन्टर, 5/6 भारमीनियम स्ट्रीट, मद्रास	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) — IS : 1977-1975
27. सीएम/एल-782 1964-09-17	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	हिन्दुस्तान वायर्स लि०, बी० टी० रोड, डाकघर-मुकवार जिला 24-परगना (पश्चिम बंगाल)	पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंक्रीट के लिए साबे सबल बिबे इस्पात के तार : 1. ठंडे बिबे प्रतिबल मुक्त तार — IS : 1785 (भाग 1)-1966, और 2. बिबे तार — IS : 1785 (भाग 2)-1967
28. सीएम/एल-839 1964-11-23	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च कारपो०, 128, लैटिस पुल रोड, मद्रास-20	रंजकों से बनी काउन्टेन पेन की स्पाहियाँ (नीली, हरी, बैजनी, काली और लाल) — IS : 1221-1971
29. सीएम/एल-844 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	बड़नगर जूट फैक्टरी कं० लि०, 984, महाराजा नन्द कुमार रोड, आलम बाजार कलकत्ता-35	भारतीय टाट — IS : 2818-1971
30. सीएम/एल-845 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	"	पटसन के बोरे — IS : 1943-1964, IS : 2874-1964, IS : 2875-1964, IS : 2566-1965 और IS : 3794-1966
31. सीएम/एल-850 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	हावड़ा मिल्स, कं० लि०, 493/सी/ए, जी०टी० रोड, दक्षिण हावड़ा	टाट के बोरे — IS : 3790-1966
32. सीएम/एल-851 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	"	पटसन के बोरे — IS : 1943-1964, IS : 2874-1964, IS : 2875-1964, IS : 2566-1965 और IS : 3794-1966
33. सीएम/एल-868 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	इंडियन जूट कं० लि०, 12, कानबेंड लेन, कलकत्ता-15	भारतीय टाट — IS : 2818-1971
34. सीएम/एल-874 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	नेशनल कं० लि०, राजगंज, प्रबुल, हावड़ा	पटसन के बोरे — IS : 1943-1964, IS : 2566-1965 IS : 2874-1964 और IS : 3667-1966

1	2	3	4	5
35. सीएम/एल-876 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	वि अंगुस कं० लि० 3, कल्याण रोड, कलकत्ता	पटसन की बीरियों का कपड़ा— IS : 3667-1966, IS : 3668-1966, IS : 3750-1966 और IS : 3751-1966
36. सीएम/एल-878 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	सामनगर जूट फैक्टरी कं० लि०, मद्रेश्वर हुगली	पटसन के बोरे— IS : 1943-1964, IS : 2566-1965, IS : 2874-1964, IS : 2875-1964 और IS : 3794-1966
37. सीएम/एल-882 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	विक्टोरिया जूट कं० लि०, डाकघर तेलिनीपाड़ा, जिला-हुगली	पटसन की बीरियों का कपड़ा— IS : 3667-1966, IS : 3668-1966, IS : 3750-1966 और IS : 3751-1966
38. सीएम/एल-884 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	हिन्दुस्तान मिस्स लि०, 14, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता	पटसन के बोरे— IS : 1943-1964 और IS : 2566-1965
39. सीएम/एल-910 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	वि इंडियन जूट कं० लि०, पुलिस स्टेशन श्रीरामपुर, हुगली	पटसन के बोरे— IS : 1943-1964, IS : 2566-1965, IS : 2874-1964 और IS : 2875-1964
40. सीएम/एल-925 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	वि हुगली मिस्स कं० लि०, 9 गार्डन रीज रोड, खिदिर पुर, कलकत्ता	भारतीय टाट— IS : 2818-1971
41. सीएम/एल-934 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	एम्पायर जूट कं० लि०, टीटागढ़, 24-परगना	पटसन के बोरे— IS : 1943-1964, IS : 2566-1965 और IS : 2874-1964
42. सीएम/एल-943 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	न्यू सेल्वल जूट मिस्स कं० लि०, (लोथियन मिस्स) ब्रज बाज, 24-परगना, (पश्चिम बंगाल)	भारतीय टाट— IS : 2818-1971
43. सीएम/एल-946 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	गैजेज सीमुफै कं० लि० बांस बेरिया, हुगली	पटसन की बीरियों का कपड़ा— IS : 3667-1966, IS : 3668-1966, IS : 3750-1966 और IS : 3751-1966
44. सीएम/एल-947 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	वि अग्रर पाड़ा कं० लि०, डाकघर, कमरहट्टी, 24 परगना	भारतीय टाट— IS : 2818-1971 और IS : 3790-1966
45. सीएम/एल-948 1964-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	„	पटसन के बोरे— IS : 1943-1964, IS : 2874-1964, IS : 2566-1965 और IS : 2875-1964
46. सीएम/एल-977 1964-11-30	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च कारपोरेशन, 128, लैटिस पुल रोड, मद्रास	फैरो-गैलों-टैनेट पर आधारित फाउन्टेन की स्पाही (0.1 प्रतिशत लोहा वाली)— IS : 220-1972
47. सीएम/एल-1094 1965-06-08	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	ट्रिची स्टील रोलिंग मिस्स लि०, सेंटनी- पुरम, गोल्डन राँक, त्रिचिरापल्ली (तमिल नाडु)	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 228-1975
48. सीएम/एल-1095 1965-06-08	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	„	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977-1975
49. सीएम/एल-1105 1965-06-30	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	यूनिवर्सल केबल्स लि०, सतना (म०प्र०)	1. पी वी सी रोहित (भारी कामों वाले) बिजली के केबल, 1100 वोल्ट तक कार्यकारी वोल्टता वाले— IS : 1554 (भाग 1)-1964 और 2. पी वी सी रोहित (भारी कामों वाले) बिजली के केबल, 6.6 किबो० कार्यकारी वोल्टता वाले— IS : 1554 (भाग 2)-1970

1	2	3	4	5
50. सीएम/एल-1146 1965-09-17	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	लिलुवा स्टील एंड बायर कं० लि० 15/2 बेलूर रोड, लिलुवा, हावड़ा	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) — IS : 226-1975
51. सीएम/एल-1147 1965-09-17	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	लिलुवा स्टील एंड बायर कं० लि०, 15/2 बेलूर रोड, लिलुवा, हावड़ा	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) — IS : 1977-1975
52. सीएम/एल-1153 1965-10-12	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	नेसेल प्रॉडक्ट्स (इंडिया) लुधियाना फिरोजपुर सम्पर्क रोड, किंगले नहर के पास, मोगा (पंजाब)	खुलन शील काफ़ी पाउडर — IS : 2791-1964
53. सीएम/एल-1162 1965-11-04	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	प्रेम केबल्स प्रा० लि० डाकघर पिपलिया कलौ, जि० पाली (राजस्थान)	शिरोपरि पावर प्रेषण कयों के लिए सज्जत बिचें, लड़दार एलुमिनियम और इस्पात की कोर वाले एलुमिनियम बालक — IS : 398-1961
54. सीएम/एल-1168 1965-12-03	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	प्रेम कंडक्टर्स प्रा० लि०, स्टेशन रोड, बतवा, महमवाबाद (गुजरात)	पूर्ण एलुमिनियम बालक इस्पात की कोर वाले एलुमिनियम बालक — IS : 398-1961
55. सीएम/एल-1175 1965-12-09	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	एधोमोर लि०, मैसूर रोड, बंगलौर-26	तरल एमाइन के लवण 2, 4-डी — IS : 1827-1961
56. सीएम/एल-1186 1965-12-23	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	इंडो इंजिनियरिंग (कोटा) प्रा० लि० इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कोटा (राजस्थान)	शिरोपरि पावर प्रेषण कयों के लिए सज्जत बिचें लड़दार, एलुमिनियम और इस्पात के कोर वाले एलुमिनियम के बालक — IS : 398-1961
57. सीएम/एल-1189 1966-01-06	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	नेसेल प्रॉडक्ट्स (इंडिया) लुधियाना फिरोजपुर सम्पर्क रोड, किंगले नहर के पास, मोगा (पंजाब)	शिशुओं के लिए डिब्बा बन्द दूध — IS : 1547-1968
58. सीएम/एल-1359 1966-11-30	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	स्कार्टोन इलेक्ट्रिकल (इंडिया) 43-इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फरीदाबाद, (हरियाणा)	अतुसह तापनमय केबल : 1. पी० बी० सी० रोहित और पी० बी० सी० के खोलदार, अतुसह केबल, एलुमिनियम बालकों वाले एक कोर, 250/440 बोल्ड और 650/1100 बोल्ड — IS : 3035 (भाग 1) —1965 2. पालीइथाइलीन रोहित टेप किए या बिना टेप के, जुड़े और मिश्रित केबल, एलुमिनियम बालकों वाले, एक कोर वाले 250/440 बोल्ड और 650/1100 बोल्ड ग्रेड और बुहरे कोर वाले 250/440 बोल्ड, ग्रेड — IS : 3035 (भाग 2) —1965, और 3. पालीइथाइलीन रोहित और पालीइथाइलीन खोल वाले केबल, एलुमिनियम के बालक, एक कोर, 250/440 और 650/1100 बोल्ड ग्रेड वाले — IS : 3035 (भाग 3) —1967
59. सीएम/एल-1374 1966-12-28	1975-11-01	1976-12-31	अन्नपूर्णा पुलबराइजिंग मिल्स, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, हलुल, पश्चिम गोवाघरी जिला, (गोवा प्रदेश)	पैराथियम पायसनीय तेज द्रव — IS : 2129-1962
60. सीएम/एल-1432 1967-04-25	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	वि नेशनल इंसुलेटेड केबल कं० प्रा० इंडिया, लि०, शामनगर, 24- परगना, पश्चिम बंगाल	पालीइथाइलीन रोहित और पी बी सी खोलदार केबल, एक कोर और षपटे जुड़वाँ सिर्क — IS : 1596-1970

1	2	3	4	5	6
61. सी एम/एल-1433 1967-04-25	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	फोर्ट ग्लोस्टर इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, 31 बौरंगी रोड, कलकत्ता-16	वाली-इथाइलीन रोधित प्रीर पी० बी० सी० खोल वाले केबल, एक कोर प्रीर जुड़वा कोर वाले, बपटे— IS : 1596-1970	
62. सी एम/एल-1456 1967-06-14	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	वसन्त प्रान एंड कं०, बरुईपुर इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, बरुईपुर 24 परगना	दुबारा तार बदलने लायक प्रकार के, बिजली के फ्यूज की इकाइयां 15 एम्पीयर 250 वोल्ट — IS : 2086-1963	
63. सी एम/एल-1473 1967-07-13	1975-12-16	1976-11-15	कीन पेस्टीसाइड्स (प्रा०) लि०, दक्षिण वेजाकुलम, (द्वारा) अलवाइ	एन्ड्रिज पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 1310-1974	
64. सी एम/एल-1480 1967-07-24	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	हायड्रा लाइट कार्टिंग कं० प्रा० लि० 27/20 स्ट्रैंड रोड, कलकत्ता-700001	1. जलमल कार्यों के लिए स्लूट, बाल्व, श्रेणी 1 प्रौर 2300 मिमी साइज वाले— IS : 780-1969, प्रौर 2. जलमल कार्यों के लिए, स्लूट बाल्व श्रेणी 2, 350 मिमी से 600 मिमी तक साइज वाले— IS : 2906-1969	
65. सी एम/एल-1545 1967-10-09	1975-11-16	1976-11-16	इलेटेक्स इंजिनियरिंग कारपो०, प्रा० लि०, कृष्णरायपुरम रोड, झाकधर गणपति, कोयमबदूर-6	तीन पेजो प्रेरण मोटरें, 2.2 किवा (3 हापा), 3.7 किवा (5 हापा), 5.5 किवा (7.5 हापा) और 7.5 किवा (10 हापा) "ए" श्रेणी के रोधन लगी— IS : 325-1970	
66. सी एम/एल-1553 1967-10-25	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	वेबीव्याल रोलिंग एन्ड रिफाइनरीज, प्रा० लि०, पोखरम रोड, ठाणे, बम्बई	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 228-1975	
67. सी एम/एल-1554 1967-10-25	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	"	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977-1975	
68. सी एम/एल-1556 1967-11-07	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	सहगल सेनीटरी किटिंग प्रा० लि०, गांव चूहड़वाली, झाकधर घाटमपुर, जलंधर।	नल सेवाओं के लिए, बावू डलाई वाले, पीतल की पेंचदार निचली टोटियां और बंद करने वाली टोटियां 15.20 और 25 मिमी साइज की— IS : 781-1967	
69. सी एम/एल-1558 1967-11-08	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	यूनिवर्सल केबल्स लि० सतना (म०प्र०)	पूर्ण एलुमिनियम चालक और इस्पात की कोर वाले एलुमिनियम चालक— IS : 398-1961	
70. सी एम/एल-1566 1967-11-24	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	कीन पेस्टी साइड्स प्रा० लि०, दक्षिण वेजाकुलम, बरास्ता अलवाइ	बी० एच० सी० जल विसर्जनीय तेज पाउडर— IS : 562-1972	
71. सी एम/एल-1568 1967-11-24	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	प्रकाश इलेक्ट्रीसाइड्स प्रा० लि०, झाक- धर—नैनी, जि० इलाहाबाद (उ०प्र०)	बी एच सी. धूलन पाउडर— IS : 561-1972	
72. सी एम/एल-1613 1968-01-09	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	जय केमिकल, 14/1 मथुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद	मालाधियन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 2567-1973	
73. सी एम/एल-1688 1968-04-30	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	टी०धार० इंडस्ट्रियल्स, झाकधर कुनिया-मुतुर कोयम्बदूर-8	तीन फेजी प्रेरण मोटरें, 2.2 किवा (3 हापा) से 7.5 किवा (10 हापा) तक, "ए" श्रेणी के रोधन लगी— IS : 325-1970	

1	2	3	4	5	6
74. सी एम/एल-1814 1968-11-15	1975-10-16	1976-10-16	एल मदन लाल (एलुमिनियम) प्रा० लि० हरेन, मुखर्जी रोड, बेलूर हाथड़ा	पिटवां एलुमिनियम और मिश्र एलुमिनियम के बर्तन— IS : 21-1975	
75. सी एम/एल-1902 1967-01-23	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	भारती मिनरल्स, 15/7 मथुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद	बी० एम० सी० धूलन पाउडर— IS : 561-1972	
76. सी एम/एल-1914 1969-02-07	1975-11-16	1976-05-31	वि जनरल इंजिनियरिंग कं०, मेट्टू-लयम रोड, कोयम्बटूर-11	तीन फेजी प्रेरण मोटरें, 2.2 किवा (3 हापा 3.7 किवा (5 हापा) और 5.5 किवा (7.5 हापा), "ए" श्रेणी के रोधन सगी— IS : 325-1970	
77. सी एम/एल-1929 1969-02-27	1975-12-16	1976-05-31	श्री विजय बुर्गा, पुल्लराहजिंग मिल्स, सिरुगप्पा, रोड, अक्कम्मा—बाबी जि० बेलारी	एस्किन, पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 1310-1974	
78. सी एम/एल-1944 1969-03-26	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	तोशिया भ्रान्त्य सैम्य लि०, गांव बैंगमानाड, तालुक अलयाई जि० एर्णाकुलम (केरल)	ग्राम रोगमी कार्यों के लिए प्रतिदीप्त 40 वां 6500 अंश के ट्यूब— IS : 2418-1964	
79. सी एम/एल-2008 1969-07-07	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	वि नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट केबल कं० ग्राफ इंडिया लि०, ग्रामनगर, 24-परगना पश्चिम बंगाल	तापनम्य ऋतुसह रोधित के केबल : 1. पी बी सी रोधित और पी बी सी खोलदार : (क) एक कोर, 250/440 वोल्ट, और 650/1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड के एलुमिनियम चालक वाले, और (ख) जुड़वां कोर, चपटे, 250/440 वोल्ट ग्रेड के एलुमिनियम चालक वाले— IS : 3035 (भाग 1) —1965 2. पालीथाइलीन रोधित, टेप किए ग्रेड वाले और सहमितित, (क) एककोर, 250/440 वोल्ट और 650/1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड वाले एल्युमिनियम चालकों वाले, और (ख) जुड़वां कोर, चपटे, 250/440 वोल्ट और 650/1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड वाले, एलुमिनियम चालकों वाले— IS : 3035 (भाग 2) —1965 और 3. पालीथाइलीन रोधित और पालीथाइलीन खोलदार वाले : (क) एक कोर, 250/440 वोल्ट ग्रेड एलुमिनियम चालकों वाले— IS : 3035 (भाग 3) —1967	
80. सी एम/एल-2070 1969-09-09	1975-09-16	1976-09-15	वि गुजरात आयरन एंड स्टील कं० लि०, भ्राम्बली रोड स्टेशन, गांव धाल-तेज, अहमदाबाद	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) — IS : 226-1975	
81. सी एम/एल-2071 1969-09-09	1975-09-16	1976-09-15	"	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) — IS : 1977-1975	
82. सी एम/एल-2097 69-09-30	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	यूनीक इंडस्ट्रीज, नडियाड पेटलाड रोड, नहर के पास नडियाड, जिला कैरा (गुजरात) ।	पूर्ण एलुमिनियम चालक और इस्पात के कोर वाले एलुमिनियम चालक— IS : 398-1961	
83. सी एम/एल-2115 1969-10-16	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	हिन्दुस्तान सेनीटरी बेयर एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, बहादुरगढ़, जि० रोहतक ।	अप्रेजी टट्टियों और भुजालयों के लिए (बाल्य रहित साइफननुमा), कांचाभ बीनी मिट्टी की निचाई पर लगने वाली, 10 और 12.5 सेंटर समाई वाली फ्लैश की टंकियां— IS : 774-1971	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
84. सीएम/एल-2116 1969-10-16	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	"	सफाई सम्बन्धी बांजाभ उपकरण— IS : 2556 (भाग 2)—1973, IS : 2556 (भाग 3)—1973, IS : 2556 (भाग 4)—1972, IS : 2556 (भाग 5)—1967, IS : 2556 (भाग 6)—1967, और IS : 2556 (भाग 9)—1972
85. सीएम/एल-2146 1969-11-24	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	द्रावनकोर केमिकल्स मैनुफैक्चरिंग कं लि०, मंजुमल, अलवाई	बीएनसी—धूलन पाउडर— IS : 561—1972
86. सीएम/एल-2175 1969-12-16	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	यूनीक इंडस्ट्रीज, नाडियाड-पेटलाड रोड, नहर के पास, जि० कैरा (गुजरात)	1. पीवीसी रोधित खोल रहित केबल, एक कोर 250/440 और 650/1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड तांबा या एलुमिनियम के चालक वाले— 2. पीवीसी रोधित और पीवीसी खोल वाले, एक कोर, 250/440 वोल्ट ग्रेड और एलु- मिनियम या तांबे के चालकों वाले— 3. पीवीसी रोधित और पीवीसी खोल वाले केबल, जुड़वां चपटे, 250/440 वोल्ट ग्रेड के सिर्फ एलुमिनियम के चालकों वाले, और 4. पीवीसी रोधित और पीवीसी खोलदार केबल, चालकों, वाले 650/1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड एलुमिनियम IS : 694 (भाग 1 और 2)—1964 चालकों वाले
87. सीएम/एल-2177 1969-12-23	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	स्वालियर केबल्स एण्ड कन्डक्टर्स लि०, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, डाकघर, बिड़ला नगर, स्वालियर (म० प्र०)	शिरोपरि पावर प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए सफ़्त खिंचे लड़वार, एलुमिनियम और इस्पात की कोर वाले एलुमिनियम चालक— IS : 398—1961
88. सीएम/एल-2254 1970-02-26	1975-11-01 1975-11-01	1976-10-31 1976-10-31	रुबी इंडस्ट्रीज, 17/89 राम नारायण बाजार, कानपुर	सुरक्षा बट और जूते, खान तथा भारी धातु उद्योगों के लिए— IS : 1989—1973
89. सीएम/एल-2313 1970-04-29	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	लैबोरेटोरी इन्विपमेंट ट्रेडर्स, 3738-42 टिम्बर मार्केट, अम्बाला कैण्ट	छात्र सूक्ष्मदर्शी— IS : 3686—1966
90. सीएम/एल-2323 1970-05-15	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	कर्मश्रियल टिम्बर इंडस्ट्रीज, सहारनपुर रोड, यमुना नगर, जिला अम्बाला।	चाय की पेटियों की पट्टियाँ— IS : 10 (भाग III)—1974
91. सीएम/एल-2377 1970-07-28	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	मन्युजय पार्कलैण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज, इन्डस्ट्रियल पिर्फडेम, डाकघर अलेगा, कोट्टा- यम-14।	चाय की पेटियों के लिए पट्टियाँ— IS : 10 (भाग III)—1974
92. सीएम/एल-2395 1970-08-31	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	दि हिन्दू आयरन फाउन्ड्री, रेलवे रोड, बटाला (पंजाब)	ढलवां लोहे की बनी अंग्रेजी टट्टियां और मुकालयों के लिए (बाल्य रहित साइफननुमा) ऊंचाई पर लगने वाली नीचे से चौड़ी 10 और 12.5 लिटर समाई वाली फ्लश की टंकियाँ— IS : 774—1971
93. सीएम/एल-2427 1970-10-19	1975-12-15	1976-12-15	यूनीक इंडस्ट्रीज, नाडियाड-पेटलाड रोड, माही नहर के पास, पिपलाग, नाडियाड जि० कैरा (गुजरात)	पाली इस्पातीन रोधित पीवीसी खोलदार, एक कोर और जुड़वां कोर वाले, चपटे 250/440 वोल्ट ग्रेड एलुमिनियम चालकों वाले केबल— IS : 1596—1970
94. सीएम/एल-2428 1970-10-19	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	हिन्दुस्तान जनरल इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, नागलोई दिल्ली-41	अल्प दाब द्रवणीय गैसों की भराई और परिवहन के लिए अल्प कार्बन इस्पात के बने 33.8 और 79 लिटर पानी की समाई (भायतन) वाले गैस के सिलिंडर— IS : 3196—1974

1	2	3	4	5	6
95. सीएम/एल-2443 1970-10-30	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	भाषका उद्योग, बड़ा मन्दिर, पानीहटी, 24-परगना, (प० बंगाल)	हस्तात के ड्रम (कलाई किए और बिना कलाई किए)--- IS : 2552--1970	
96. सीएम/एल-2457 1970-11-30	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	वैस्टर्न रोलिंग मिल्स प्रा० लि०, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, भांडुप, बम्बई	संरचना हस्तात (मानक किस्म)--- IS : 226--1975	
97. सीएम/एल-2458 1970-11-30	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	"	संरचना हस्तात (साधारण किस्म)--- IS : 1977--1975	
98. सीएम/एल-2486 1970-12-23	1976-01-01	1976-06-30	रामकृष्ण प्रसाव पेस्टीसाइड्स, कोप्पूरवुड नामदूर स्टेशन के पास, जि० गुन्टूर	बीएचसी धूलत पाउडर--- IS : 561--1972	
99. सीएम/एल-2509 1971-12-16	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	यूनीक इंस्ट्रूज, नाडियाड-मेटलाड रोड, माही नहर के पास, पिपलाग, नाडियाड, जि० कैरा (गुजरात)	तापनम्य रोधित ऋतुसह केबल; पीवीसी खोलदार 250/440 वोल्ट और 650/1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड एलुमिनियम चालकों वाले--- IS : 3035 (भाग 1)--1965	
100. सीएम/एल-2513 1971-01-21	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	"	पीवीसी रोधित भारी ड्यूटी वाले बिजली के केबल, 1100 तक कार्यकारी वोल्टता वाले--- IS : 1554--(भाग 1) --1964	
101. सीएम/एल-2583 1971-03-10	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	जीडी स्टाल प्रा० लि०, गोपाल बाग, 317, अवनशी रोड, कोयम्बटूर 18 (तमिलनाडु)	तीन फेजी प्रेरणा मोटरें, 5.5 किवा (7.5 हापा) तक, "ए" श्रेणी के रोधन वाले--- IS : 325--1970	
102. सीएम/एल-2634 1971-03-29	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	यूनियर्सल केबल्स लि०, सतना (म०प्र०)	पीवीसी रोधित केबल एक कोर वाले खोलदार और खोलरहित एलुमिनियम चालकों वाले--- IS : 694 (भाग 2)--1964	
103. सीएम/एल-2672 1971-04-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	हाथड़ा मिल्स कं० लि०, 493/सी/ए, जीटी रोड, बक्षिण हाथड़ा	पटसन, कालीन के पीछे लगाने का कपड़ा--- IS : 4900--1969	
104. सीएम/एल-2738 1971-08-16	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	स्काईटोन इलेक्ट्रिकल इंडिया, 43, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)	पी वी सी रोधित (भारी ड्यूटी) बिजली के केबल कार्यकारी वोल्टता 1100 वोल्ट तक--- IS : 1554 (भाग 1)--1964	
105. सीएम/एल-2742 1971-08-18	1975-08-16	1976-08-15	हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०, जीवन विकास बिल्डिंग, दि माल, कानपुर	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए ठंडी मरोड़ी विकृत हस्तात की सरिया--- IS : 1786--1966	
106. सीएम/एल-2773 1971-09-16	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	दि ग्रूंस कं० लि०, डाकघर, ग्रूंस, जिला हुगली	1. बोहरे ताने वाला घाटे के लिए पटसन का कपड़ा--- IS : 3966--1967 और 2. बोहरे ताने वाले घाटे के बोरे--- IS : 3964--1967	
107. सीएम/एल-2798 1971-11-05	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	वेनियर मिल्स (प्रा०) लि०, सूर्यग्राम, डाकघर-तिनसुखिया, असम।	ऊपर प्लाईवुड के तख्ते लगे लकड़ी के बने समतल दरवाजों के किवाड़--- IS : 2202 (भाग 1)--1973	
108. सीएम/एल-2807 1971-11-11	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	सिंह इंजिनियरिंग वर्क्स प्रा० लि०, पनकी, कानपुर	संरचना हस्तात (मानक किस्म)--- IS : 226--1975	
109. सीएम/एल-2808 1971-11-11	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	"	संरचना हस्तात (साधारण किस्म)--- IS : 1977--1975	
110. सीएम/एल-2822 1971-11-29	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	वि अनुल प्राइवेट्स लि०, अनुल (प० रेलवे) जि० बलसाड़ (गुजरात)	2, 4-डी सोडियम, तकनीकी--- IS : 1488--1969	
111. सीएम/एल-2838 1971-12-14	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	बिष्पी स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स लि०, सेंटनी पुरम, गोल्डन राक, त्रिचिरापल्ली (तमिलनाडु)	ठंडी मरोड़ी हस्तात की सरिया कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए--- IS : 1786--1966	

1	2	3	4	5	6
112. सीएम/एल-2853 1971-12-23	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	बैकटेवर एग्री केमिकल्स एंड मिनरल्स प्लाट नं० 3-बी, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, भम्बलूर, मद्रास-53	डीडीटी धूलन पाउडर— IS : 564—1961	
113. सीएम/एल-2909 1972-02-14	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	बांके बिहारी लाल एंड संस, बांगरमरु, उन्नाव (उ० प्र०)	ठलवां लोहे की बनी नीचे को थोड़ी साइफन नुमा ऊंचाई पर लगने वाली, 12.5 लिटर समर्थ वाली फसल की टट्टियां— IS : 774—1971	
114. सीएम/एल-2920 1972-02-18	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	बेलिया फाटा टिम्बर वर्क्स, 28-बी, चौल पट्टी रोड, बेलिया फाटा, कलकत्ता-10	बाय की पेटियों के लिए प्लाईवुड के तख्ते— IS : 10—1970	
115. सीएम/एल-3015 1972-03-30	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	हिन्दुस्तान इंसुलेटेड केबल्स कं० पटेल मार्ग, गाजियाबाद	पीवीसी रोधित खोलदार और बिना खोल वाले, केबल 240/440 वोल्ट ग्रेड एलुमिनियम चालको वाले— IS : 694 (भाग 2)—1964	
116. सीएम/एल-3076 1972-05-31	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	श्री मंजुनाथ पलवाराइजर्स, 62, इंडस्ट्रि- यल सर्विस, यशवंत पुर, बंगलौर-22	बी एच सी धूलन पाउडर— IS : 561—1972	
117. सीएम/एल-3081 1972-06-01	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	बसन्त प्राण एण्ड कं०, बरहूपुर इंडस्ट्रि- यल इस्टेट बरहूपुर 24-परगना (प० बं०)	बन्द वितरण, फ्यूज बोर्ड-16 एम्पीयर, 250 वोल्ट द्वारा तार जकाने योग्य, फ्यूज के आधार तथा वाहक वाले— IS : 2675—1966	
118. सीएम/एल-3104 1972-07-14	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	यूनिवर्सल केबल्स लि०, ठाकधर बिड़ला कालोनी, सतना-585005 (म० प्र०)	रबड़ रोधित केबल्स, 1. टी भार एस बेसिडिंग केबल्स एक कोर और तांबे के चालकों वाले, और 2. टी भार एस लचीले केबल, 3 कोर 650/ 1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड तांबे के चालकों वाले— IS : 434 (भाग 1)—1964	
119. सीएम/एल-3116 1972-08-01	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	रामकृष्ण प्रसाथ पेस्टीसाइड कोम्प- न्यू, नाम्बूर स्टेशन के पास, जिला गुन्टूर	एलिडन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS 1301—1974	
120. सीएम/एल-3202 1972-11-01	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	शान एंड कम्पनी, 223, बिलियस रोड, हावड़ा	जलमल कार्यों के लिए 300 मिमी तक साइज वाले श्रेणी 1 के स्लुस वास्तव— IS : 780—1969	
121. सीएम/एल-3224 1972-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-05-31	सिडिकेम लि०, कसबा सिडी तहसील, जि० वर्धा	बीएससी जल विसर्जनीय धूलन पाउडर— IS : 562—1972	
122. सीएम/एल-3226 1972-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	"	डीडीटी विसर्जनीय तेज धूलन— IS 565—1961	
123. सीएम/एल-3236 1972-11-30	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	"	मालाषियन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 2567—1973	
124. सीएम/एल-3242 1972-12-07	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	सविता केमिकल्स प्रा० लि०, प्लाट नं० 17, ठाणे बेलपुर रोड, ठाणे (महा- राष्ट्र)	ट्रांसफार्मर और स्वीच गियरों के लिए नए रोधन तेल— IS : 335—1972	
125. सीएम/एल-3243 1972-12-07	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	राजेन्द्र इलेक्ट्रिकल इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि०, प्लाट नं० 14, शाह इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, वीरा वेसाई रोड, आंबीविली, अन्धेरी (प०), बम्बई-58	सीन केजी प्रेरण मोटरें, 0.37 किवा (0.5 हापा) से 3.7 किवा (5 हापा) तक वाले श्रेणी "ई" रोधन लगे— IS : 325—1970	
126. सीएम/एल-3248 1972-12-08	1975-12-15	1976-12-15	टेकनिक्केबल्स, एफ-5, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, रेलवे स्टेशन नानदयाल, जि० कुर्नूल (भान्ध प्रदेश)	पूर्ण एलुमिनियम चालक और इस्पात के कोर वाले एलुमिनियम चालक— IS : 398—1961	
127. सीएम/एल-3255 1972-12-11	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	श्री राम रेफीजेशन इन्डस्ट्रीज लि०, बाला नगर टाउनशिप, हैदराबाद- 37 (भान्ध प्रदेश)	सीन केजी प्रेरण मोटरें, 3.7 किवा (5 हापा) तक, "ई" श्रेणी के रोधन लगे— IS : 325—1970	

1	2	3	4	5	6
128. सीएम/एल-3258 1972-12-12	1975-12-16	1976-05-31	श्री विजयवर्गा पलवराजिंग मिल्स, सिरु- गुण रोड, बेलारी	डीडीटी जल विजैनीय तेज पाउडर— IS 565—1961	
129. सीएम/एल-3262 1972-12-19	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	बैंकटेश्वर एग्रो केमिकल्स एन्ड मिनरल्स, प्लाट नं० 3 बी, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, धर्मशास्त्र, मद्रास-53	एन्ड्रिन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 1310—1974	
130. सी एम/एल-3269 1973-01-03	1975-10-01	1976-09-30	दि ऐग्रो इंडस्ट्रियल केमिकल्स कं०, 13-ए कल्यानी विज रुद्रपुर (नैनी- ताल)	एस्ट्रिन धूलम पाउडर— IS : 1308—1974	
131. सी एम/एल-3283 1973-01-08	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	इंडियन केबल्स कं० लि० केबल हाउस, हेडक्वार्टर इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, पुणे-13	रबड़ रोधित, निम्न प्रकार के केबल— प्रकार बोस्टेज ग्रेड चारक (i) (ii) (iii) (क) जड़ी वाय- रिंग के लिए बल्क- नीकृत इंडिया रबड़ केबल 1. मजबूत रबड़ के खोलवार 250/440 बोस्ट और 650/1100 बोस्ट } तबिये या एलुमिनियम 2. ग्रेड चढ़े और " " 3. अष्टपुसह " " 4. उवाला मंदक " " (ख) बी आई आर लक्कीले केबल 5. वेल्डिंग केबल " " (ग) बी आई आर लक्कीली डोरिया 6. जुड़वां मरोड़ी, 250/440 सिर्फ तबिये धरेलू प्रकार की बोस्ट 7. मजबूत रबड़ के खोल 250/440 सिर्फ तबिये बोस्ट 8. ग्रेड चढ़े तथा " " सहमित्त (कार- खानों के लिए) IS : 434 (भाग 1 और 2)—1964	
132. सी एम/एल-3284 1973-01-08	1976-01-01	1976-06-30	इंडियन केबल कं० लि०, केबल हाउस, हेडक्वार्टर इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट पुणे-13	निम्न प्रकार के पी वी सी रोधित केबल— प्रकार बोस्टेज ग्रेड चारक (i) (ii) (iii) (क) पी०वी०सी० रोधित केबल : 1. एक कोर वाले (बिना खोल वाले) बोस्ट और 250/440 } तबिया या एलुमिनियम 2. एक कोर वाले (पी०वी०सी० खोलवार) बोस्ट 650/1100 } 3. गोल जुड़वां, बोहरे तीन और 250/440 सिर्फ तबिया चार कोर वाले बोस्ट (पी०वी०सी० खोलदार)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>4. चपटे, दोहरे, अर्थ निरन्तरता बालक (पी०बी० सी खोलदार) सहित अथवा रहित (ख) पी०बी०सी० रोधित लचीले तार :</p> <p>6. गोलाकार दोहरे, तीन और चार कोर वाले (पी० बी सी० खोल दार) } 250/440 सिर्फ तांबा बोल्ड</p> <p>6. दोहरे, मरोड़े (बिना खोल वाले) IS : 694 (भाग i और ii) -- 1964</p>
133. सी एम/एल-3285 1973-01-08	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	दि इंडियन केबल कं० लि०, केबल हाउस, हेडाप्सर इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, पुणे-13	1100 बोल्ड तक	बोल्ड वाले एलुमिनियम तांबे के बालकों सहित, पी बी सी रोधित (भारी कामों के लिए) बिजली के केबल-- IS : 1554 (भाग i) -- 1964
134. सी एम/एल-3286 1973-01-08	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	„	एक कोर और दोहरे कोर, चपटे, एलुमिनियम के बालकों वाले पालीइथाईलीन रोधित और पी बी सी खोलदार केबल-- IS : 1596-1970	
135. सी एम/एल-3292 1973-01-08	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	दि विकप्रोरिया जूट कं० लि०, तेलिया- पाड़ा डाकघर जिला-दुर्गली (पं० बंगाल)	पटसन के थोरे-- IS : 3984-1967	
136. सी एम/एल-3294 1977-01-09	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	यूनिवर्सल केबल्स लि०, बिड़ला कालोनी, सतना, (म० प्र०)	अधिकतम बोल्डता रेटिंग 1100 बोल्ड वाले ठोस एलुमिनियम बालकों सहित, पी बी सी रोधित और पी बी सी खोलदार केबल-- IS : 4288-1967	
137. सी एम/एल-3358 1973-03-12	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	जेसोर क्यूब इंडस्ट्रीज कं०, 117, बैठकखाना रोड, कलकत्ता- 700009	पीने के पानी भरने के लिए कम घनत्व वाले पालीइथाईलीन की नलियाँ दाब रेटिंग 6 कि० ग्रा० सेमी० और साइज 26 मिमी तक बाहरी कास साइज वाली-- IS : 3076-1968	
138. सी एम/एल-3379 1973-04-06	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	बिहार केबल कं०, कांकरबाग रोड, पटना-1, (बिहार)	पूर्ण एलुमिनियम के बालक और द्रुपात की कोर वाले एलुमिनियम बालक-- IS : 398-1961	
139. सी एम/एल-3396 1976-04-30	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	न्यू ताज इंडस्ट्रीज, 7231, गली गङ्ग- हिया, ईदगाह रोड, कस्तूरबापुरा सबर बाजार, दिल्ली-6	डोर क्लोजर (ड्रा बालित) सिर्फ साइज 2-- IS : 3564-1970	
140. सी एम/एल-3434 1973-06-08	1975-06-16	1976-06-15	यू०के० पेंट इंडस्ट्रीज, जी० टी० रोड, अमृतसर	1. तैयार मिश्रित रंग रोगन भीतरी फिनिश देने के लिए सामान्य कार्यों के लिए-- IS : 3537-1967 2. बुझा से लगाने वाला, तैयार मिश्रित रंग रोगन, एलुमिनियम, रेड ब्राक्साइड प्राइमर-- IS : 5660-1970 3. गुलाबी रंग का, लकड़ी के लिए और भुझा से लगाने वाला, तैयार मिश्रित प्राइमर-- IS : 1322-1970	

1	2	3	4	5	6
141.	सी एम/एल-3540 1973-09-12	1975-11-16	1976-05-15	फोटो फैक्स लि०, 15 वां मील, मधुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)	जल सह और लमी सह बनाने के लिए, प्रकार 3, सिर्फ ग्रेड I के बिटुमेन नमूने— IS 1322—1270
142.	सी एम/एल-3561 1973-09-28	1975-10-01	1976-09-30	वि इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० लि०, बवाना रोड, बादली, दिल्ली -42	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए ठंडी मरोड़ी इस्पात की सरिया— IS : 1786-1966
143.	सी एम/एल-3573 1973-10-19	1976-11-01	1976-10-31	एडुडी फाउन्ड्री (प्रा०) लि०, 70 "एक्स" रोड, बेल गाछिया, हावड़ा (पं० बं०)	जलमल कार्यों के लिए श्रेणी II, साइज 300 मिमी तक स्लूस वाल्व— IS : 780-1969
144.	सी एम/एल-3583 1973-10-31	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	वेविन इंडिया लि०, जी-2, एम आई डी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, नागपुर-16	सफाई से पीने का पानी भरने के लिए अनस्प-कृत पी बी सी नया पाइप : 1. 110 मिमी तक साइज और दबाव रेटिंग 4 कि प्रा/से मी ² और 2. 110 मिमी तक साइज और दबाव रेटिंग 6 कि प्रा से मी ² — IS : 4985-1968 3. डलवां लोहे के मैन होल के फ्रेम और डबकन एम डी, सी टी, 500 मिमी और 560 मिमी— IS : 1726 (भाग 2)-1974
145.	सी एम/एल-3596 1973-11-13	1975-11-15	1976-11-15	दामोदर आयरन वर्क्स, पुणे-बंगलौर रोड, बेलगांव-590002	डलवां लोहे के बने मैन होल के फ्रेम और डबकन एम डी, सी टी, 500 मिमी और 560 मिमी— IS: 1726 (भाग IV)-1976
146.	सी एम/एल-3600 1973-11-14	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	यूनियन पेस्टी साइड्स श्रीराम नगर, विशिषा	डी डी टी धूलन पाउडर— IS : 564-1961
147.	सी एम/एल-3606 1973-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-09-15	प्रताप स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स प्रा० लि०, बल्लभगढ़, (हरियाणा)	संरचना इस्पात के रूप में बेल्सन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के डलवां बिलेट (मानक किस्म)— IS: 6914-1973
148.	सी एम/एल-3607 1973-11-28	1976-12-01	1976-09-16	प्रताप स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स प्रा० लि०, बल्लभगढ़, (हरियाणा)	संरचना इस्पात के रूप में बेल्सन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के डलवां बिलेट (साधारण किस्म)— IS: 6915-1973
149.	सी एम/एल-3609 1973-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	दामोदर आयरन वर्क्स, पोस्ट बाक्स नं० 7, पुणे-बंगलौर रोड, बेलगांव (मैसूर)	मैन होल के लिए डलवां लोहे की सीडियां— IS : 5455-1969
150.	सी एम/एल-3635 1973-12-13	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	साबरी इंडस्ट्रीज, 6-ए, पुलिगा कुलम रोड, पप्पनायकनपलयम, कोयम-बटूर-18	7.5 किवा (10 हा पा) तक की, "ए" श्रेणी के रोशन वाली, तीन फेजी प्रेरण मोटरें— IS : 325-1970
151.	सी एम/एल-3637 1973-12-13	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	स्टील काम्पलेक्स लि०, "विस्को मनोर" फेरोक (केरल राज्य)	संरचना इस्पात के रूप में बेल्सन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के डलवां बिलेट इंगट (मानक किस्म)— IS : 6914-1973
152.	सी एम/एल-3638 1973-12-13	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	"	संरचना इस्पात के रूप में बेल्सन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के डलवां बिलेट इंगट (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 6915-1973
153.	सी एम/एल-3643 1974-01-07	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	बालिगा लाइटिंग इक्विपमेंट (प्रा०) लि०, मेडवक्कम रोड कोविलम वक्कम, मद्रास-43 (तमिलनाडु)	बिजली के उपकरणों के ज्वालासह डबकन— IS : 2148-1968

1	2	3	4	5	6
154. सी एम/एल-3710 1974-02-08	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	उद्योग रिफाइनरी, 216, लकड़गंज नागपुर-440008	सिल्वर माइक्रोट तकनीकी और विश्लेषी अभिकर्मक ग्रेड— IS : 2214-1962 और सिल्वर माइक्रोट, फोटोग्राफी ग्रेड— IS : 2318-1963	
155. सी एम/एल-3848 1974-05-31	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	विष्की इन्वेस्ट्रानिबल, प्लॉट नं० 92 सी, कौडीक्ली इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, परिषदी कौडीक्ली, बम्बई-67, (महाराष्ट्र)	पी बी सी रोहित (भारी कामों के लिए) (बिना खोल वाले विजली के केबल, तबिके बालकों सहित, 1100 वोल्ट कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए— IS : 1554 (भाग 1)-1964	
156. सी एम/एल-3589 1973-11-05	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	ईस्टर्न कमोन्स एन्ड इंडस्ट्रियल इन्टरप्राइजेज प्रा० लि०, इंड- स्ट्रियल इस्टेट, विशाखापट्टनम-4	ऐनोडीकृत एलुमिनियम के टक्करदार कब्जे— IS : 205-1966	
157. सी एम/एल-3943 1974-04-10	1975-09-16	1976-09-15	हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टोसाइड्स लि०, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, रोहतक रोड, नई दिल्ली	डी डी टी, तकनीकी— IS : 563-1973	
158. सी एम/एल-3957 1974-09-19	1975-10-01	1976-09-30	असम बैली प्लाईवुड प्रा० लि०, माकुम रोड, तिनसुखिया, (असम)	ग्राम उपयोग के लिए सभी ग्रेड के प्लाई- वुड— IS : 1303-1960	
159. सी एम/एल-3985 1974-10-04	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	दिल्ली घायरन एंड स्टील कं० (प्रा०) लि०, जी० टी० रोड, गाजिया- बाद (उ०प्र०)	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए ठंडी मरोड़ी, विद्युत इस्पात की सरिया— IS : 1786-1966	
160. सी एम/एल-3988 1974-10-04	1975-10-16	1976-05-15	पी० बी० एस० इंडस्ट्रीज, पो० बाक्स नं० 33, अमरावती, होजपेट	डी डी टी धूलन पाउडर— IS : 564-1961	
161. सी एम/एल-3989 1974-10-16	1975-10-15	1976-10-15	कुमारधुबी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लि०, कुमारधुबी, हाकधर—कुमार- धुबी, भिला-धनबाद (बिहार)	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 226-1975	
162. सी एम/एल-3990 1974-10-16	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	„	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977-1975	
163. सी एम/एल-3991 1974-10-14	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	„	संरचना इस्पात के रूप में (मानक किस्म) वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के डबल विलेट इंगट (मानक किस्म)— IS : 6914-1973	
164. सी एम/एल-3992 1974-10-14	1975-10-16	1976-10-16	„	संरचना इस्पात के रूप में वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के डबल विलेट इंगट (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 6915-1973	
165. सी एम/एल-4004 1974-10-28	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	बंगाल फोरो एलकाय एंड स्टील लि०, प्लॉट नं० 36 डी, ग्लाफ, इंड- स्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कल्याणी जिला नदिया (प० बंगाल)	संरचना इस्पात के रूप में वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के डबल विलेट इंगट (मानक किस्म)— IS : 6914-1973	
166. सी एम/एल-4005 1974-10-28	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	„	संरचना इस्पात के रूप में वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के डबल विलेट इंगट (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 6915-1973	

1	2	3	4	5	6
167. सी एम/एल-4014 1974-10-31	1975-11-01	1976-10-31	प्रताप स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स प्रा० लि०, प्रताप इस्टेट, छेहर्ता	स्वचल गाड़ियों में निलंबन के लिए कुण्डलित चक्करदार और परतदार कमानियाँ के लिए इस्पात, ग्रेड 55 S ₁₂ Mn ₉₀ और SO Cr, IV ₃₃ — IS : 3431-1965	
168. सी एम/एल-4024 1974-10-31	1975-10-16	1976-10-15	एसायन्स प्लास्टिक वर्क्स, 1-चितपुर घाट लेन, काशीपुर कलकत्ता-700002	भौद्योगिक सुरक्षा के लिए मध्यम साइज के ड्रेलमेट— IS : 2925-1964	
169. सी एम/एल-4027 1974-11-05	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	मुकुन्द आयरन एंड स्टील वर्क्स लि०, ठाणे-वेल्लपुर रोड, कालवे, ठाणे (महाराष्ट्र)	संरचना स्पात के रूप में बुबारा वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के बिलेट, ब्लूम एवं सिलिलियाँ (मानक किस्म)— IS : 2830-1975	
170. सी एम/एल-4028 1974-11-05	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	„	संरचना इस्पात के रूप में बुबारा वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के बिलेट, ब्लूम एवं सिलिलियाँ (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 2831-1975	
171. सी एम/एल-4029 1974-11-05	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	चम्रा केमिकल इन्टरप्राइजेज (प्रा०) लि०, बज बज रोड, रामपुर, 24 परगना	जूता उद्योग के लिए, पक्के रबड़ के बने चैप— IS : 4663-1968	
172. सी एम/एल-4030 1974-11-05	1975-11-16	1976-11-16	चम्रा केमिकल इन्टरप्राइजेज (प्रा०) लि०, 233/1, गोपाल लाल देगोर रोड, कलकत्ता	जूता उद्योग के लिए, पक्के रबड़ के बने चैप— IS : 4663-1968	
173. सी एम/एल-4032 1974-11-05	1975-11-16	1976-05-15	बि सुप्रीम इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, 17/18, शाह इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, अंधेरी (पश्चिम), बम्बई-400058	अंधेरी टट्टियों के प्लास्टिक के सीट और ढक्कन— IS : 2548-1967	
174. सी एम/एल-4041 1974-11-16	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	स्टार स्टील (प्रा०) लि०, माकड़ पूरा रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने गाँव मानेगा डाकघर, जि० बडौदा	संरचना इस्पात के रूप में वेल्लन के लिए, कार्बन इस्पात के डलवाँ बिलेट इंगट (मानक किस्म)— IS : 6914-1973	
175. सी एम/एल-4042 1974-11-16	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	„	संरचना इस्पात के रूप में वेल्लन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के डलवाँ बिलेट इंगट (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 6915-1973	
176. सी एम/एल-4051 1974-11-12	1975-11-16	1976-11-15	ए पी ए आर प्रा० लि०, विट्ठलबाड़ी कल्याण (मध्य रेलवे) महाराष्ट्र	पासी इथाईलीन रोहित और पी बी सी खोल-दार केबल इकट्टे कोर और दोहरे चपटे एलुमिनियम चालकों वाले— IS : 1596-1970	
177. सी एम/एल-4060 1974-11-19	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	पटेल वायर इंडस्ट्रीज, प्रो० इंडियन मेटल ट्रेडर्स (पटेल इन्टरप्राइजेज प्रा० लि० की शाखा), प्लाट नं० 102, मरोल कोमपरेटिव इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट लि०, मयूराबास बासन जी रोड, डाकघर जे०बी०, नगर, अंधेरी (पूर्व), बम्बई-59	पूर्ण एलुमिनियम के चालक— IS : 398-1961	
178. सी एम/एल-4061 1974-11-25	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	यूनाइटेड जनरल इंडस्ट्रीज, ई/4, इंडस्ट्रियल फोकल प्लाट मोहाली जि० रोपड़ (पंजाब)	शिरोपरि पावर प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए सक्त बिन्ने सड़दार एलुमिनियम और इस्पात की कोर वाले एलुमिनियम चालक— IS : 398-1967	

1	2	3	4	5	6
179. सी एम/एल-4063 1974-11-25	1975-12-01	1976-04-30	न्यू केमी इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि०, अणोक नगर कास रोड नं० 1, पूर्वी कांशीतूली, बम्बई-400067	इंडोसल्फान पायसनीय सेज ब्रव— IS : 4323-1967	
180. सी एम/एल-4069 1974-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	यू० पी० प्लांट प्राटेक्शन एप्लायसेज प्रा० लि०, हरिजन इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, गाजीपुर (उ०प्र०)	रकावदार पम्प— IS : 1971-1972	
181. सी एम/एल-4070 1974-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	„	रॉकर छिड़काव यंत्र— IS : 3062-1974	
182. सी एम/एल-4071 1974-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	„	पांक्चालित छिड़काव यंत्र— IS : 3652-1974	
183. सी एम/एल-4072 1974-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	वि नेशनल टाइटल क्वर्स, 14-ए, इंड- स्ट्रियल एरिया, नजफगढ़ रोड, नई दिल्ली	जलसह बनाने का सीमेंट समेकित मसाला— मसाला— IS : 2645-1964	
184. सी एम/एल-4075 1974-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	ए पी ए ग्रार प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पश्चिमी रेलवे 'डी' केबिन सम्मुख, छानी रोड, बड़ोदरा- 390002 (गुजरात)	पी बी सी रोधित केबल : 1. एककोर, खोलदार और बिना खोल वाले, 250/440 वोल्ट और 640/1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड के एलुमिनियम जालकों वाले : 2. दोहरे कोर चपटे, 650/1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड, एलुमिनियम जालकों वाले : और 3. तीन कोर, खोलदार, 650/1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड, एलुमिनियम जालकों वाले— IS : 694 (भाग II)-1964	
185. सी एम एल-4076 1975-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	„	पी बी सी रोधित (भारी कार्यों के लिए) बिजली के केबल 1100 वोल्ट तक कार्यकारी वोल्टता वाले— IS : 1554 (भाग I)-1964	
186. सी एम/एल-4077 1974-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	„	पासी इषाहलीन रोधित और पी बी सी के खोलदार केबल, 250/440 वोल्ट ग्रेड के एलुमिनियम जालकों वाले— IS : 1596-1970	
187. सी एम/एल-4078 1974-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	„	तापनम्य रोधित ऋतुसह केबल— 1. पी बी सी रोधित और पी बी सी खोलदार 250/440 वोल्ट और 650/1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड के एलुमिनियम जालकों वाले— IS : 3935 (भाग I)-1965 2. पासीइषाहलीन रोधित और पासी— इषाहलीन खोलदार, 250/440 वोल्ट ग्रेड, के एलुमिनियम जालकों वाले— IS : 3035 (भाग III)-1967	
188. सी एम/एल-4079 1974-11-28	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	श्री राम इंजीनियरिंग मैनु फै० इन्डस्ट्रीज, प्रताप नगर (फैक्ट्री एरिया), बड़ोदरा-4	बरेलू गैस स्टोव, ब्रवित वैट्रोलियम गैस से चलने वाले— IS : 4246-1972	
189. सी एम/एल-4080 1974-12-12	1975-12-01	1976-11-30	ए पी ए ग्रार प्राइवेट लि०, (स्पेशल मायनर रिफाइनरी) एस्सो रिफा- इनरी) एस्सो रिफाइनरी के पीछे, माहुल गांव, ट्राम्बे, बम्बई-74	ट्रांसफार्मर और स्विचगियरों के लिए मद्य रोधन तेल IS : 335-1972	

1	2	3	4	5	6
190. सी एम/एल-4083 1974-12-12	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	प्लॉट प्रोटेक्शन (इंडिया), बी-28, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कटूक-10	एन्ड्रुन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 1310-1973	
191. सी एम/एल-4084 1974-12-12	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	"	मालाधियान पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 2567-1973	
192. सी एम/एल-4085 1974-12-12	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	"	एस्को सल्फान पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 4323-1967	
193. सी एम/एल-4087 1974-12-12	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	पेस्टी साइड्स इंडिया, उदय सागर रोड, उदयपुर	हेप्टाक्लोर पायसनी तेज द्रव— IS : 6439-1972	
194. सी एम/एल-4089 1974-12-12	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	एसो सिप्टिड केबल्स प्रा० लि०, बी-9/1, एम आर् ई सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, तलोजा, जि० कोलबा (महाराष्ट्र)	पी वी सी रोधित (भारी कार्यों के लिए) बिजली के केबल, 1100 वोल्ट तक कार्यकारी वोल्टता वाले एल्यूमीनियम या ताँबे के बालकों वाले— IS : 1554-(भाग I)-1964	
195. सी एम/एल-4091 1974-12-20	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	साइंटिफिक इनसेक्टीसाइड्स कं०, 447/1, मंगलगिरि रोड, गुल्दूर 522001 (आ०प्रा०)	मालाधियान पायनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 2567-1973	
196. सी एम/एल-4093 1974-12-30	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	सिंघल पेस्टीसाइड्स 9/122 मोतीबाग, जमुनापार घागरा-6 (उत्तर प्रदेश)	हेप्टाक्लोर पायसनीय तेज द्रव IS : 6439-1974	
197. सी एम/एल-4097 1974-12-30	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	ओ वैकटेश्वर मिटरकज प्रा० लि० 3 इसैया मुवाली स्ट्रीट, टोडियार-पेट मद्रास-81	डी डी टी पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 633-1956	
198. सी एम/एल-4100 1974-12-30	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	साबरकोटा जिला कोमपरेटिव मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स यूनियन लि०, साबर बेयरी, हिम्मत नगर, जि० साबरकोटा, गुजरात	दूध का पाउडर (क्रीम निकाला एवं पूर्ण)। IS : 1165-1967	
199. सीएम/एल-4103 1974-12-30	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	भारत पल्पराइजिंग मिल्स, प्रा० लि०, 1074, सिन्धुतिथूर हार्बोर, मद्रास-19.	कार्बोराइल धूलन पाउडर— IS : 7122-1973	
200. सी एम/एल-4141 1975-01-13	1975-12-15	1976-12-15	एम एम पी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सुभाष नगर, सुभाष रोड, जोगेश्वरी (पूर्व), बम्बई-400060	बी० एच० सी० धूलन पाउडर IS : 561-1972	
201. सी एम/एल-4142 1975-01-13	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	"	बी०एस०सी० जल सिसर्जनीय तेज पाउडर IS : 562-1972	
202. सी एम/एल-4143 1975-01-13	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	"	डी डी टी धूलन पाउडर— IS : 564-1961	
203. सी एम/एल-4144 1975-01-13	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	"	डी०डी०टी जल विसर्जनीय तेज पाउडर— IS : 565-1961	
204. सी एम/एल-4145 1975-01-13	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	"	डी डी टी पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 633-1956	
205. सी एम/एल-4146 1975-01-13	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	"	मालाधियान पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 2567-1973	
206. सी एम/एल-4206 1975-01-13	1975-12-16	1976-12-15	"	एन्ड्रुन पासनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 1310-1974	

1	2	3	4	5	6
207. सी एम/एल-4333 1975-04-25	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	यावलकर वेस्टीलाइड्स प्रा० लि० 27, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, काम्पटी रोड, नागपुर-440017	एन्ड्रुन पायसनीय तेज द्रव-- IS : 131C-1974	
308. सी एम/एल-4334 1975-04-25	1976-01-01	3976-12-31	"	बी एच सी धूलन पाउडर-- IS : 561-1972	
209. सी एम/एल-4335 1975-04-14	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	"	डी डी टी धूलन पाउडर-- IS : 564-1961	
210. सी एम/एल-4353 1975-04-13	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	"	मासायियान पायसनीय तेज द्रव-- IS : 2567-1973	
211. सी एम/एल-4406 1975-05-29	1976-01-01	1976-12-31	"	बीजों पर लगाने की कार्बनिक पारे वाली सूखी वनारियां-- IS : 3284-1965	

[सं० सी एम डी/13 : 12]

आई०एस० बैकटेक्नरन, महानिदेशक

S.O. 3106.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that two hundred and eleven licences particulars of which are given in the following Schedule, have been renewed during the month of December, 1975:—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity		Name & Address of the Licensee	Article/Process covered by the Licences and the relevant IS : Designation
		From	To		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	CM/L-36 4-11-1957	16-11-75	15-11-76	National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd., Shamnagar (24 Parganas) West Bengal.	AAC & ACSR conductors— IS : 398—1961.
2.	CM/L-37 4-11-1957	16-11-75	15-11-76	The National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd., Shamnagar, 24 Parganas West Bengal.	Rubber insulated cables and flexible cords (with copper or aluminium conductors) for electrical power and lighting (for working voltages up to and including 11kV)— IS : 434 (Part I)—1964; and IS : 434 (Part II)—1964.
3.	CM/L-104 7-10-1958	1-11-75	31-10-76	E.I.D. Parry Ltd., Nellikuppam, South Arcot Distt. Madras.	Rectified spirit— IS : 323—1952.
4.	CM/L-106 4-11-1958	16-12-75	15-12-76	The Mysore Chemical Mfrs. Ltd., Chikbanavar P.O. Bangalore Distt.	Copper sulphate, technical— IS : 261—1966.
5.	CM/L-153 15-10-1959	1-11-75	31-10-76	The Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd., 34, Chowringhee, Calcutta-16.	BHC, technical— IS : 560—1969.
6.	CM/L-216 29-8-1960	16-12-75	15-12-76	Fort Gloster Industries Ltd., 31 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16.	Rubber insulated cables and flexible cords for electric power and lighting (250 and 660 volts grade only)— IS : 434 (Part I & II)—1964.
7.	CM/L-243 23-11-1960	1-12-75	30-11-76	Hindustan Tin Works Pvt. Ltd., G.T. Road, Ghaziabad.	18—litre square tins— IS : 916—1966.
8.	CM/L-253 26-12-1960	1-1-76	31-12-76	Travancore Chemical & Mfg., Co. Ltd., Manjume, Alwaye.	COC water dispersible powder concentrates IS : 1507—1966
9.	CM/L-300 20-4-1961	16-11-75	15-5-76	New Digvijayasinhji Tin Factory, Grain Market, Jamnagar.	18—litre square tins— IS : 916—1966.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	CM/L-339 1-9-1961	1-12-75	30-11-76	Production Centre for Electric Motors (Govt. of India Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs), Tiruvalla, (Kerala State).	Three-phase induction motors upto 7.5 kw (10 HP) with class 'A' insulation— IS : 325—1970.
11.	CM/L-361 27-11-1961	16-12-75	15-12-76	Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co., Modinagar Distt. Meerut.	18-liter square tins— IS : 916—1966
12.	CM/L-424 30-6-1962	1-1-76	31-12-76	Anam Electrical Mfg. Co., Kadiam, East Godavari Distt., (Andhra Pradesh).	AAC & ACSR conductors— IS : 398—1961.
13.	CM/L-427 30-6-1962	1-9-75	31-8-76	The Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd., 6, Tiljala Road, Calcutta-39.	Stearic acid, technical— IS : 1675—1971.
14.	CM/L-467 30-10-1962	16-11-75	15-11-76	Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd., 26, Lake Road, Bhandup, Bombay-400078.	Bitumen felts for waterproofing and damp-proofing, Type 3, Crade 1— IS : 1322—1970.
15.	CM/L-481 29-11-1962	16-12-75	15-12-76	Government Central Lock Factory, (Directorate of Industries, Govt. of West Bengal), Bargachia, Distt. Howrah.	(a) Brass pad locks— IS : 275—1961; and (b) M Type brass pad locks— IS : 1018—1961.
16.	CM/L-529 19-11-1963	16-11-75	15-11-76	Jaipur Maize Products Co., Jhotwara, Jaipur West, Jaipur-302012.	Flushing cisterns, high level, bell type for water closets and urnials 10 & 12.5 litres capacity— IS : 774—1971.
17.	CM/L-546 5-6-1963	1-11-75	31-10-76	Varat Timber Assam Pvt. Ltd., Makum Road, Tinsukia (Assam).	Tea-chest plywood panels— IS : 10—1970 .
18.	CM/L-573 29-8-1963	1-1-76	31-12-76	Nestle's Products (India), Ludhiana Ferozpur Link Road, Near Kingway Canal, Moga (Punjab).	Condensed milk, full-cream sweetened— IS : 1166—1957
19.	CM/L-591 21-10-1963	16-11-75	15-11-76	Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd., 26, Lake Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78.	Bitumen (Plastic) for waterproofing purposes— IS : 1580—1969.
20.	CM/L-592 20-10-1963	16-11-75	15-11-76	Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd. 26, Lake Road, Bhandup, Bombay-400078.	Preformed fillers for expansion joints in concrete non-extruding and resilient type (Bitumen-impregnated fibre)— IS : 1838—1961
21.	CM/L-598 7-11-1963	1-12-75	30-11-76	Skytone Electrical (India), 43, Industrial Area, Faridabad.	(i) PVC cables sheathed and unsheathed, single core with copper or aluminium conductors 250/440 & 650/1 100 volts; (ii) PVC insulated and PVC sheathed flat or circular twin, or core cables with copper or aluminium conductor 250/440 or 650/1 100 volts grade; and (iii) Twin twisted unsheathed flexible cords, 250/440 volts grade with copper conductors only— IS : 694(Pt. I & II)—1964
22.	CM/L-647 20-3-1964	16-10-75	15-10-76	Jaya Shree Textiles & Inds. Ltd., Rishra, Distt. Hooghly (West Bengal)	Fire fighting hose (rubber lined woven jacketed)— IS : 636—1962
23.	CM/L-662 1-5-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	Universal Cables Ltd., P.O. Birla Colony, Satna-485005 (M.P.)	Paper insulated lead-sheathed cables for electricity supply with aluminium conductors up to and including 33 kV— IS : 692—1973
24.	CM/L-696 17-6-1964	16-11-75	15-11-76	The National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd., Shamnagar, 24 Parganas (West Bengal)	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 1 100 volts with copper or aluminium conductors— IS : 1554 (Part I)—1964.
25.	CM/L-732 29-6-1964	1-11-75	31-10-76	Sri Rama Machinery Corpn. (P) Ltd., Catholic Centre, 5/6, Armenian Street, Madras.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975
26.	CM/L-733 29-6-1964	1-11-75	31-10-76	Sri Rama Machinery Corpn. (P) Ltd., Catholic Centre, 5/6, Armenian Street, Madras—	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977—1975

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	CM/L-782 17-9-1964	16-10-75	15-10-76	Hindustan Wires Ltd., B.T. Road, P.O. Suckchar, Distt. 24-Parganas (W. Bengal).	Plain hard-drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete :— (i) Gold drawn stress-relieved wire— IS : 1785 (Pt. I)—1966 ; and (ii) As-drawn wire— IS : 1785 (Pt. II)—1967
28.	CM/L-839 23-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	Industrial Research Corpn., 128, Lattice Bridge Road, Madras-20.	Dye-based fountain pen inks (blue, green, violet, black and red)— IS : 1221—1971
29.	CM/L-844 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	Baranagore Jute Factory Co. Ltd., 284, Maharaja Nandakumar Road, Alambazar, Calcutta -35.	Indian hessian— IS—2818—1971
30.	CM/L-845 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	—do—	Jute bags— IS : 1943—1964, IS : 2874—1964, IS : 2875—1964, IS : 2566—1965 and IS : 3794—1966
31.	CM/L-850 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	Howrah Mills Co. Ltd., 493/C/A, G.T. Road, South Howrah	Hessian bags— IS : 3790—1966
32.	CM/L-851 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	—do—	Jute bags— IS : 1943—1964, IS : 2874—1964, IS : 2875—1964, IS : 2566—1965 and IS : 3794—1966
33.	CM/L-868 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	Indian Jute Co. Ltd. 12, Convent Lane, Calcutta—15	Indian hessian— IS : 2818—1971
34.	CM/L-874 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	National Co. Ltd., Rajgunj, Andul, Howrah.	Jute bags— IS : 1943—1964, IS : 2566—1965, IS : 2874—1964 and IS : 3667—1966
35.	CM/L-876 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	The Angus Co. Ltd., 3, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Jute sacking cloth— IS : 3667—1966, IS : 3668—1966, IS : 3750—1966 and IS : 3751—1966.
36.	CM/L-878 28-11-964	1-12-75	30-11-76	Samnuggur Jute Factory Co. Ltd., Bhadreswar, Hooghly.	Jute bags— IS : 1943—1964, IS : 2566—1965, IS : 2874—1964, IS : 2875—1964 and IS : 3794—1966
37.	CM/L-882 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	Victoria Jute Co. Ltd., P.O. Telnipara, Distt. Hooghly.	Jute sacking cloth— IS : 3667—1966, IS : 3668—1966, IS : 3750—1966 and IS : 3751—1966.
38.	CM/L-884 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	Hindustan Mills Ltd., 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	Jute bags— IS : 1943—1964 and IS : 2566—1965
39.	CM/L-910 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	The India Jute Co. Ltd., P.S. Serampore, Hooghly.	Jute bags— IS : 1943—1964, IS : 2566—1965, IS : 2874—1964 and IS : 2875—1964
40.	CM/L-925 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	The Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd., 9, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.	Indian hessian— IS : 2818—1971
41.	CM/L-934 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	Empire Jute Co. Ltd., Titaghar, 24-Parganas.	Jute bags— IS : 1943—1964, IS : 2566—1965 and IS : 2874—1964
42.	CM/L-943 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd., (Lothian Mills), Budge Budge, 24 Parganas (West Bengal).	Indian hessian— IS : 2818—1971
43.	CM/L-946 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bansberia, Hooghly.	Jute sacking cloth— IS : 3667—1966, IS : 3668—1966, IS : 3750—1966 and IS : 3751—1966
44.	CM/L-947 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	The Agarpara Co. Ltd., P.O. Kamarhatty, 24-Parganas.	Indian hessian— IS : 2818—1971, and IS : 3790—1966
45.	CM/L-948 28-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	—do—	Jute bags— IS : 1943—1964, IS : 2874—1964, IS : 2566—1965 and IS : 2875—1964
46.	CM/L-977 30-11-1964	1-12-75	30-11-76	Industrial Research Corpn., 128, Lattice Bridge Road, Madras -20	Ferro-gallo tannate fountain pen ink (0.1 per cent iron content)— IS : 220—1972

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
47. CM/L-1094 8-6-1965	16-12-75	15-12-76	Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Senthanniripuram Golden Rock, Trichirappalli (Tamil Nadu).	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975	
48. CM/L-1095 8-6-1965	16-12-75	15-12-76	—do—	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977—1975	
49. CM/L-1105 30-6-1965	1-12-75	30-11-76	Universal Cables Ltd., Satna (M.P.)	(i) PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 1 100 volts— IS : 1554 (Part I)—1964; and (ii) PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 6.6 kV— IS : 1554 (Part II)—1970.	
50. CM/L-1146 17-9-1965	16-10-75	15-10-76	Lillooah Steel & Wire Co. Ltd., 15/2, Bolur Road, Lillooah, Howrah.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975	
51. CM/L-1147 17-9-1965	16-10-75	15-10-76	—do—	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977—1975	
52. CM/L-1153 12-10-1965	1-1-76	31-12-76	Nestle's Products (India), Ludhiana Ferozepur Link Road, Near Kingway Canal, Moga (Punjab)	Soluble Coffee powder— IS : 2791—1964	
53. CM/L-1162 4-11-1965	1-1-76	31-12-76	Prem Cables Pvt. Ltd., P.O. Pipalia-Kalan, Distt. Pali (Rajasthan)	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes— IS : 398—1961	
54. CM/L-1168 3-12-1965	1-1-76	31-12-76	Prem Conductors Pvt. Ltd., Station Road, Vatwa, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	AAC & ACSR conductors— IS : 398—1961	
55. CM/L-1175 9-12-1965	1-1-76	31-12-76	Agromoro Ltd., Mysore Road, Bangalore-26.	Liquid amine salt 2, 4-D— IS—1827—1961	
56. CM/L-1186 23-12-1965	1-1-76	31-12-76	Indo Engineering (Kota) Pvt. Ltd., Industrial Estate, Kota (Rajasthan).	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes— IS : 398—1961	
57. CM/L-1189 6-1-1966	1-1-76	31-12-76	Nestle's Product (India), Ludhiana Ferozepur Link Road, Near Kingway Canal, Moga (Punjab).	Infant milk foods— IS : 1547—1968	
58. CM/L-1359 30-11-1966	1-12-75	31-11-76	Skytone Electrical (India), 43, Industrial Area, Faridabad (Haryana)	Thermoplastic weatherproof cables:— (i) PVC insulated and PVC sheathed weather-proof cables, aluminium conductor, single core 250/440 volts and 650/1 100 volts— IS : 3035 (Pt. I)—1965 (ii) Polyethylene insulated, taped or untaped braided and compounded cables, aluminium conductor, single core, 250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts Grade and twin core 250/440 volts Grade— IS : 3035 (Pt. II)—1965; and (iii) Polyethylene insulated and polyethylene sheathed cable, aluminium conductor, single core, 250/440 and 650/1 100 volts grade— IS : 3035 (Pt. III)—1967	
59. CM/L-1374 28-12-1966	1-11-75	31-12-75	Annapurana Pulverising Mills, Industrial Estate, Eluru, West Godavari Distt. (A.P.)	Parathion emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 2129—1962	
60. CM/L-1432 25-4-1967	16-11-75	15-11-76	The National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd., Shamnagar, 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	Polyethylene insulated and PVC sheathed cables, single core and flat twin only— IS : 1596—1970.	
61. CM/L-1433 25-4-1967	16-12-75	15-12-76	Fort Gloster Industries Ltd., 31 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16.	Polyethylene insulated and PVC sheathed cables, single core and twin core flat— IS—1596—1970.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
62. CM/L-1456 14-6-1967	1-12-75	30-11-76	Basant Pran & Co., Baruipur Industrial Estate, Baruipur-24 Parganas.	Rewirable type electric fuse unit, 15 amperes 250 volts— IS : 2086—1963	
63. CM/L-1473 13-7-1967	16-12-75	15-12-76	Keen Pesticides (P) Ltd., South Vazha-kulam (Via) Alwaye.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 1310—1974	
64. CM/L-1480 24-7-1967	1-11-75	31-10-76	Howrah Light Castings Co. Pvt. Ltd., 27/20, Strand Road, Calcutta-700001	(i) Sluice valves for water works purposes Class 1 and 2, upto 300 mm size— IS : 780—1969; and (ii) Sluice valves for water works purposes, Class 2, from 350 mm to 600 mm size— IS : 2906—1969	
65. CM/L-1545 9-10-1967	16-11-75	15-11-76	Eltex Engineering Corpn. Pvt. Ltd., Krishnarayapuram Road, Ganapathy Post, Coimbatore-6.	Three-phase induction motors, 2.2 kW (3 HP), 3.7 kW (5 HP), 5.5 kW (7.5 HP) and 7.5 kW (10 HP) with class 'A' insulation— IS : 325—1970	
66. CM/L-1553 25-10-1967	1-11-75	31-10-76	Devidayal Rolling & Refineries Pvt. Ltd., Pokhran Road, Thana, Bombay.	Structural Steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975	
67. CM/L-1554 25-10-1967	1-11-75	31-10-76	—do—	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977—1975	
68. CM/L-1556 7-11-1967	16-11-75	15-11-76	Sehgal Sanitary Fittings (P) Ltd., Village Chuharwali, P.O. Adampur, Jullundur	Sand cast brass screw down bib taps and stop taps for water services, sizes 15, 20 and 25 mm— IS : 781—1967	
69. CM/L-1558 8-11-1967	1-12-75	30-11-76	Universal Cables Ltd., Satna (M.P.)	All aluminium conductors and ACSR conductors— IS : 398—1961	
70. CM/L-1566 24-11-1967	16-12-75	15-12-76	Keen Pesticides (P) Ltd., South Vazha-kulam (Via) Alwaye.	BHC water dispersible powders concentrates— IS : 562—1972.	
71. CM/L-1568 24-11-1967	1-12-75	30-11-76	Prakash Insecticides Pvt. Ltd., P.O. Naini, Distt. Allahabad (U.P.)	BHC dusting powders— IS : 561—1972	
72. CM/L-1613 9-1-1968	1-12-75	30-11-76	Jai Chemical, 14/1, Mathura Road, Faridabad.	Malathion emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 2567—1973	
73. CM/L-1688 30-4-1968	16-11-75	15-11-76	T.R. Industrials, Kunia-muthur Post, Coimbatore-8.	Three-phase induction motors 2.2 kW (3 HP) to 7.5 kW (10 HP) with Class 'A' insulation— IS : 325—1970	
74. CM/L-1814 15-10-1968	16-10-75	15-10-76	L. Madanlal (Aluminium) Pvt. Ltd., 2, Haren Mukherjee Road, Belur, Howrah.	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy utensils— IS : 21—1975	
75. CM/L-1902 23-1-1967	1-12-75	30-11-76	Artee Minerals, 15/7, Mathura Road, Faridabad.	BHC dusting powders— IS : 561—1972	
76. CM/L-1914 7-2-1969	16-11-75	15-11-76	The General Engineering Co., Mattupalayam Road, Coimbatore-11.	Three-phase induction motors, 2.2 kW (3 HP), 3.7 kW (5 HP) and 5.5 kW (7.5 HP) with Class 'A' insulation— IS : 325—1970.	
77. CM/L-1929 27-2-1969	16-12-75	31-5-76	Sri Vijayadurga Pulverising Mills, Siruguppa Road, Avammabavi, Bellary.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 1310—1974.	
78. CM/L-1944 26-3-1969	1-1-76	31-12-76	Toshiba Anand Lamps Ltd., Chengamanad Village, Alwaye Taluk, Ernakulam Distt. (Kerala)	Tubular fluorescent lamps for general lighting service, 40 Watts, 6 500° K— IS : 2418—1964.	
79. CM/L-2008 7-7-1969	16-12-75	15-12-76	The National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd., Shammnagar, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.	Thermoplastic insulated weatherproof cables:— (1) PVC insulated and PVC sheathed: (i) Single core, 250/440 volts and 650 1 100 volts grade with aluminium conductor; and	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					(ii) Twin core, flat, 250/440 volts grade with aluminium conductors— IS : 3035 (Part I)—1965.
					(2) Polyethylene insulated, taped, braided and compounded:
					(i) Single core, 250/440 volts and 650/1 100 volts grade with aluminium conductors; and
					(ii) Twin core, flat, 250/440 volts and 650/1 100 volts grade with aluminium conductors— IS : 3035 (Part II)—1965 ; and
					(3) Polyethylene insulated and polyethylene sheathed: Single core, 250/440 volts grade with aluminium conductor— IS : 3035 (Part III)—1967
80. CM/L-2070 9-9-1969	16-9-75	15-9-76	The Gujarat Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Ambli Road Station, Village Thaltej, Ahmedabad.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975	
81. CM/L-2071 9-9-1969	16-9-75	15-9-76	—do—	Structural Steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977—1975	
82. CM/L-2097 30-9-1969	15-12-75	15-12-76	Unique Industries, Nadiad-Petlad Road, Near Canal, Nadiad, Distt. Kaira, (Gujarat)	AAC and ACSR conductors— IS : 398—1961	
83. CM/L-2115 16-10-1969	16-10-75	15-10-76	Hindustan Sanitaryware & Industries Ltd., Bahadurgarh, Distt. Rohtak.	Flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) vitreous china, low level, 10 and 12.5 litres capacity,— IS : 774—1971	
84. CM/L-2116 16-10-1969	16-10-75	15-10-76	—do—	Vitreous sanitary appliances— IS : 2556 (Pt II)—1973; IS : 2556 (Pt III)—1973 IS : 2556 (Pt IV)—1972; IS : 2556 (Pt V)—1967 IS : 2556 (Pt VI)—1967; IS : 2556 (Pt IX)—1972	
85. CM/L-2146 24-11-1969	1-1-76	31-12-76	Travancore Chemicals Mfg. Co. Ltd., Manjumel, Alwaye.	BHC dusting powders— IS : 561—1972	
86. CM/L-2175 16-12-1969	16-12-75	15-12-76	Unique Industries, Nadiad-Petlad Road, Near Canal, Nadiad, Distt. Kaira (Gujarat).	(i) PVC insulate cables, unsheathed single core, 250/440 and 650/1 100 volts grade with aluminium or copper conductor; (ii) PVC insulated and PVC sheathed cables, single core, 250/440 volts grade with alu- minium or copper conductors; (iii) PVC insulated and PVC sheathed cables, twin flat, 250/440 volts grade with aluminium conductors only; and (iv) PVC insulated and PVC sheathed cables, four core, 650/1 100 volts grade with alumi- nium conductors— IS : 694 (Part I & II)—1964	
87. CM/L-2177 23-12-1969	1-1-76	31-12-76	Gwalior Cables & Conductors Ltd., Industrial Area, P.O. Birlanagar, Gwalior (M.P.)	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel- cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes— IS : 398—1961	
88. CM/L-2254 26-2-1970	1-11-75	31-10-76	Ruby Industries, 17/89, Ramnarain Bazar, Kanpur.	Safety boots and shoes for mines and heavy metal industries— IS : 1989—1973	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
89. CM/L-2313 29-4-1970	1-11-75	31-10-76	Laboratory Equipment Traders, 3738-42, Timber Market, Ambala Cantt.	Student type microscopes— IS: 3686—1966	
90. CM/L-2323 15-5-1970	16-12-75	15-12-76	Commercial Timber Industries, Saharanpur Road, Yamuna Nagar, Distt. Ambala.	Tea-chest battens— IS: 10 (Part III)—1974	
91. CM/L-2377 28-7-1970	16-12-75	15-12-76	Mruthyumjaya Parkland Industries, Edathil Pirrayidam, Olessa P.O., Kottayam-14.	Tea-chest battens— IS: 10 (Part III)—1974.	
92. CM/L-2395 31-8-1970	1-12-75	30-11-76	The Hind Iron Foundry, Railway Road, Batala (Punjab)	Cast iron flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) high level, bell type, 10 and 12.5 litres capacity IS : 774—1971	
93. CM/L-2427 19-10-1970	16-12-75	15-12-76	Unique Industries, Nadiad-Petlad Road, Near Mahi Canal, Piplag, Nadiad, Distt. Kaira (Gujarat).	Polyethylene insulated and PVC sheathed cables single core and twin core flat, 250/440 volts grade with aluminium conductors— IS : 1596—1970	
94. CM/L-2428 19-10-1970	16-10-75	15-10-76	Hindustan General Industries Ltd., Nangloi, Delhi-41.	Welded low carbon steel gas cylinder for the storage and transportation of low pressure liquefiable gases of water capacity 33.8 and 79 litres— IS : 3196—1974	
95. CM/L-2443 30-10-1970	1-11-75	31-10-76	Bhoruka Udyog, Bara Mandir, Panibati, 24-Parganas (W. Bengal).	Steel drums (galvanized and ungalvanized)— IS : 2552—1970	
96. CM/L-2457 30-11-1970	16-11-75	15-11-76	Western Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Bhandup, Bombay.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	
97. CM/L-2458 30-11-1970	16-11-75	15-11-76	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977—1975	
98. CM/L-2486 23-12-1970	1-1-76	30-6-76	Ramakrishna Prasad Pesticides, Koppuravuru, Near Nambur R.S., (Guntur Distt).	BHC dusting powders— IS : 561—1972	
99. CM/L-2509 15-1-1971	16-12-75	15-12-76	Unique Industries, Nadiad-Petlad Road, Near Mahi Canal, Piplag-Nadiad, Distt. Kaira (Gujarat).	Thermoplastic insulated weatherproof cables PVC insulated and PVC sheathed, 250/44, volts and 650/1100 volts grade with aluminium conductors— IS : 3035 (Part I)—1965	
100. CM/L-2513 21-1-1971	16-12-75	15-12-76	Unique Industries, Nadiad-Petlad Road, Near Mahi Canal, Piplag-Nadiad, Distt. Kaira (Gujarat).	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts— IS : 1554 (Part I)—1964	
101. CM/L-2583 10-3-1971	16-12-75	15-12-76	Gedee Stoll Pvt. Ltd., Gopal Bagh, 317, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore-18 (Tamil Nadu).	Three-phase induction motors up to 5.5 kW (7.5 HP) with Class 'A' insulation— IS : 325—1970	
102. CM/L-2634 29-3-1971	1-12-75	30-11-76	Universal Cables Ltd., Satna (M.P.).	PVC insulated cables, single core, sheathed and unsheathed, aluminium conductors— IS : 694 (Part II)—1964	
103. CM/L-2672 28-4-1971	1-12-75	30-11-76	Howrah Mills Co. Ltd., 493/C/A, G.T. Road, South Howrah.	Jute carpet backing fabrics— IS : 4900—1969	
104. CM/L-2738 16-8-1971	1-12-75	30-11-76	Skytone Electrical India, 43, Industrial Area, Faridabad, (Haryana).	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts— IS : 1554 (Part I)—1964	
105. CM/L-2742 18-8-1971	16-8-75	15-8-76	Hindustan Steel Ltd., Jeewanvikas Building, The Mall, Kanpur.	Cold twisted deformed steel bars for concrete reinforcement— IS : 1786—1966	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
106. CM/L-2773 16-9-1971	1-12-75	30-11-76	The Angus Co. Ltd., P.O. Angus, Hooghly.	(i) DW-flour jute cloth— IS : 3966—1967; and (ii) DW-flour bags— IS : 3984—1967	
107. CM/L-2798 5-11-1971	16-11-75	15-11-76	Vencer Mills (P) Ltd., Suryagram, P.O. Tinsukia, Assam.	Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) with plywood face panels— IS : 2202 (Part I)—1973	
108. CM/L-2807 11-11-1971	16-11-75	15-11-76	Singh Engg. Works Pvt. Ltd., Panhi, Kanpur.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975	
109. CM/L-2808 11-11-1971	16-11-75	15-11-76	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977—1975	
110. CM/L-2822 29-11-1971	1-12-75	30-11-76	The Atul Products Ltd., Atul (W. Rly.), Distt. Bulsar (Gujarat)	2, 4-D sodium, technical— IS : 1488—1969	
111. CM/L-2838 14-12-1971	16-12-75	15-12-76	Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Senthannipuram Golden Rock, Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu).	Cold twisted steel bars for concrete reinforce- ment— IS : 1786—1966	
112. CM/L-2853 23-12-1971	1-12-75	30-11-76	Venkateswara Agro Chemicals & Minerals, Plot No. 3-B, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras-53.	DDT dusting powders— IS : 564—1961	
113. CM/L-2909 14-2-1972	1-12-75	30-11-76	Bankey Behari Lal & Sons, Bangar- man, Unnao, U.P.	CI flushing cisterns (Bell type and siphonic type), high level, 12.5 litres— IS : 774—1971	
114. CM/L-2920 18-2-1972	1-11-75	31-10-76	Beliaghata Timber Works, 28-B, Chaulpatty Road, Beliaghata, Cal- cutta-10.	Tea-chest plywood panels— IS : 10—1970	
115. CM/L-3015 30-3-1972	16-12-75	15-12-76	Hindustan Insulated Cable Co., Patel Marg, Ghaziabad.	PVC insulated, sheathed and unsheathed cables 250/440 volts, aluminium conductors— IS : 694 (Part II)—1964	
116. CM/L-3076 31-5-1972	1-12-75	30-11-76	Sree Manjunatha Pulverisers, 62, Industrial Suburb, Yeswantapur, Bangalore-22.	BHC dusting powders— IS : 561—1972	
117. CM/L-3081 1-6-1972	1-12-75	30-11-76	Basant Pran & Co. Baraipur Indus- trial Estate, Baraipur, 24-Parganas, (W.B.).	Enclosed distribution fuseboards, 16 amperes 250 volts with rewirable type fuse bases and carriers— IS : 2675—1966	
118. CM/L-3104 14-7-1972	1-12-75	30-11-76	Universal Cables Ltd., P.O. Birla Colony, Satna-585005 (M.P.).	Rubber insulated cables : (i) TRS welding cables single core with copper conductors; and (ii) TRS flexible cable, 3-core, 650/1 100 volts grade with copper conductors— IS : 434 (Part I)—1964	
119. CM/L-3116 1-8-1972	1-1-76	31-12-76	Ramakrishna Prasad Pesticides, Kop- puravuru, Near Nambur R.S., (Guntur Distt.).	Endrin EC— IS : 1310—1974	
120. CM/L-3202 1-11-1972	1-11-75	31-10-76	Shan & Company, 233, Belilious Road, Howrah.	Sluice valves for water works purposes upto 300mm size Class I— IS : 780—1969	
121. CM/L-3224 28-11-1972	1-12-75	31-5-76	Sindichem Limited, Town Sindi, Tahsil, Distt. Wardha.	BHC WDPC— IS : 562—1972	
122. CM/L-3226 28-11-1972	1-12-75	30-11-76	Do.	DDT water dispersible powders concentrates— IS : 565—1961	
123. CM/L-3236 30-11-1972	1-12-75	30-11-76	Do.	Malathion emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 2567—1973	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)																																	
124. CM/L-3242 7-12-1972	16-12-75	15-12-76	Savita Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 17, Thana-Belapur Road, Thana (Maharashtra).	New insulating oils for transformers and switch-gear— IS : 335—1972																																		
125. CM/L-3243 7-12-1972	16-12-75	15-12-76	Rajendra Electrical Inds. Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 14, Shah Industrial Estate, Vira Desai Road, Ambivli, Andheri (West), Bombay-58.	Three-phase induction motors, from 0.37 kW (0.5 HP) up to and including 3.7 kW (5 HP) with Class 'E' insulation— IS : 325—1970																																		
126. CM/L-3248 8-12-1972	16-12-75	15-12-76	Technind Cables, F-5, Industrial Estate, Nandyal R. S. Kurnool Distt., (Andhra Pradesh).	AAC & ACSR conductors— IS : 398—1961																																		
127. CM/L-3255 11-12-1972	16-12-75	15-12-76	Shriram Refrigeration Inds. Ltd., Balanagar Township, Hyderabad-37 (A.P.).	Three-phase induction motors upto 3.7 kW (5 HP) with Class 'E' insulation— IS : 325—1970																																		
128. CM/L-3258 12-12-1972	16-12-75	31-5-76	Shri Vijayadurga Pulverising Mills, Siruguppa Road, Bellary.	DDT water dispersible powders concentrate IS : 565—1961																																		
129. CM/L-3262 19-12-1972	16-12-75	15-12-76	Venkateswara Agro Chemicals & Minerals, Plot No. 3-B, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras-53.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 1310—1974																																		
130. CM/L-3269 3-1-1973	1-10-75	30-9-76	The Agro Industrial Chemicals Co., 13-A, Kalyani View, Rudarpur (Nainital).	Aldrin dusting powders— IS : 1308—1974																																		
131. CM/L-3283 8-1-1973	1-1-76	31-12-76	Indian Cable Co. Ltd., Cable House, Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Poona-13.	Rubber insulated cables of the following type <table><tr><th>Type</th><th>Voltage grade</th><th>Conductor</th></tr><tr><td colspan="3">(a) VIR cables for fixed wiring :</td></tr><tr><td>(i) Tough rubber sheathed</td><td>250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts</td><td>Copper or Aluminium</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Braided and compounded</td><td>250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts</td><td rowspan="3">Copper or aluminium</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Weather-proof</td><td>250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Flame retarding</td><td>250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">(b) VIR flexible cables :</td></tr><tr><td>(v) Welding cables</td><td></td><td>Copper or Aluminium</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">(c) VIR flexible cords</td></tr><tr><td>(vi) Twin twisted, domestic type</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(vii) Tough rubber sheathed</td><td>250/440 volts</td><td>Copper only</td></tr><tr><td>(viii) Braided and compounded (workshop type)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> IS : 434 (Part I & II)—1964	Type	Voltage grade	Conductor	(a) VIR cables for fixed wiring :			(i) Tough rubber sheathed	250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts	Copper or Aluminium	(ii) Braided and compounded	250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts	Copper or aluminium	(iii) Weather-proof	250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts	(iv) Flame retarding	250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts	(b) VIR flexible cables :			(v) Welding cables		Copper or Aluminium	(c) VIR flexible cords			(vi) Twin twisted, domestic type			(vii) Tough rubber sheathed	250/440 volts	Copper only	(viii) Braided and compounded (workshop type)		
Type	Voltage grade	Conductor																																				
(a) VIR cables for fixed wiring :																																						
(i) Tough rubber sheathed	250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts	Copper or Aluminium																																				
(ii) Braided and compounded	250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts	Copper or aluminium																																				
(iii) Weather-proof	250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts																																					
(iv) Flame retarding	250/440 volts & 650/1 100 volts																																					
(b) VIR flexible cables :																																						
(v) Welding cables		Copper or Aluminium																																				
(c) VIR flexible cords																																						
(vi) Twin twisted, domestic type																																						
(vii) Tough rubber sheathed	250/440 volts	Copper only																																				
(viii) Braided and compounded (workshop type)																																						

1	2	3	4	5	6
132. CM/L-3284 8-1-1973	1-1-76	30-6-76	The Indian Cable Co. Ltd., Cable House, Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Poona-13.	PVC insulated cables of the following types :	
				Type	Voltage Grade Conductor
				(a) PVC insulated cables :	
				(i) Single core (unsheathed)	250/440 volts & 650/1100 volts Copper or Aluminium
				(ii) Single core (PVC sheathed)	
				(iii) Circular twin, three & four core (PVC sheathed)	250/440 volts Copper or Aluminium
				(iv) Flat, twin with or without earth continuity conductor (PVC sheathed)	
				(b) PVC insulated flexible cords :	
				(v) Circular twin, three and four core (PVC sheathed)	250/440 volts Copper only
				(vi) Twin twisted (unsheathed)	
				IS : 694 (Part I & II)—1964	
133. CM/L-3285 8-1-1973	1-1-76	31-12-76	The Indian Cable Co. Ltd., Cable House, Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Poona-13.	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts with aluminium or copper conductors—	
				IS : 1554 (Part I)—1964	
134. CM/L-3286 8-1-1973	1-1-76	31-12-76	Do.	Polyethylene insulated and PVC sheathed cables with aluminium conductors, single core and twin core flat—	
				IS : 1596—1970	
135. CM/L-3292 8-1-1973	1-12-75	30-11-76	The Victoria Jute Co. Ltd., Telinpara PO., Distt. Hooghly, (W. Bengal).	Jute bags—	
				IS : 3984—1967	
136. CM/L-3294 9-1-1973	1-12-75	30-11-76	Universal Cables Ltd., Birla Colony, Satna (M.P.).	PVC insulated and PVC sheathed solid aluminium conductors cables of voltage rating not exceeding 11000 volts—	
				IS : 4288—1967	
137. CM/L-3358 12-3-1973	1-12-75	30-11-76	Jessore Comb Industry Co., 117, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta-700009.	Low density polyethylene pipes for potable water supplies of pressure rating 6 kgf/cm ² and sizes upto and including 25 mm outside dia.—	
				IS : 3076—1968	
138. CM/L-3379 6-4-1973	1-1-76	31-12-76	Bihar Cable Co., Kankarbagh Road, Patna-1, (Bihar.)	AAC and ACSR conductors—	
				IS : 398—1961	

1	2	3	4	5	6
139. CM/L-3396 30-4-1973	1-11-75	31-10-76	New Taj Industries, 7231, Gali Garahia, Idgah Road, Qassabpura, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-6.	Door closers (hydraulically regulated) size 2 only— IS : 3564—1970	
140. CM/L-3434 8-6-1973	16-6-75	15-6-76	U. K. Paint Industries, G.T. Road, Amritsar.	(i) Ready mixed paint finishing interior for general purposes— IS : 3537—1966 (ii) Ready mixed paint, brushing, aluminium red oxide primer— IS : 5660—1970; and (iii) Ready mixed paint, brushing, wood, primer, pink— IS : 3536—1966	
141. CM/L-3540 12-9-1973	16-11-75	15-5-76	Fotofax Limited, 15 Milestone, Mathura Road, Faridabad (Haryana)	Bitumen felts for water proofing and damp-proofing, type 3, grade 1 only— IS : 1322—1970	
142. CM/L-3561 28-9-1973	1-10-75	30-9-76	The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Bawana Road, Badli, Delhi-42.	Cold-twisted steel bars for concrete reinforcement— IS : 1786—1966	
143. CM/L-3573 19-10-1973	1-11-75	31-10-76	Eddy Foundry (Pvt.) Ltd., 70 'X' Road, Belgachia, Howrah (W.B.).	Sluice valves for water works purposes, Class I of sizes upto and including 300 mm— IS : 780—1969	
144. CM/L-3583 31-10-1973	1-11-75	31-10-76	Wavin India Ltd., G-2, MIDC Industrial Area, Nagpur-16.	Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies :— (i) Upto and including 110 mm size and of pressure ratings 4 kgf/cm ² and (ii) Upto and including 110 mm size and of pressure ratings 6 kgf/cm ² — IS : 4985—1968 CI manholes frames and covers MD, CT, 500 mm & 560 mm— IS : 1726 (Part II)—1974	
145. CM/L-3596 13-11-1973	16-11-75	15-11-76	Damodar Iron Works, Poona-Bangalore Road, Belgaum-590002.	CI manholes frames and covers MD, CT 500 mm & 560 mm— IS : 1726 (Part IV)—1974	
146. CM/L-3600 14-11-1973	16-11-75	15-11-76	Union Pesticides, Sri Ram Nagar, Vidisha.	DDT dusting powders— IS : 564—1961	
147. CM/L-3606 28-11-1973	1-12-75	15-9-76	Partap Steel Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Ballabgarh (Haryana).	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 6914—1973	
148. CM/L-3607 28-11-1973	1-12-75	15-9-76	Partap Steel Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Ballabgarh (Haryana).	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 6915—1973	
149. CM/L-3609 28-11-1973	1-12-75	30-11-76	Damodar Iron Works, Post Box No. 7, Poona-Bangalore Road Belgaum (Mysore).	Cast iron steps for manholes— IS : 5455—1969	
150. CM/L-3635 13-12-1973	16-12-75	15-12-76	Sabari Industries, 6-A, Puligakulam Road, Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore-18.	Three-phase induction motors upto and including 7.5 kW (10 HP) with Class 'A' insulation— IS : 325—1970	
151. CM/L-3637 13-12-1973	16-12-75	15-12-76	Steel Complex Ltd., 'Wisco Manor', Feroke (Kerala State).	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 6914—1973	
152. CM/L-3638 13-12-1973	16-12-75	15-12-76	Do.	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 6915—1973	

1	2	3	4	5	6
153. CM/L-3643 7-1-1974	1-1-76	31-12-76	Baliga Lighting Equipment (P) Ltd., Medavakkam Road, Kovilambakkam, Madras-43 (Tamil Nadu).	Flameproof enclosure of electrical apparatus— IS : 2148—1968	
154. CM/L-3710 8-2-1974	1-11-75	31-10-76	Jyoti Refinery, 216, Lakadganj, Nagpur-440008.	Silver nitrate, technical and analytical reagent— IS : 2214—1962; and Silver nitrate, photographic grade— IS : 2318—1963	
155. CM/L-3848 31-5-1974	16-12-75	15-12-76	Vicki Electronics, Plot No. 92-C, Kandivlee Industrial Estate, Kandivlee West, Bombay-67 (Maharashtra)	PVC insulated (heavy duty) unarmoured electric cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts with copper conductors— IS : 1554 (Part I)—1964	
156. CM/L-3589 5-11-1973	16-11-75	15-11-76	Eastern Commercial & Industrial Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Industrial Estate, Visakhapatnam-4.	Anodized aluminium butt hinges— IS : 205—1966	
157. CM/L-3943 10-4-1974	16-9-75	15-9-76	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Industrial Area, Rohtak Road, New Delhi.	DDT technical— IS : 563—1973	
158. CM/L-3957 19-9-1974	1-10-75	30-9-76	Assam Valley Plywood Pvt. Ltd., Makum Road, Tinsukia (Assam).	Plywood for general purposes all grades— IS : 303—1960	
159. CM/L-3985 4-10-1974	16-10-76	15-10-76	Delhi Iron & Steel Co. (P) Ltd., G.T. Road, Ghaziabad (U.P.).	Cold twisted deformed steel bars for concrete reinforcement— IS : 1786—1966	
160. CM/L-3988 4-10-1974	16-10-75	15-5-76	P. V. S. Industries, P.B. No. 33, Amarawathi, Hospet.	DDT dusting powders— IS : 564—1961	
161. CM/L-3989 16-10-1974	16-10-75	15-10-76	Kumardhubi Engg. Works Ltd., Kumardhubi, P.O. Kumardhubi, Distt. Dhanbad (Bihar).	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226—1975	
162. CM/L-3990 16-10-1974	16-10-75	15-10-76	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977—1975	
163. CM/L-3991 14-10-1974	16-10-75	15-10-76	Do.	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (standard quality). IS : 6914—1973	
164. CM/L-3992 14-10-1974	16-10-75	15-10-76	Do	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 6915—1973	
165. CM/L-4004 28-10-1974	16-10-75	15-10-76	Bengal Ferro Alloy & Steel Ltd., Plot No. 36 'D', Block, Industrial Estate, Kalyani, Distt. Nadia (W. Bengal).	Carbon steel cast billets ingots for rolling into structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 6914—1973	
166. CM/L-4005 28-10-1974	16-10-75	15-10-76	-Do-	Carbon steel cast billets ingots for rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 6915—1973	
167. CM/L-4014 31-10-1974	1-11-75	31-10-76	Partap Steel Rolling Mills (Asr) Pvt. Ltd. Partap Estate, Chhaharta.	Steel for volute, helical and laminated springs for automotive suspension, Grades 55 Si2 Mn 90 & 50 CrIV23— IS : 3431—1965	
168. CM/L-4024 31-10-1974	16-10-75	15-10-76	Alliance Plastic Works, 1, Chitpur Ghat Lane, Cossipore, Calcutta-700002	Industrial safety helmets, medium size— IS : 2925—1964	
169. CM/L-4027 5-11-1974	16-11-75	15-11-76	Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Thana-Belapur Road, Kalwe, Thana (Maharashtra)	Carbon steel billet, blooms and slabs for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 2830—1975	
170. CM/L-4028 5-11-1974	16-11-75	15-11-76	-Do-	Carbon steel billet, blooms and slabs fore re-rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 2831—1975	
171. CM/L-4029 5-11-1974	16-11-75	15-11-76	Chandra's Chemical Enterprises (P) Ltd., Budge Budge Road, Rampur, 24-Parganas	Permanent rubber based adhesive for footwear industry— IS : 4663—1968	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
172. CM/L-4030 5-11-1974	16-11-75	15-11-76	Chandra's Chemical Enterprises, 233/1 Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Calcutta	Permanent rubber based adhesive for footwear industry— IS : 4663—1968	
173. CM/L-4032 5-11-1974	16-11-75	15-5-76	The Supreme Industries Ltd., 17/18, Shah Industrial Estate, Andheri (West), Bombay-400058	Plastic water-closet seats and covers— IS : 2548—1967	
174. CM/L-4041 16-11-1974	16-11-75	15-11-76	Star Steel (Pvt.) Ltd., Opposite Makar- pura Rly. Station, Village Manega (P.O.) Distt. Baroda.	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 6914—1973	
175. CM/L-4042 16-11-1974	16-11-75	15-11-76	Do.	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 6915—1973	
176. CM/L-4051 12-11-1974	16-11-75	15-11-76	APAR Private Limited, Vithalwadi, Kalyan (C. Rly) Maharashtra.	Polyethylene insulated and PVC sheathed cables, single core and twin flat with alumi- nium conductors— IS : 1596-1970	
177. CM/L-4060 19-11-1974	1-12-75	30-11-76	Patel Wire Industries, Prop : Indian Metal Traders (Division of Patel Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.), Plot No. 102, Marol Co-operative Industrial Estate Ltd., Mathuradas Vasanji Road, J. B. Nagar Post, Andheri East, Bombay-59	All aluminium conductors— IS : 398-1961	
178. CM/L-4061 25-11-1974	1-12-75	30-11-76	United General Industries, E/4, Indus- trial Focal Point, Mohali Distt. Ropar (Punjab)	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel- cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes— IS : 398-1961	
179. CM/L-4063 24-11-1974	1-12-75	30-4-77	New Chemi Industries Pvt. Ltd., Ashok Nagar Cross Road No. 1, Kantivlee East, Bombay-400067	Endosulfan emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 4323-1967	
180. CM/L-4069 28-11-1974	1-12-75	30-11-76	U.P. Plant Protection Appliances Pvt. Ltd., Harijan Industrial Estate, Ghaziapur (U.P.)	Stirrup pump— IS : 1971—1972	
181. CM/L-4070 28-11-1974	1-12-75	30-11-76	-do-	Rocker sprayer— IS : 3062—1974	
182. CM/L-4071 28-11-1974	1-12-75	30-11-76	-do-	Foot sprayer— IS : 3652—1974	
183. CM/L-4072 28-11-1974	1-12-75	30-11-76	The National Tile Works, 14-A, Indus- trial Area Najafgarh Road, New Delhi	Integral cement waterproofing compounds— IS : 2665—1974	
184. CM/L-4075 28-11-1974	1-12-75	31-11-76	APAR Private Limited, opp. W. Rly. 'D' Cabin Chhani Road, Baroda-390002 (Gujarat)	PVC insulated cables :— (i) Single core, sheathed and unsheathed, 250/440 volts and 650/1 100 volts grade with aluminium conductors : (ii) Twin core, flat, 650/1 100 volts grade with aluminium conductors ; (iii) Three-core, sheathed, 650/1 100 volts grade with aluminium conductors— IS : 694(Part II)—1964	
185. CM/L-4076 28-11-1974	1-12-75	30-11-76	-do-	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 1 100 volts— IS : 1554 (Part I)-1964	
186. CM/L-4077 28-11-1974	1-12-75	30-11-76	-do-	Polyethylene insulated and PVC sheathed cables, 250/440 volts grade with aluminium conductors IS : 1596-1970	
187. CM/L-4078 28-11-1974	1-12-75	30-11-76	APAR Private Limited, Opp. W Rly. 'D' Cabin, Chhani Road, Baroda- 390002 (Gujarat)	Thermoplastic insulated weatherproof cables : (i) PVC insulated and PVC sheathed, 250/440 volts and 650/1100 volts grade with alumi- nium conductors— IS : 3035 (Part I)—1965 (ii) Polyethylene insulated and polyethylene sheathed, 250/440 volts grade with alumi- nium conductors— IS : 3035 (Part III)—1967	
188. CM/L-4079 28-11-1974	1-12-75	30-11-76	Shri Ram Engg. & Mfg. Indus., Pratap Nagar (Factory Area), Baroda-4	Domestic gas stoves for use with LPG— IS : 4246-1972	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
189.	CM/L-4080 12-12-1974	1-12-75	30-11-76	APAR Private Limited, (Special Oils Refinery) Behind ESSO Refinery, Mahul Village, Trombay Bombay-74	New insulating oils for transformers and switchgear— IS : 335-1972
190.	CM/L-4083 12-12-1974	16-12-75	15-12-76	Plant Protection (India), B-28, Industrial Estate, Cuttack-10	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 1310-1973
191.	CM/L-4084 12-12-1974	16-12-75	15-12-76	-do-	Malathion emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 2567-1973
192.	CM/L-4085 12-12-1974	16-12-75	15-12-76	-do-	Endosulfan emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 4323-1967
193.	CM/L-4087 12-12-1974	16-12-75	15-12-76	Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur	Heptachlor emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 6439-1972
194.	CM/L-4089 12-12-1974	16-12-75	15-12-76	Associated Cables Pvt. Ltd., B-9/1, M.I.D.C. Industrial Area, Taloja, Distt. Kolaba (Maharashtra)	PVC insulated heavy duty electric cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts with aluminium or copper conductors— IS : 1554 (Part I)—1964
195.	CM/L-4091 20-12-1974	1-1-76	31-12-76	Scientific Insecticides Co., 447/1, Mangalagiri Road, Guntur-522001 (A.P.)	Malathion emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 2567-1973
196.	CML/L-4093 30-12-74	1-1-76	31-12-76	Single Pesticides, 9/122, Moti Bagh, Jamuna Par, Agra-6 (U.P.)	Heptachlor emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 6439-1974
197.	CM/L-4097 30-12-1974	1-1-76	31-12-76	Sree Venkateswara Minerals Pvt. Ltd., 3, Elaya Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras-81	DDT emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 633-1956
198.	CM/L-4100 30-12-1974	1-1-76	31-12-76	Sabarkantha District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Sabar Dairy, Himatnagar, Distt. Sabarkantha, Gujarat.	Milk powder (skim & whole)— IS : 1165-1967
199.	CM/L-4103 30-12-1974	1-1-76	31-12-76	Bharat Pulverising Mills Pvt. Ltd., 1074, Thiruvottiyur High Road, Madras-19	Carbaryl dusting powders— IS : 7122-1973
200.	CM/L-4141 13-1-1975	16-12-75	15-12-76	SMP Private Limited, Subhash Nagar, Subhash Road, Jogeshwari (East), Bombay-400060	BHC dusting powders— IS : 561-1972
201.	CM/L-4142 13-1-1975	16-12-75	15-12-76	-do-	BHC water dispersible powders concentrates— IS : 562-1972
202.	CM/L-4143 13-1-1975	16-12-75	15-12-76	-do-	DDT dusting powders— IS : 564-1961
203.	CM/L-4144 13-1-1975	16-12-75	15-12-76	SMP Private Limited, Subhash Nagar, Subhash Road, Jogeshwari (East), Bombay-400060	DDT water dispersible powders concentrates— IS : 565-1961
204.	CM/L-4145 13-1-1975	16-12-75	15-12-76	-do-	DDT EC— IS : 633-1956
205.	CM/L-4146 13-1-1975	16-12-75	15-12-76	-do-	Malathion EC— IS : 2567-1973
206.	CM/L-4207 13-1-75	16-12-75	15-12-76	-do-	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 1310-1974
207.	CM/L-4333 25-4-75	1-1-76	31-12-76	Yawalkar Pesticides Pvt. Ltd., 27, Industrial Estate, Kamptee Road, Nagpur-440017	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 1310-1974
208.	CM/L-4334 25-4-1975	1-1-76	31-12-76	-do-	BHC dusting powders— IS : 561-1972
209.	CM/L-4335 25-4-1975	1-1-76	31-12-76	-do-	DDT dusting powders— IS : 564-1961
210.	CM/L-4353 13-4-1975	1-1-76	31-12-76	-do-	Malathion emulsifiable concentrates— IS : 2567-1973
211.	CM/L-4406 29-5-1975	1-1-76	31-12-76	-do-	Organo mercurial dry seed dressing formulations— IS : 3284-1965

उद्योग मंत्रालय

(औद्योगिक विकास विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 1978

क्रा० आ० 3107.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, विकास परिषद (प्रक्रियात्मक) नियम, 1952 के नियम 2, 4 और 5 के साथ पठित उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए इस आदेश की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को उपकरण उद्योग के विकास परिषद के सदस्यों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है:—

उपकरण उद्योग विकास परिषद

अध्यक्ष

- श्री जी० बी० रामाकृष्णा,
अपर सचिव,
उद्योग मंत्रालय,
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग, नई दिल्ली।

सदस्य

- श्री पी० जयाचन्द्रन,
मे० टेलर इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स कम्पनी (इन्डिया) लि०,
14-मथुरा रोड, पी० ओ० अमर नगर, फरीदाबाद।
- ब्रिगेडियर वाई निरुला, अध्यक्ष एवम्
प्रबन्धक निदेशक,
इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लि०,
कोटा-5-राजस्थान।
- डा० एच० सी० शर्मा,
प्रेजीडेंट, आई० एम० डी० ए०,
द्वारा एसोसिएटेड इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स, मैयूफैक्चरर्स
(इन्डिया) प्राइवेट लि०,
सनलाइट बिल्डिंग,
26-27, आसफ अली रोड, नई दिल्ली।
- श्री पी० एस० शर्मा,
सहायक अधीक्षक,
यन्त्रीकरण (मेकान),
हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०,
रांची (बिहार)।
- श्री बी० सिन्हा,
संयुक्त सचिव,
विद्युत विभाग,
श्रम शक्ति भवन, नई दिल्ली।
- श्री वाई० एस० वेंकटेश्वरन,
उप महा निदेशक,
भारतीय मानक संस्थान,
मानक भवन, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली।
- श्री एच० आर० वर्मा,
निदेशक (इन्जि० इन्ड०) योजना आयोग,
योजना भवन, नई दिल्ली।

- डा० हर्ष वर्धन,
निदेशक, केन्द्रीय वैज्ञानिक उपकरण संगठन,
सेक्टर, 30, चण्डीगढ़।
- श्री के० एन० रामास्वामी,
उप महानिदेशक,
तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशालय,
उद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली।
- डा० एस० के० सरकार,
रीडर, भौतिकी विभाग,
(यूनिवर्सिटी कालेज आफ साइन्स),
92, आचार्य प्रफुल्लचन्द्र मार्ग,
कलकत्ता।
- वित्तीय संस्थान का एक प्रतिनिधि।
- केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण का एक प्रतिनिधि।
- औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो का एक प्रतिनिधि।
- श्री बी० आर० आर० आर० आर०,
संयुक्त सचिव,
उद्योग मंत्रालय, औद्योगिक विकास विभाग,
नई दिल्ली।

श्री बी० आर० आर० आर० आर० आर०, संयुक्त सचिव, उद्योग मंत्रालय औद्योगिक विकास विभाग, नई दिल्ली को उक्त विकास परिषद के कृत्यों को चलाने के लिए सदस्य सचिव के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है।

[फा० सं० आई० एम० ई०-3/5/76/आई० डी० आर० ए०/6/5]

श० श० मराठे, सचिव

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(Department of Industrial Development)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 9th October, 1978

S.O. 3107.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with Rules 2, 4 and 5 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints, for a period of two years with effect from the date of this Order, the following persons to be members of the Development Council for Instruments Industry.

DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR INSTRUMENTS
INDUSTRY :

CHAIRMAN

- Shri G. V. Ramakrishna,
Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Industry,
(Department of Industrial Development),
New Delhi.

MEMBERS

- Shri P. Jayachandran,
M/s. Taylor Instruments Company (India) Ltd.,
14, Mathura Road,
P. O. Amar Nagar,
Faridabad (Haryana).
- Brig. Y. Nirula,
Chairman-cum-Managing Director,
Instrumentation Limited,
Kota-5 (Rajasthan).

4. Dr. H. C. Verma,

President, IMDA,
C/o Associated Instruments Manufacturers (India)
Private Limited,
Sunlight Building,
26-27, Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi.

5. Shri P. S. Sharma,

Assistant Superintendent,
Instrumentation (MECON),
Hindustan Steel Limited,
Ranchi (Bihar).

6. Shri B. Sinha,

Joint Secretary,
Department of Power,
Shram Shakti Bhavan,
New Delhi.

7. Shri Y. S. Venkateswaran,

Deputy Director General,
Indian Standards Institution,
Manak Bhavan,
New Delhi.

8. Shri H. R. Verma,

Director (Engineering Industries),
Planning Commission,
Yojna Bhavan, New Delhi.

9. Dr. Harsh Vardhan,

Director,
Central Scientific Instruments Organisation,
Sector 30,
Chandigarh.

10. Shri K. N. Ramaswamy,

Deputy Director General,
Directorate General of Technical Development,
New Delhi.

11. Dr. S. K. Sarkar,

Reader,
Department of Physics,
University College of Science,
92, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Marg,
Calcutta.

12. A representative of Financial Institution.

13. A representative of Central Electricity Authority.

14. A representative of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

15. Shri B. R. R. Iyengar,

Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Industry
(Department of Industrial Development),
New Delhi.

Shri B. R. R. Iyengar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development), New Delhi, is hereby appointed to carry out the functions of the said Development Council as Member-Secretary.

[F. No. IME-3 (5)/76/IDRA/6/5]

S. S. MARATHE, Secy.

(औद्योगिक विकास विभाग)

हथकरघा विकास आनुषंगिक कार्यालय

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 1978

का. आ. 3108.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, खादी और अन्य हथकरघा उद्योग विकास (कपड़े पर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद-शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1953 (1953 का 12) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (घ)

द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, खादी और अन्य हथकरघा उद्योग विकास (उत्पाद-शुल्क के संवाय से छूट) नियम, 1975 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात् :—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम खादी और अन्य हथकरघा उद्योग विकास (उत्पाद-शुल्क के संवाय से छूट) संशोधन नियम, 1978 है।

(2) ये इन नियमों के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो वर्ष पूर्व की तारीख से प्रवृत्त हुए समझे जाएंगे।

2. खादी और अन्य हथकरघा उद्योग विकास (उत्पाद-शुल्क के संवाय से छूट) नियम, 1975 में, नियम 2 में, द्वितीय परन्तुक के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक अन्तः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु यह भी कि व्यापार के प्रयोजनार्थ निकाले गए रेशम या कृत्रिम रेशम के फीब्रिकों के नमूने, और ‘चिन्दियाँ’ अर्थात् ऐसे वास्तविक टुकड़े जो या तो (क) लम्बाई में 23 सेंटीमीटर या कम हैं, या (ख) लम्बाई में 23 सेंटीमीटर से अधिक हैं पर चौड़ाई में 7.5 सेंटीमीटर से अधिक नहीं हैं, खादी और अन्य हथकरघा उद्योग विकास (कपड़े पर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद-शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1953 (1953 का 12) के अधीन उद्यमवर्गीय उत्पाद-शुल्क से छूट प्राप्त होंगे ”।

[फा. सं. 15012/4/75-टेक्स 41]

एस. वेणुगोपालन, निदेशक

(Department of Industrial Development)

Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms

New Delhi, the 13th October, 1978

S.O. 3108.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953 (12 of 1953), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Exemption from payment of Excise Duty) Rules, 1975 namely :—

1. (i) These rules may be called the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Exemption from payment of Excise Duty) Amendment Rules, 1978.

(ii) They shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the date two years before the date of publication of these rules in the official Gazette.

2. In the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Exemption from payment of Excise Duty) Rules, 1975, in rules 2, after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

“Provided also that the samples of rayon or artificial silk fabrics drawn for trade purposes, and ‘Chindies’ that is to say, bona fide cut pieces which are either (a) 23 centimetres or less in length; (b) more than 23 centimetres in length, but which are not more than 7.5 centimetres in width, shall be exempt from the duty of excise leviable under the Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953 (12 of 1953).

[F. No. 15012/4/75-Tex. IV/DCH]

S. VENUGOPALAN, Director

पेट्रोलियम रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 1978

क्र० भा० 3109.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कूप नं० एच० पी० सी० एल० रिफाइनरी (माहुल) से सांताक्रुज हवाई अड्डा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

यतः प्रथम पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सक्षम अधिकारी, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड पेट्रोलियम हाऊस, 17, जमशेवजी टाटा रोड, बम्बई-400020 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिविष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

[सं० 12017/1/78 प्रोड०/प्रो०]

एस० एम० वाई० नदीम, मन्त्र सचिव

कार्य सूची

हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम रिफाइनरी (माहुल) से सांताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे तक पाइपलाइन : राज्य : महाराष्ट्र जिला : बम्बई

गांव/उपनगर	सर्वे	हेक्टर	घर०	सेन्टेरिया
अनिक	माहुल गांव तक सड़क	0	0	22
	36 (बी० पी० सी० एल०)	0	3	58
	रेलवे गलियारा (कारी-डोर)	0	3	02
मारायली	रेलवे गलियारा	0	1	84
	101	0	8	10
चैम्बर	127 क्षेत्र	0	0	44
	रेलवे गलियारा	0	18	60
	ईस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस हाईवे (सड़क)	0	0	63
कुरला	रेलवे गलियारा	0	11	00
	तनसा वाटर पाइपलाइन बे	0	8	37
	कुरला स्टेशन रोड	0	0	16
	तनसा वाटर पाइपलाइन बे	0	2	70
	कामगर नगर को सड़क	0	0	06

गांव/उपनगर	सर्वे	हेक्टर	घर०	सेन्टेरिया
	बिहार वाटर पाइपलाइन बे	0	2	66
	कुरला डेयरी को सड़क	0	0	42
	पुलिस कालोमी को सड़क	0	3	82
	रेलवे कारीडोर	0	6	47
	बिहार वाटर पाइपलाइन बे	0	9	52
	सायो पुल रोड	0	0	09
	बिहार वाटर पाइपलाइन बे	0	5	67
	पक्की सड़क	0	0	09
	बिहार वाटर पाइपलाइन बे	0	3	46
	साल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग (बम्बई-मारायली रोड)	0	0	20
कुरला	बिहार वाटर पाइपलाइन बे	0	14	02
	बेल बाजार—कमानो रोड	0	0	10
	बिहार वाटर पाइपलाइन बे (कजुपाड़ा मार्ग)	0	4	02
	हवाई अड्डे का क्षेत्र	9	9	10
	पक्की सड़क	0	0	09
	बिहार वाटर पाइपलाइन बे (कजुपाड़ा मार्ग)	0	5	39
	पक्की सड़क	0	0	11
	बिहार वाटर पाइपलाइन बे (कजुपाड़ा मार्ग)	0	9	06
मारोल	अंधेरी-कुरला मार्ग (माधुरदास बसनजी मार्ग)	0	13	68
	एयरपोर्ट एरिया	0	3	93
साहूर	एयरपोर्ट एरिया	0	7	82
सान्ताक्रुज	एयरपोर्ट एरिया	0	45	50

ध्यान दें : 1. एम० सी० जी० बी० वाटर पाइपलाइन बे/सड़क के बारे में मालगुजारी/ शहरी सर्वे नक्शों में कोई सर्वे नम्बर नहीं है।

2. हवाई अड्डे क्षेत्र में बिछाई गई पाइपलाइन पंक्ति विद्यमान मालगुजारी नक्शों के कई सर्वे नम्बरों से गुजरेगी। ये मार्गाधिकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण के पास है अतः मार्ग अर्जन अधिकार केवल हवाई अड्डा क्षेत्र में होना दिखाया गया है।

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS
(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1978

S.O. 3109.—hereby it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from HPCL REFINERY (MAHUL) to SANTA CRUZ AIRPORT, MAHARASHTRA STATE, pipeline shall be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of the right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED, PETROLEUM HOUSE, 17, JAMSHEDJI TATA ROAD, BOMBAY-400020.

And Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wished to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

[No. 12017/1/78-Prod]

S. M. Y. NADEEM, Under Secy.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from H.P. Refinery (Mahul) to Santacruz Airport
State : Maharashtra District Bomvay Bombay City

Village/ Suburb	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Anik	Road to Mahul Village	0	0	22
	36 (BPCL)	0	3	58
	Railway Corridor	0	3	02
Maravli	Railway Corridor	0	1	84
	101	0	8	10
Chembur	127 Area	0	0	44
	Railway Corridor	0	18	60
	Eastern Express Highway (Road)	0	0	63
Kurla	Railway Corridor	0	11	00
	Tansa Water Pipeline			
	Bay	0	6	37
	Kurla Station Road	0	0	16
	Tansa Water Pipeline			
	Bay	0	2	70
	Road to Kamgar Nagar	0	0	06
	Vihar Water Pipeline			
	Bay	0	2	66
	Road to Kurla Dairy	0	0	42
	Road to Police Colony	0	3	82
	Railway Corridor	0	6	47
	Vihar Water Pipeline Bay	0	9	52
	Lao Pull Road	0	0	09
	Vihar Water Pipeline Bay	0	5	67
	Metalled Road	0	0	09
	Vihar Water Pipeline Bay	0	3	46
	Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg (Bombay-Agra Rd.)	0	0	20
	Vihar Water Pipeline Bay	0	1	02
	Bail Bazar-Kamani Road	0	0	10
Kurla (contd.)	Vihar Water Pipeline Bay (Kajupada Marg)	0	4	02
	Airport Area	0	9	10
	Metalled Road	0	0	09
	Vihar Water Pipeline Bay (Kajupada Marg)	0	5	39
	Metalled Road	0	0	11
	Vihar Water Pipeline Bay (Kajupada Marg)	0	9	06
Marol	Andheri-Kurla Road (Mathurdas Vasanji Marg)	0	13	68
	Airport Area	0	3	93
Sahar Santa Cruz	Airport Area	0	7	82
	Airport Area	0	45	50

Notes :

- (1) The cadastral/city survey maps do not contain any survey numbers for the MCGB Water Pipeline Bay/Roads.

- (2) Pipeline alignment shown to be in the Airport area, shall be passing through many survey numbers on the existing cadastral maps. However, these are to be with International Airports Authority and so the right-of-way acquisition is shown only to be in Airport area.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 1978

क्र० प्र० 3110.—स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़, अधिनियम 1966 (1966 का 51) की धारा 5 के खण्ड (घ) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि श्री भार० गुप्ता, संयुक्त सचिव (वित्तीय सलाहकार), स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय की श्री प्रेम नाथ के स्थान पर स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ का सवस्य मनोनीत करती है और स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की 3 जून, 1977 की अधिसूचना संख्या बी० 17012/1/77-एम० ई० (पी० जी०) में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में सब संख्या 1 और उसके संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित को रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

"1. श्री भार० भार० गुप्ता, वित्त मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि ।"
संयुक्त सचिव, (वित्तीय सलाहकार),
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ।

[संख्या बी० 17011/1/78-एम० ई० (पी० जी०)]

भार० बी० श्रीनिवासन, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1978

S.O. 3110.—In pursuance of clause (d) of section 5 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966 (51 of 1966), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri R. R. Gupta, Joint Secretary (Financial Adviser) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, representative of the Ministry of Finance as a member of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh, vice Shri Prem Nath and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare No. V. 17012/1/77-M.E. (PG), dated the 3rd June, 1977, namely :—

In the said notification, for item No. 1 and entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"1. Shri R. R. Gupta, Joint Secretary
(Financial Adviser),

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Representative of the Ministry of Finance".

[No. 17011/1/78-M.E. (PG)]

R. V. SRINIVASAN, Dy. Secy.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 1978

क्र० प्र० 3111.—कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1973 (1973 का 26) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2) के अधीन प्रवृत्त

शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा, 16-8-1978 के पूर्वोक्त से सहायक भुगतान प्रायुक्त के पद पर श्री अनिल कुमार सेठ को नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० 11024/12/78-सो०ए०]

जी० वी० जी० रामन, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 20th September, 1978

S.O. 3111.—In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (2) of Section 17 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 (26 of 1973) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Anil Kumar Seth, as Assistant Commissioner of Payment w.e.f. the forenoon of 14-8-1978.

[No. 11024/12/78-CA]

G. V. G. RAMAN, Dy. Secy.

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय

(खाद्य विभाग)

प्रादेश

नई दिल्ली, 30 सितम्बर, 1978

का०प्रा० 3112.—प्रतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खाद्य विभाग, क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशालयों, उपाप्ति निदेशालयों और खाद्य विभाग के वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों द्वारा किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों के क्रय, भण्डारण, संचालन, परिवहन, वितरण तथा विक्रय के कृत्यों का पालन करना बन्द कर दिया है जोकि खाद्य निगम अधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का 37) की धारा 13 के अधीन भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कृत्य हैं।

और यतः खाद्य विभाग, क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशालयों, उपाप्ति निदेशालयों और खाद्य विभाग के वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे और उपरिर्णित कृत्यों के पालन में लगे निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के तारीख 16 अप्रैल, 1971 के परिपत्र के प्रत्युत्तर में उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट तारीख के अन्दर भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारी न बनने के अपने प्राण्य को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 12ए की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुक द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित सूचना नहीं दी है।

प्रतः अब खाद्य निगम अधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का 37) यथा अद्यतन संशोधित की धारा 12ए द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों को प्रत्येक के सामने दी गई तारीख से भारतीय खाद्य निगम में स्थानान्तरित करती है:—

क्रम सं०	अधिकारी/कर्मचारी का नाम	केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन किस पद पर स्थायी हैं	स्थानान्तरण के समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के किस पद पर थे।	भारतीय खाद्य निगम को स्थानान्तरण की तारीख
1.	श्री वी० एम० तेजपाल	सकनीकी अधिकारी	सहायक निदेशक	24-11-74
2.	श्री भार० एल० गिरधर	वरिष्ठ लिपिक	सहायक अधीक्षक	1-3-69
3.	श्री नन्बाल पावा	मुख्य इलेक्ट्रीशियन	फोरमैन (इंजीनियरिंग)	6-10-74

[का०सं० 52/7/74-एफ०सी०आई० II (वाल्सूम-12)]

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
(Department of Food)**ORDER**

New Delhi, the 30th September, 1978

S.O. 3112.—Whereas the Central Government has ceased to perform the functions of purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains done by the Department of Food, the Regional Directorates of Food, the Procurement Directors and the Pay & Accounts Offices of the Department of Food which under Section 13 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964 (37 of 1964) are the functions of the Food Corporation of India;

And whereas the following officers and employees serving in the Department of Food, the Regional Directorate of Food, the Procurement Directorates and the Pay & Accounts Offices of the Department of Food and engaged in the performance of the functions mentioned above have not, in response to the Circular of the Central Government dated the 16th April, 1971 intimated, within the date specified therein, their intention of not becoming employees of the Food Corporation of India as required by the proviso to sub-Section (I) of Section 12-A of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12-A of the Food Corporations Act, 1964 (37 of 1964) as amended upto date the Central Government hereby transfer the following officers and employees to the Food Corporation of India with effect from the date mentioned against each of them.

Sl. No.	Name of the officer/employees	Permanent post held under the Central Govt.	Post held under the Central Govt. at the time of Transfer	Date of transfer to the F.C.I.
1.	Shri B. M. Tejpal	Technical Officer	Asst. Dir. (Tech)	24-11-74
2.	Seri R. L. Girdhar	Senior Clerk	Asst. Supdt.	1-3-69
3.	Shri Nand Lal Pawa	Head Elect.	Foreman (Engg.)	6-10-74

[No. 52/7/74-FCI II/Vol. XII]

प्रादेश

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 1978

का०प्रा० 3113.—प्रतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खाद्य विभाग, क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशालयों, उपाप्ति निदेशालयों और खाद्य विभाग के वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों द्वारा किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों के क्रय, भण्डारण, संचालन, परिवहन, वितरण तथा विक्रय के कृत्यों का पालन करना बन्द कर दिया है जोकि खाद्य निगम अधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का 37) की धारा 13 के अधीन भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कृत्य हैं।

और यतः खाद्य विभाग, क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशालयों, उपाप्ति निदेशालयों और खाद्य विभाग के वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे और उपरिर्णित कृत्यों के पालन में लगे निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के तारीख 16 अप्रैल, 1971 के परिपत्र के प्रत्युत्तर में उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट तारीख के अन्दर भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारी न बनने के अपने प्राण्य को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 12ए की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुक द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित सूचना नहीं दी है।

प्रतः अब खाद्य निगम अधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का 37) यथा अद्यतन संशोधित की धारा 12ए द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते

हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों को प्रत्येक के सामने वी गई तारीख से भारतीय खाद्य निगम में स्थानान्तरित करती है:—

क्रम अधिकारी/कर्मचारी का सं० नाम	केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन किस पद पर स्थायी है	स्थानान्तरण के समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के किस पद पर थे	भारतीय खाद्य निगम को स्था-नान्तरण की तारीख
1. श्री पी०सी० शर्मा	—	एस०ए०एस० एकाउन्टेन्ट	7-5-70
2. श्री बी०पी० गुप्त	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	एस०ए०एस० एकाउन्टेन्ट	3-4-70

[फा०सं० 52/4/71-एफ० सी० आई० 2 बायूमे-9)]

बाकशी राम, उप सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 1978

S.O. 3113—Whereas the Central Government has ceased to perform the functions of purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains done by the Department of Food, the Regional Directorates of Food, the Procurement Directorates and the Pay & Accounts Offices of the Department of Food which under Section 13 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964 (37 of 1964) are the functions of the Food Corporation of India;

And whereas the following officers and employees serving in the Department of Food, the Regional Directorate of Food, the Procurement Directorates and the Pay & Accounts Offices of the Department of Food and engaged in the performance of the functions mentioned above have not, in response to the Circular of the Central Government dated the 16th April, 1971 intimated, within the date specified therein, their intention of not becoming employees of the Food Corporation of India as required by the proviso to sub-Section (i) of Section 12-A of the said Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12-A of the Food Corporation of India Act, 1964 (37 of 1964) as amended upto date the Central Government hereby transfer the following officers and employees to the Food Corporation of India with effect from the date mentioned against each of them.

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer/employees	Permanent post held under the Central Govt.	Post held under the Central Govt. at the time of transfer	Date of transfer to the F. C. I.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri P. C. Sharma	—	SAS Accountant	7-5-70
2.	Shri V. P. Gupta	U.D.C.	SAS Accountant	3-4-70

[No. 52/4/71-FFCI II (Vol. IX)]
BAKSHI RAM, Dy. Secy.

नववहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(सड़क पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 18 अक्टूबर, 1978

फा०सं० 3114 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 48) की धारा 2 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा घोषित करती है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 8 पर चिलोदा में अपने जंक्शन से शुरू होने वाला और गांधीनगर को मिलाने वाला और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 8-क पर सरखोज में समाप्त होने वाला राजमार्ग राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग होगा।

2. उक्त राजमार्ग, जिसे अब राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया गया है, को उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 11-क पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 8-ग निविष्ट किया हुआ समझा जाएगा।

[सं० पी एल 5(12)/78]

जगदेव सिंह माड़िया, महानिदेशक
और अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

(Roads Wing)

New Delhi, the 18th October, 1978

S.O. 3114—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956), the Central Government hereby declares that the highway starting from its junction at Chiloda on the National Highway No. 8, in Gujarat, connecting Gandhinagar and terminating at Sarkhej on the National Highway No. 8-A shall be a national highway.

The said highway now declared to be a national highway shall be deemed to be specified in the Schedule to the aforesaid Act at serial No. 11-A as National Highway No. 8-C.

[No. PL-5(12)/78]

J. S. MARYA, Director General
and Additional Secy.

निर्माण महानिदेशालय

(केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 8 सितम्बर, 1977

फा. आ. 3115.—केन्द्रीय, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिनके कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती हैं:—

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (नई दिल्ली अंचल)

1. अधीक्षक निर्माण सर्वेक्षक (नई दिल्ली अंचल), कैलाशीनीव, निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली।
2. दिल्ली केन्द्रीय परिमंडल-1, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, कैलाशीनीव, नई दिल्ली।
3. 'एफ' मंडल, कैलाशीनीव, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
4. 'एम' मंडल कैलाशीनीव, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
5. सफवरजंग अस्पताल मंडल कैलाशीनीव, सफवरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली।

6. डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल मंडल, कलौनीवि, डा. लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली।
7. संसद निर्माण मंडल-1, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
8. संसद निर्माण मंडल-2 कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
9. राष्ट्रपति सम्पदा मंडल, कलौनीवि, राष्ट्रपति भवन, नई दिल्ली।
10. दिल्ली केन्द्रीय परिमंडल-4, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
11. निर्माण मंडल-6, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
12. निर्माण मंडल-7, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
13. निर्माण मंडल-9, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
14. निर्माण मंडल-11, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
15. केन्द्रीय भंडार मंडल-2, कलौनीवि, नेताजी नगर, नई दिल्ली।
16. दिल्ली केन्द्रीय विद्युत परिमंडल-1 इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
17. केन्द्रीय विद्युत मंडल-1, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
18. केन्द्रीय विद्युत मंडल-2, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
19. केन्द्रीय विद्युत मंडल-3, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
20. वातानुकूलन मंडल-1, कलौनीवि, विद्युत भवन, शंकर मार्केट, नई दिल्ली।
21. दिल्ली केन्द्रीय विद्युत परिमंडल-3, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
22. विद्युत निर्माण मंडल-2, कलौनीवि, विद्युत भवन, शंकर मार्केट, नई दिल्ली।
23. केन्द्रीय विद्युत मंडल-8, कलौनीवि, विद्युत भवन, शंकर मार्केट, नई दिल्ली।
24. वातानुकूलन मंडल-3, कलौनीवि, विद्युत भवन, शंकर मार्केट, नई दिल्ली।
25. दिल्ली केन्द्रीय परिमंडल-4, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
26. वातानुकूलन मंडल-4 कलौनीवि, विद्युत भवन, शंकर मार्केट, नई दिल्ली।
27. सफदरजंग अस्पताल विद्युत मंडल, कलौनीवि सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली।
28. डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल विद्युत मंडल, कलौनीवि, डा. लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली।

29. उद्यान निवेशक, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
30. उद्यान उपनिवेशक (उत्तरी), कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
31. उद्यान उपनिवेशक (पश्चिमी), कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (उत्तरी अंचल) :

82. अधीक्षक निर्माण सर्वेक्षक (वमीनन), ईस्ट ब्लॉक-1, राम-कृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली-110022।
33. अधीक्षक निर्माण सर्वेक्षक (उत्तरी अंचल), ईस्ट ब्लॉक-1, रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली।
34. आगरा केन्द्रीय परिमंडल, कलौनीवि, 416 मंडी सईद खां, आगरा (उ. प्र.)।
35. कानपुर केन्द्रीय मंडल, कलौनीवि, 9/78 आर्यनगर, कानपुर (उ. प्र.)।
36. देहरादून केन्द्रीय मंडल, कलौनीवि, 20 सुभाषमार्ग, देहरादून (उ. प्र.)।
37. ग्वालियर केन्द्रीय मंडल, 34/38 लक्ष्मीबाई कालनी, ग्वालियर (म. प्र.)।
38. अजमेर केन्द्रीय मंडल, सिविल लाइन्स, कछाहरी रोड, अजमेर (राज.)।
39. इलाहाबाद केन्द्रीय मंडल, कलौनीवि, 76 लूकर गंज, इलाहाबाद (उ. प्र.)।
40. बरेली केन्द्रीय मंडल, कलौनीवि, 5-ए माडल टाउन, बरेली (उ. प्र.)।
41. दिल्ली केन्द्रीय परिमंडल-5 ईस्ट ब्लॉक 4, लेवल 4, राम-कृष्णपुरम नई दिल्ली।
42. उदयपुर केन्द्रीय मंडल, प्लॉट नं. 2, महावीर कालौनी, अशोक नगर, उदयपुर (राज.)।
43. दिल्ली विमानन विद्युत मंडल-1, कलौनीवि, ईस्ट ब्लॉक 3, लेवल 7, रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली।
44. दिल्ली विमानन विद्युत मंडल-2, कलौनीवि, ईस्ट ब्लॉक 1, लेवल 2, रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली।
45. हिंडन केन्द्रीय विद्युत मंडल, कलौनीवि, हिंडन, गाजियाबाद (उ. प्र.)।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (साध्य अंचल) :

46. अधीक्षक निर्माण सर्वेक्षक (साध्य), कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
47. दिल्ली केन्द्रीय परिमंडल-3, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
48. निर्माण मंडल-2, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली।
49. निर्माण मंडल-3, क्वार्टर नं. 297-98 सावित्र नगर, नई दिल्ली-110049।
50. दिल्ली केन्द्रीय परिमंडल-6, कलौनीवि, ईस्ट ब्लॉक 1, राम-कृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली।

51. 'पी' मंडल, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली ।
52. दिल्ली केंद्रीय विद्युत परिसर-7, ईस्ट ब्लॉक, कलौनीवि, रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली ।
53. विद्युत मंडल-5, कलौनीवि, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली ।
54. विद्युत मंडल-10, कलौनीवि, ब्लॉक नं. 8, टाइप-3 क्वार्टर, साविक नगर, नई दिल्ली ।
55. कानपुर खाद्य भंडार मंडल, कलौनीवि, 113/11 स्वरूप नगर, कानपुर (उ. प्र.) ।
56. भांसी खाद्य भंडार मंडल, कलौनीवि, 98/8/5 सिविल लाइन्स, भांसी (उ. प्र.) ।

केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (दिल्ली प्रशासन अंचल) :

57. लोक निर्माण विभाग मंडल-2, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), स्टोर ब्लॉक लोकनाथक जयप्रकाश अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली ।
58. लौनीवि मंडल-3, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), सनलाइट इंड्योरेंस बिल्डिंग, आसफ अली रोड, नई दिल्ली ।
59. लौनीवि मंडल-12, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के निकट की बैरकें, बापा नगर, नई दिल्ली ।
60. लौनीवि मंडल-13, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), तीस हजार की कोर्ट बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली ।
61. लौनीवि मंडल-1, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), सनलाइट इंड्योरेंस बिल्डिंग, आसफ अली रोड, नई दिल्ली ।
62. लौनीवि मंडल-8, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), तीस हजार की कोर्ट बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली ।
63. लौनीवि मंडल-7, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), तीस हजार की कोर्ट बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली ।
64. लौनीवि परिसर-3, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), बहुमंजिला कार्यालय भवन, इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली ।
65. लौनीवि मंडल-3, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), आसफ अली रोड, नई दिल्ली ।
66. लौनीवि परिसर-4 (दिल्ली प्रशासन), बहुमंजिला भवन के पीछे की बैरकें, इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली ।
67. लौनीवि मंडल-18, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), बहुमंजिला भवन के पीछे की बैरकें, इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली ।
68. लौनीवि मंडल-19, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), बहुमंजिला भवन के पीछे की बैरकें, इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली ।
69. लौनीवि विद्युत मंडल-1, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), आसफ अली रोड, नई दिल्ली ।
70. लौनीवि विद्युत मंडल-3, (दिल्ली प्रशासन), बहुमंजिला भवन, इन्द्रप्रस्थ मार्ग, नई दिल्ली ।

केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (विक्षण-पश्चिमी अंचल) :

71. बम्बई केंद्रीय परिसर-3, कलौनीवि, ओल्ड सीजीओ बिल्डिंग, 5वां माला, 101 महावीर कर्वे रोड, बम्बई-400020 ।

72. बम्बई केंद्रीय परिसर-3, कलौनीवि, सीजीएस क्वार्टर, घाटकोपर (पश्चिमी), बम्बई ।

73. बम्बई केंद्रीय विद्युत परिसर, कलौनीवि, न्यू सीजीओ बिल्डिंग, 2रा माला, चर्च गेट, बम्बई-400 020 ।

[सं. 2/2/77-विन्वी]

विद्याराम वैश, निर्माण महानिदेशक

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(Directorate General of Works)

Central Public Works Department

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1977

S.O. 3115.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices, the staff whereof have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi :—

Central Public Works Department (New Delhi Zone) :

1. Superintending Surveyor of Works (New Delhi Zone), CPWD, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. Delhi Central Circle No. I, CPWD, Indraprastha Bhavan, New Delhi.
3. 'F' Division, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
4. 'N' Division, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
5. Safdarjung Hospital Division, CPWD, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.
6. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital Division, CPWD, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.
7. Parliament Works Division No. I, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
8. Parliament Works Division No. II, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
9. President Estate Division, CPWD, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
10. Delhi Central Circle No. IV, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
11. Construction Division No. IV, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
12. Construction Division No. VII, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
13. Construction Division No. IX, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
14. Construction Division No. XI, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
15. Central Stores Division No. II, CPWD, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.
16. Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. I, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
17. Central Electrical Division No. I, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
18. Central Electrical Division No. II, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
19. Central Electrical Division No. III, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
20. Air Conditioning Division No. I, CPWD, Vidyut Bhavan, Shanker Market, New Delhi.
21. Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. III, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
22. Electrical Construction Division No. II, CPWD, Vidyut Bhavan, Shanker Market, New Delhi.
23. Central Electrical Division No. VIII, CPWD, Vidyut Bhavan, Shanker Market, New Delhi.

24. Air Conditioning Division No. III, CPWD, Vidyut Bhavan, Shanker Market, New Delhi.
25. Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. IV, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
26. Air Conditioning Division No. IV, CPWD, Vidyut Bhavan, Shanker Market, New Delhi.
27. Safdarjung Hospital Electrical Division, CPWD, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.
28. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Electrical Division, CPWD, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.
29. Director of Horticulture, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
30. Dy. Director of Horticulture (North), CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
31. Dy. Director of Horticulture (West), CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (NORTHERN ZONE) :

32. Superintending Surveyor of Works (Aviation), CPWD East Block-I, RK Puram, New Delhi.
33. Superintending Surveyor of Works (Northern Zone), CPWD East Block-I, RK Puram, New Delhi.
34. Agra Central Circle, CPWD, 416 Mandi Sayeed Khan, Agra (UP).
35. Kanpur Central Division, CPWD, 9/78 Arya Nagar, Kanpur (UP).
36. Dehradun Central Division, CPWD, 20 Subhash Marg, Dehradun (UP).
37. Gwalior Central Division, CPWD, 34/35 Laxmibai Cly., Gwalior (MP).
38. Ajmer Central Division, CPWD, Civil Lines, Katchery Road, Ajmer (Raj.).
39. Allahabad Central Division, CPWD, 76 Lukar Ganj, Allahabad (UP).
40. Bareilly Central Division, CPWD, 5-A Model Town, Bareilly (UP).
41. Delhi Central Circle No. V, East Block-IV, RK Puram, New Delhi.
42. Udaipur Central Division, Plot No. 2, Mahavir Cly., Ashok Nagar, Udaipur (Raj.).
43. Delhi Aviation Electrical Division No. I, CPWD, East Block-3, RK Puram, New Delhi.
44. Delhi Aviation Electrical Division No. II, CPWD, East Block-1, RK Puram, New Delhi.
45. Hindon Central Electrical Division, CPWD, Hindon, Ghaziabad (UP).

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (FOOD ZONE) :

46. Superintending Surveyor of Works (Food), CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
47. Delhi Central Circle No. III, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
48. Construction Division No. II, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
49. Construction Division No. III, Qr. No. 297-98 Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi.
50. Delhi Construction Circle No. VI, CPWD East Block-1, RK Puram, New Delhi.
51. 'P' Division, CPWD, IP Bhavan New Delhi.
52. Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. VII, East Block, CPWD, RK Puram, New Delhi.
53. Electrical Division No. V, CPWD, IP Bhavan, New Delhi.
54. Electrical Division No. X, CPWD, Blk 8, Type-3 Qrs, Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi.
55. Kanpur Food Storage Division, CPWD, 113/11 Swaroop Nagar, Kanpur (UP)

56. Jhansi Food Storage Division, CPWD, 96/8/5 Civil Lines, Jhansi (UP).

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (DELHI ADMINISTRATION ZONE).

57. PWD Division No. II (Delhi Admn.), Store Block, Lok Nayak Jal Prakash Hospital, New Delhi.
58. PWD Division No. III (Delhi Admn.), Sunlight Insurance Bldg., Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.
59. PWD Division No. XII (Delhi Admn.), Barracks near Delhi High Courts, Bapa Nagar, New Delhi.
60. PWD Division No. XIII (Delhi Admn.), Tis Hazari Courts Bldg., New Delhi.
61. PWD Division No. I (Delhi Admn.), Sunlight Insurance Bldg., Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.
62. PWD Division No. VI (Delhi Admn.), Tis Hazari Courts Bldg., New Delhi.
63. PWD Division No. VII (Delhi Admn.), Tis Hazari Courts Bldg., New Delhi.
64. PWD Circle-III (Delhi Admn.), MSO Bldg., IP Estate, New Delhi.
65. PWD Division No. V (Delhi Admn.), Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.
66. PWD Circle No. IV (Delhi Admn.), Barracks behind MSO Bldg., IP Estate, New Delhi.
67. PWD Division No. XVIII (Delhi Admn.), Barracks behind MSO Bldg., IP State, New Delhi.
68. PWD Division No. XIX (Delhi Admn.), Barracks behind MSO Bldg., IP Estate, New Delhi.
69. PWD Electrical Division No. I (Delhi Admn.), Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.
70. PWD Electrical Division No. III (Delhi Admn.), MSO Bldg., IP Estate, New Delhi.

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (SOUTH-WESTERN ZONE) :

71. Bombay Central Circle No. I, CPWD, Old CGO Bldg., 5th floor, 101 MK Road, Bombay-20.
72. Bombay Central Circle No. III, CPWD, CGS Qrs., Ghotkopar (West), Bombay.
73. Bombay Central Electrical Circle, CPWD, New CGO Bldg., 2nd floor, Church Gate, Bombay-20.

[No. 2/2/77-Hindi]

V. R. VAISH, Director General of Works

(दिल्ली प्रमाण)

नई दिल्ली, 5 अक्टूबर 1978

कां०प्रा०यतः 3116-- दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 61) की धारा 44 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, एतद्दीन क्षेत्रों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली की वृहत योजना जोनल विकास प्लान में जो कल्पित संशोधन करना चाहती है उन्हें दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 1978 के नोटिस सं० एफ० 3 (298/65-एम०पी० के साथ छापा गया था। इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11-क की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा अपेक्षित प्रापतियां तथा सुझाव मांगे थे जिन्हें उक्त नोटिस को तारीख से 30 दिन के भीतर दिया जाना था;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एतद् उल्लिखित उक्त संशोधन के बारे में प्रापतियां और सुझावों पर विचार करने के बाद दिल्ली की वृहत योजना और जोनल विकास प्लान में संशोधन करने का निर्णय लिया है;

प्रतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11-क की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत के राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से दिल्ली की उक्त ग्रहण योजना तथा जोनल विकास प्लान में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है ; नामतः :

संशोधन

"चन्द्रावल जलकल के उत्तर में, माल रोड एक्सटेन्शन के साथ राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बाई-पास नं० II के जंक्शन पर, जो पूर्व में 91.5 मीटर (300 फुट) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बाई-पास नं० II, दक्षिण में 61 मीटर (200 फुट) माल रोड एक्सटेन्शन और पश्चिम और उत्तर में ग्रहण योजना मनोरंजनात्मक क्षेत्र (डिस्ट्रिक्ट पार्क, खेल के मैदान और खुला स्थान) से घिरा हुआ है, सी०-14 जोन में होने वाला लगभग 5.02 हेक्टेयर (12.4 एकड़) के क्षेत्र को मनोरंजनात्मक प्रयोग (डिस्ट्रिक्ट पार्क, खेल के मैदान और खुले स्थान) से बदल कर "रिहायशी प्रयोग" किया जाता है।"

[सं० के० 13011/6/72-यू०डी०-1]

हरी राम गोयल, भवन सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th October, 1978

S.O. 3116.—Whereas certain modification which the Central Government proposes to make in the Master Plan for Delhi/Zonal Development Plan regarding the areas mentioned hereunder, were published with Notice No. F. 3(298)/65-MP dated the 1st July, 1978 in accordance with the provisions of section 44 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957) inviting objections/suggestions, as required by sub-section (3) of section 11-A of the said Act, within thirty days from the date of the said notice;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the objections and suggestions with regard to the said modification mentioned hereunder, has decided to modify the Master Plan for Delhi and Zonal Development Plan;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11-A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following modification in the said Master Plan for Delhi and Zonal Development Plan with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India, namely:

MODIFICATION

"An area, measuring about 5.02 hec. (12.4 acres) falling in zone C-14, in the north of Chandrawal Water Works, at the junction of National Highway Bypass No. II with Mall Road Extension, bounded by 91.5 metres (300 ft.) National Highway By-pass No. II in the east, 61 metres (200 ft.) Mall Road Extension in the south and the Master Plan Recreational Area (District Parks, playgrounds and open spaces in the west and north, is changed from "Recreational use" (District Parks, playgrounds and open spaces)" to "Residential use."

[No. K-13011/6/72-UDI]

H. R. GOEL, Under Secy.

संचार संचालन

(डाक तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 18 अक्टूबर, 1978

का०प्र० 3117.—स्थायी प्रावेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार सहायनियम ने अंगालूर, गुड-लाबलेरु मोटूरु, मुडिनेपल्ली, पमारु, तमिरिसा, वेंद्राप्रगडा, जेड-गोलावल्ली टेलीफोन केन्द्र में दिनांक 1-11-78 से प्रमाणित वर प्रणाली लागू करने का निर्णय किया है।

[संख्या 5/8/78-पी एच बी]

एनरली कटारिया, सहायक सहायनियम (पी०एच०बी०)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P&T Board)

New Delhi, the 18th October, 1978

S.O. 3117.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 1-11-1978 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Angalur, Gudlavalleru, Moturu, Mudinepalle, Pamarru, Tamirisa, Ventrappagada & Z. Golvapalle Telephone Exchanges, Andhra Circle.

[No. 5-8/78-PHB]

R. C. KETARIA, Assistant Director General (PHB)

पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि संचालन

(पुनर्वासि विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 1978

का०प्र० 3118.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वासि) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 34 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा निदेश देती है कि इसके द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 24 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 33 के अधीन प्रयोग की जाने वाली शक्तियाँ पुनर्वासि विभाग के संयुक्त सचिव श्री कौशल कुमार द्वारा भी प्रयोग की जाएंगी।

2. इससे इस विभाग की अधिसूचना सं० 6(21)/77-एस०एस०-1 दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 1978 का अधिकरण किया जाता है।

[सं० 1(21)/विशेष सेल/78 एस०एस०-II]

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Rehabilitation)

New Delhi, the 6th October, 1978

S.O. 3118.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (1) of Section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby directs that the powers exercisable by it under Sub-Section (4) of Section 24 and Section 33 of the said Act shall be exercisable also by Shri Kaushal Kumar, Joint Secretary in the Department of Rehabilitation.

2. This supersedes this Department's Notification No. 6(21)/77-SS.I dated 4th April, 1978.

[No. 1(21)/Spl. Cell/78-SSII]

का०प्र० 3119.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वासि) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन या उसके द्वारा मुख्य बंदोबस्त प्रायुक्त को सौंपे गए कार्यों का निष्पादन करने के लिए पुनर्वासि विभाग के संयुक्त सचिव, श्री कौशल कुमार को, तत्काल प्रभाव से मुख्य बंदोबस्त प्रायुक्त के रूप में नियुक्त करती है। इससे इस विभाग की अधिसूचना सं० ए-36016 (1)/75-प्रशा०(राज०)/बं० व० दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 1978 का अधिकरण किया जाता है।

[सं० 1(21)/विशेष सेल/78-एस० एस० II]

सोहनलाल मैदिराटा, भवनसचिव

S.O. 3119.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Kaushal Kumar, Joint Secretary in the Department of Rehabilitation as Chief Settlement Commissioner for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such Chief Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act with immediate effect. This supersedes the Notification No. A-36016(1)/75-Ad (GZ)/SW dated the 4th April, 1978.

[No. 1(21)/Spl. Cell/78-SS. II]

S. L. MEDIRATTA, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 1978

का. आ. 3120.—केंद्रीय सरकार ने यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकोहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (ड) के उपखण्ड (6) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1248 तारीख 13 अप्रैल, 1978 द्वारा युरेनियम उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ के लिए 20 अप्रैल, 1978 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था,

और केंद्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकोहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है,

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (ड) के उपखण्ड (6) के परन्तुक प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग का उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 20 अक्टूबर, 1978 से छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं. एस. 11017/10/78-डी-1 (ए) (1)]

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1978

S.O. 3120.—Whereas, the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 1248 dated the 13th April, 1978, the service in the Uranium Industry, to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 20th April, 1978;

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 20th October, 1978.

[No. S. 11017/10/78/DI(A)]

आवृत्ति

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 1978

का. आ. 3121.—भारत सरकार के श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 459 दिनांक 5 फरवरी, 1963 द्वारा गठित श्रम न्यायालय जिसका मुख्यालय बंगलौर में स्थित है, के पीठासीन अधिकारी का पद रिक्त हो गया है,

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 9 के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय सरकार श्री एम. आर. मजुमदार को पूर्वोक्त पीठासीन श्रम न्यायालय का पीठासीन अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. एस. 11020/10/78-डी-1(ए)]

एस. ई. नारायणन, डेस्क अधिकारी

ORDER

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1978

S.O. 3121.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the Office of the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court with headquarters at Bangalore constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 459 dated the 5th February, 1963;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. R. Mujumdar as the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court constituted as aforesaid.

[No. S. 11020/10/78/DI(A)]

L. K. NARAYANAN, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 13th October, 1978

S.O. 3122.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Arbitrator in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the stevedores of Paradip Port Trust and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 9th October, 1978.

BEFORE SHRI S. N. MOHANTY, ASSISTANT LABOUR COMMISSIONER (CENTRAL) BHUBANESWAR AND ARBITRATOR APPOINTED UNDER SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 10A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

Reference No. 8(31)/77-BBS/A

PRESENT :

Shri S. N. Mohanty, Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Bhubaneswar & Arbitrator.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to :

Representing employers i.e. 6 Stevedores.—(1) M/s. E. C. Bose & Co. Pvt. Ltd. Paradip Port. (2) M/s. Roy & Chatterjee & Co. Pvt. Ltd. Paradip Port. (3) M/s. T. P. Roy Choudhury & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Paradip Port. (4) M/s. O.S.C.T.C. Ltd., Paradip Port. (5) M/s. J. M. Baxi & Co., Paradip Port. (6) M/s. South India Corporation Paradip Port.

Representing workmen.—Paradip Port Workers Union, Paradip Port.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers.—(1) Shri K. J. Valson, Manager, M/s. E. C. Bose & Co. (P) Ltd. (2) Shri B. Sahoo, Manager, M/s. Roy & Chatterjee Pvt. Ltd. (3) Shri B. Khuntia, Manager, M/s. T. P. Roy Choudhury & Co. (4) Shri R. Pradhan, Manager, M/s. O.S.C.T.C. Ltd. (5) Shri B. S. Mishra, Representative of M/s. J. M. Baxi & Co.

On behalf of the workmen i.e. Paradip Port Workers Union.—(1) Shri N. Khuntia, President. (2) Shri Syed Tanvir Ahmed, Working President.

STATE : Orissa.

INDUSTRY : Port & Docks

AWARD

By Order No. L-38013(1)/77-D.IV(A), dated the 28th September, 1977 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour referred the following dispute for my arbitration :

"Payment of Ex-gratia/Bonus from the years 1972 till date to the Winchmen and Signalmen of Paradip Port."

2. The Union representing the concerned workmen filed their written statement raising various contentions and claiming bonus/ex-gratia in respect of Winchmen and the Signalmen engaged by various Stevedores at the Paradip Port for the years 1972 to 1976, by the specified Stevedoring companies mentioned in the reference. While M/s. E. C. Bose & Co. Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Roy & Chatterjee Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. J. M. Baxi & Co. Pvt. Ltd. raised various issues M/s. South India Corporation Agencies Pvt. Ltd. denied their complete liability in the matter. Various dates were fixed for hearing but the same had to be adjourned at the request of the parties. The case was finally posted for hearing in this office on the 7th September, 1978 for deciding the issue. But out of the 6 employers specified in the schedule only representatives of 5 employers and the representatives of the workmen appeared and filed a settlement of the dispute. M/s. South India Corporation (Agencies) Pvt. Ltd. however did not cause any appearance nor is a signatory to the mutual settlement filed by the other parties. On consideration of the relevant clauses of the settlement mentioned as Annexure 'A' to the petition I am satisfied that the settlement is in the interest of both the employers and the employees and that it is just and proper that the settlement be recorded.

3. As the defaulting employer viz. M/s. South India Corporation (Agencies) Pvt. Ltd. did not cause appearance either to fall in line with the other employers or to take a different stand in the matter it is but fair to observe that they should also implement the said terms of settlement as contained in Annexure 'A' to the petition filed by the parties jointly marked Annexure-I.

In the result the award is passed in terms of the settlement. The terms of Settlement together with the forwarding petition will form part of the Award.

DATF : 20-9-1978.

S. N. MOHANTY, Arbitrator.

BEFORE SHRI S. N. MOHANTY, ASSISTANT LABOUR COMMISSIONER (CENTRAL), BHUBANESWAR AND ARBITRATOR

Reference No. 8(31)/77-BBS/A

Employers in relation to the establishments of Stevedores, Paradip Port.

AND

Their workmen represented by Paradip Port Workers Union.

Joint petition for compromise settlement.

The petitioners on behalf of the parties above named, most respectfully beg to state :—

- (1) that the parties have arrived at an amicable settlement of the dispute in the above noted arbitration case on the terms as incorporated in the enclosed Memorandum of Settlement.
- (2) The petitioners submit that the terms of the settlement according to them are most reasonable and proper and the Arbitrator may be pleased to approve the same and pass award in terms thereof.

And for this the Petitioners shall every pray.

Representing employers :

M/s. E. C. Bose & Co. (P) Ltd.
(Sd/-) K. J. Vaison etc.

Representing workmen :

Paradip Port Workers Union

(Sd/-) N. KHUNTIA

(Sd/-) SYED TANWIR AHMED

Bhubaneswar, the 7th September, 1978.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN STEVEDORES OF PARADIP PORT AND THE WORKMEN REPRESENTED BY PARADIP PORT WORKERS UNION IN BONUS DISPUTE, DRAWN ON THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1978 AT BHUBANESWAR

PARTIES PRESENT :

Representing employers.—S. Shri B. S. Mishra, M/s. J. M. Baxi & Co., Paradip Port (1) Shri K. J. Vaison, Manager, M/s. E. C. Bose & Co. (P) Ltd., Stevedores, Paradip. (2) Shri B. Sahoo, Manager, M/s. Roy & Chatterjee (P) Ltd., Paradip. (3) Shri B. Khuntia, Manager, M/s. T. P. Roy Chowdhury & Co., Paradip. (4) Shri R. Pradhan, Manager, OSCCT Ltd., Paradip.

Representing workmen.—Paradip Port Workers Union
(1) Shri N. Khuntia, President, (2) Shri Syed Tanvir Ahmed, Working President.

SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

The dispute relating to payment of bonus/ex-gratia to Winchmen and Signalmen for the period 72-73 onwards was agreed to be referred to the arbitration of Shri S. N. Mohanty, Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bhubaneswar vide arbitration agreement dated 6-8-77 as published under Govt. Order dated 28-9-1977 (S.O. No. 3104, dated 8-10-1977). In the meantime the parties to the agreement resolved the issue on the following terms for being filed before the Arbitrator of giving his award.

Terms of Settlement

It is agreed that :—

- (1) M/s. E. C. Bose & Co. (P) Ltd. and M/s. Roy & Chatterjee (P) Ltd., Stevedores, Paradip Port will each pay Rs. 80 (Rupees Eighty) only to each of the Winchman and Signalman who had worked on ships handled by them during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 towards ex-gratia for the said two years.

- (2) All winchmen and signalmen including winchmen working as Foremen who had put in 30 days attendance with any of the concerned Stevedores during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 would be paid bonus/ex-gratia at the rates shown below :—

Sl. No	Year	Rate
1.	1974-75	8.33% of the wages earned from each stevedore.
2.	1975-76	5% of the wages earned from each stevedore.
3.	1976-77	8.33% of the wages earned from each stevedore.

- (3) Each Stevedore will make due payment as aforesaid to each entitled workman within 30 days from the date of the Award of the Arbitrator.

- (4) A copy of this agreement will be filed within 3 days before the Arbitrator praying him to give the Award on the lines of this agreement.

Representing employers :

(Sd/-) B. Sanoo etc.

Representing workmen .

(Sd/-) N. KHUNTIA

(Sd/-) SYED TANVIR AHMED

Witnesses :

1. A. C. Nag
2. Parakar Sukla

Bhubaneswar, the 7th September, 1978.

[No. L 38013(1)/77-D.IV(A)]

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1978

S.O. 3123.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Froilano C. R. Machado & Sons, Stevedores, Vasco-da-Gama (Goa) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 13th October, 1978.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY

CAMP : MORMUGAO

Reference No. CGIT-2/12 of 1972

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Messrs Froilano C. R. Machado and Sons, Stevedores, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa.

AND

Their workman Shri Paixao Menezes, ex-foreman.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri Ramesh Desai, Labour Advisor.

For the Workman—Shri Paixao Manezes (The workman in person).

INDUSTRY : Ports & Docks. STATE : Goa, Daman & Diu. Mormugao the 26th September, 1978

AWARD

1. The Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) in exercise of their powers under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 14 of 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication by their order No. L-36012/2/72-P&D dated 10-11-1972:—

“Whether the action of the management of Messrs Froilano C. R. Machado and Sons, Stevedores, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa in dismissing Shri Paixao Manezes, Ex-Foreman, with effect from the 27th April, 1971, is justified. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. The Goa Dock Labour Union has espoused the cause of the workman and on his behalf the General Secretary of that Union has filed the claim statement dated 22-2-1973. The workman herein Shri Paixao Menezes was working as a Foreman in Messrs F.C.R. Machado and Sons, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa (hereinafter referred to as the company). The workman herein joined the services of the company as a Supervisor and on his satisfactory completion of the period of probation he was confirmed with effect from 1-1-67. On 9-4-1971 the company served a charge sheet on the workman alleging that he had addressed a cover to their manager enclosing therein certain obscene pictures on each of which some obscene remarks were written. On 19-4-1971 the enquiry was held in which the workman participated. The enquiry officer

found the workman guilty. The competent authority accepted the finding of guilty and passed an order imposing the punishment of dismissal on the workman subject to the provisions of Section 33(2)(b) being complied with. It may be stated that by April, 1971 conciliation proceedings were pending before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Vasco-da-Gama between the company and their workman regarding the implementation of the recommendation of the Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Vasco-da-Gama by his order dated 30-11-1971 approved the action taken by the management in dismissing the workman herein. The Union submits that the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Vasco-da-Gama was not competent to accord approval to the action taken by the management because no industrial dispute was pending before him, by the relevant date. The Union further submits that the enquiry was not properly or fairly conducted and the principles of natural justice have been violated. It is further submitted that by over-sight the obscene picture was inserted in the cover addressed to the Manager. He meant to send his application for leave in that cover. Finally he stated that the punishment of dismissal is disproportionate to the gravity of the offence in question. He also takes the plea that the order terminating his service was passed with the ulterior motive of avoiding payment of the difference in wages consequent upon the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board.

3. The company in their written statement submits that this reference is not maintainable as the workman or his Union has not raised any demand upon the management subsequent to the issue of the order of dismissal. They say that the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Vasco-da-Gama, has no jurisdiction to take up the matter in conciliation in the absence of any industrial dispute between the parties. When the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Vasco-da-Gama has no jurisdiction to take up this matter in conciliation the action of the Government in referring this dispute on the basis of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C)'s report is also said to be equally without jurisdiction. On the merits it is submitted that on 1-4-1971 the workman himself handed over a closed envelope to Shri Godwin Fernandes to be delivered to the Manager Shri Oscar Dias. As per instructions Shri Godwin Fernandes handed over the cover containing the obscene pictures to Shri Dias. On opening the cover Shri Dias was shocked to see the obscene material contained therein and called upon Shri Fernandes to state how he happened to get into possession of that cover. On being told that the said cover was handed over by the workman herein the manager directed him to submit a written complaint. The company took a serious view of the offence and issued a charge-sheet to the workman herein on 9-4-1971. When the workman refused to accept the charge-sheet the letter dated 10-4-1971 was issued to him enclosing a copy of the charge-sheet. In that letter the workman was informed that the refusal to accept the communication was a very serious misconduct on his part and therefore he was required to show cause in writing why action should not be taken against him in that regard. On 12-4-1971 the workman wrote a letter explaining the circumstances under which he could not take delivery of the charge-sheet and praying the company to take a lenient view of the matter. The enquiry was held on 19-7-1971 and the Enquiry Officer submitted his report on 24-4-1971. The managing director of the company after going through the report of the Enquiry Officer accepted the finding recorded by the Enquiry Officer and issued an order dismissing the workman from service with effect from 27-4-1971. They submit that the writing on the nude pictures enclosed in the cover was that of the workman herein. The management submits that the action taken by them is appropriate in the circumstances of the case. They say that the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Vasco-da-Gama was seized of an industrial dispute between them and their workman by the date the enquiry was held against the workman and therefore he had jurisdiction to accord approval under Section 33(2)(b) of the Act to the action taken by the management. They deny the averment that with a view to deprive the workman of the difference in wages payable to him in terms of Central Wage Board's recommendations the management has proceeded to dismiss the workman. They submit that there is no merit in the statement of claim submitted by the workman.

4. The evidence in this case was begun to be recorded on 15-11-1977. On that day the workman WW-1 was examined in part. His further evidence was recorded on 31-1-1978.

On 16-5-1978 WW-2 Shri Godwin Fernandes was examined. On the workman declaring his side closed EW-1 Shri Pandurang Appa Kavlekar, the Enquiry Officer was examined in part on that date (16-5-1978). On 17-5-1978 the workman submitted that he had another witness by name Shri Krishna Mukund Ardonkar to be examined. The witness was accordingly put in the box. Shri Mohan Nair found fault with the Tribunal that he was not being allowed to freely examine the witness as he pleased and submitted that he would move the Ministry for the transfer of this case to another Tribunal. To enable the workman to move for transfer the matter was adjourned from 17-5-1978 to 1-8-1978. Since no information from the workman was received on the question whether in fact he had moved the Ministry for transfer of the case the matter was again posted for hearing on 25-9-1978, for further evidence. On 25-9-1978 Shri Mohan Nair submitted a Memo. praying the Tribunal to take up this matter along with other cases of his at the next camp sitting of this Tribunal in Goa. However at 11.30 A.M. the same day Shri Ramesh Desai for the management and the workman in person appeared before the Tribunal and filed a Memo. of compromise. The workman admitted the terms of compromise and prayed the Tribunal to pass an award in terms thereof.

5. Having regard to the circumstances of the present case I am satisfied that this is a fair settlement of the dispute now in question.

6. Accordingly this reference is answered as follows; in terms of the compromise Memo. filed by the parties, a copy of which is annexed thereto:

(i) The Employer should pay the workman Rs. 750 (Rupees seven hundred and fifty) towards full and final settlement of the claim arising out of this reference.

(ii) The workman agrees to accept the aforesaid payment in full quittance of his claim against the company.

P. RAMAKRISHANA, Presiding Officer
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 2,

ARD/4-10-78.

Bombay.
Camp : Mormugao.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY

CAMP : MORMUGAO

Reference No. CGIT-2/12 of 1972

Employers in relation to Messrs F.C.R. Machado & Sons,
Vasco-da-Gama,

AND

Their workman Shri Paixao Manezes.

May it please your honour :

The parties to the above reference hereby state that they have settled the dispute amicably and pray that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass the award in terms of the following :—

(a) The Employer agrees to pay the workman Rs. 750 (Rupees seven hundred fifty) only towards full and final settlement of all his claim arising out of this reference.

(b) The workman agrees to accept the payment under clause (a) above and further agrees not to prefer any claim against the employers.

The parties pray once again for necessary orders for which act of kindness the parties shall ever remain.

Sd/-

(Ramesh Desai)
For the Employer.

Witnesses :

1. Sd/- 26-9-78
(H. D. Thakore)
Representative of
F/C/O/I Mormugao.

2. (Turcato Rapaz)

Sd/-

(Paixao Manezes)
the workman concerned
in the dispute.
Driver Hill, Vasco.

Mormugao dated the 26th day of September, 1978

[No. L-36012(2)/72-P&D/D. IV(A)]
NAND LAL, Desk Officer

भादेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1978

कां० प्र० 3124 :—इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद श्री के० पी० नारायण राव, पीठासीन अधिकारी, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के समक्ष लम्बित है;

और उक्त श्री के० पी० नारायण राव की सेवाएं अब उपलब्ध नहीं रही हैं।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7ए और धारा 33ख की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है, जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री सी०एल० नरसिम्ह राव होंगे और उनका मुख्यालय हैदराबाद में होगा तथा उक्त श्री के० पी० नारायण राव के समक्ष लम्बित उक्त विवादों से सम्बद्ध कार्यवाहियों को वापस लेती है और उपर्युक्त कार्यवाहियों के निपटान के लिये उक्त विवादों को श्री सी०एल० नरसिम्ह राव, पीठासीन अधिकारी, औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद को इस निदेश के साथ अन्तर्गत करती है कि वह उक्त अधिकरण प्रागे की कार्यवाही उसी प्रक्रम से करेगा, जिस पर वह उसे अन्तर्गत की गई है और विधि के अनुसार उनका निपटान करेगा।

अनुसूची

क्रमांक औद्योगिक विवाद सं०	आदेश का सं० और तारीख	पक्षकार का नाम
1	2	3
1. 19/77	अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली का आदेश स०एल-42011 (18) /76 डी०-2 (बी०) ता० 8-8-78।	कर्मकार तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम, विशाखा- पत्तनम का प्रबंधक।
2. 26/77	अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली का आदेश स०एल०-29011/50/ 76-डी०-3 (बी) ता० 23-11-77।	कर्मकार तथा सैसई एसो- सिएटेड सीमेंट काम्प- नीच लिमिटेड, मन्- चेरीयल (जिला प्रादी- लाबाव) का प्रबंधक।

1	2	3	4
3 4/78	श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली का आदेश सं० एल-28012/2/77-डी०-3-बी तारीख 2-2-78।	कर्मकार तथा कल्याण रामा माइकर माइन, कालीचेडु जिला नैलोर का प्रबन्धतंत्र।	
4 7/78	श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली का आदेश सं० एल-28012/4/77-डी०-3-बी ता० 21-2-78।	कर्मकार तथा श्री कल्याण रामा माइका माइन, कालीचेडु, रापुर तालुक नैलोर, जिप्सा आन्ध्र प्रदेश का प्रबन्धतंत्र।	
5 8/78	श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली का आदेश सं० एल-23011(1)/77-डी०-4 (बी) ता० 20-3-78।	कर्मकार तथा सिंगरेनी कोलयरीज कम्पनी लि० रामाकृष्णापुर डिब्बोजन आदिलाबाद जिला आन्ध्र प्रदेश का प्रबन्धतंत्र।	
6 10/78	श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली का आदेश सं० एल-29012/28/77-डी०-3-बी ता० 2-5-78।	कर्मकार तथा श्री कोनन डारामा बारटा माइन संखावाराम गांव, बिन्जामूर, पोस्ट आफिस उक्कगरि तालुक, नैलोर का प्रबन्धतंत्र।	
7 11/78	श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली का आदेश सं० एल-11011(3)/75-डी० 2 बी०, ता० 5-5-78।	कर्मकार तथा इंडियन एयर लाइन्स हैदराबाद का प्रबन्धतंत्र।	
8 14/78	श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली का आदेश सं० एल-43011/4/77-डी० 3 बी० ता० 3-6-78।	कर्मकार तथा एन गुडाला क्लोपर लीड प्रोजेक्ट बान्डालामाट्टू, गुन्दूर जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश का प्रबन्धतंत्र।	
9 15/78	श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली का आदेश सं० एल-42011(17)/77-डी० 2 बी०, तारीख 31-5-78।	कर्मकार तथा माडन राइस मिल भारतीय खाद्य निगम, सेतेनापल्ली का प्रबन्धतंत्र।	
10 16/78	श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली का आदेश सं० एल-43012/7/77-डी० 3 बी० तारीख 1-6-78।	कर्मकार तथा एगनी-गुडाला क्लोपर लीड प्रोजेक्ट, बान्डालामाट्टू जिला गुन्दूर का प्रबन्धतंत्र।	
11 17/78	श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली का आदेश	कर्मकार तथा श्री कल्याण रामा माइका माइन, कालीचेडु, नैलोर	

1	2	3	4
		सं० एल-28011(4)/76-डी० 4/बी, 3 बी, तारीख 31-5-78।	जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश का प्रबन्धतंत्र।
12.	श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली का आदेश सं० एल-21012/2/77-डी०-4(बी), तारीख 3-6-78।	कर्मकार तथा सिंगरेनी कोलयरीज कम्पनी लि० येलाङ्ग कोलयरीज, खमाम जिला का प्रबन्धतंत्र।	
13. एस०पी० न० 49/78, औद्योगिक विवाद-26/77	—	श्री सुर्यकान्थ थोरवी, इक्कलीड ड्राइवर, मै० एसोसिएटेड सीमेंट कम्पनी, लिमिटेड, मचेरियल बनाम मैसर्स एसोसिएटेड सीमेंट कम्पनीज लिमिटेड, मन्वीरियल का प्रबन्धतंत्र।	

[सं० एस०-11025 (2)/78-डी०-4 (बी)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1978

S.O. 3124.—Whereas the industrial disputes specified in the Schedule hereto annexed are pending before Shri K. P. Narayana Rao, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad;

And whereas the services of the said Shri K. P. Narayana Rao are no longer available;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7-A and sub-section (1) of Section 33-B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri C. L. Narasimha Rao shall be the Presiding Officer with headquarters at Hyderabad and withdraws the proceedings in relation to the said disputes pending before said Shri K. P. Narayana Rao and transfers the same to Shri C. L. Narasimha Rao Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad for the disposal of the said proceedings with the direction that the said Tribunal shall proceed with the proceedings from the stage at which they are transferred to it and dispose of the same according to law.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Case No.	No. and date of the order	Name of the parties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	19/77	Order No. L—42011(18)/76 D. II(B), dt. 8-8-77 from Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.	Workmen and the Management of Food Corporation of India, Visakhapatnam.
2.	26/77	Order No. L—29011/50/76-D III B dt. 23-11-77 from Ministry of Labour, Employment	Workmen and the Management of M/s. Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.,

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		& Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.	Mancherial (Adila- bad District).	11. 17/78	Order No. L—28011(4)/ 76-Div/B. III-B, dt. 31-5-78 from Ministry of Labour, Employ- ment & Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.	Workmen and the Management of Sree Kalyanarama Mica Mine, Kali- chedu, Nellore Dist. A.P.	
3. 4/78	Order No. L—28012/2/77 D. III-B, dt. 24-2-78 from Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.		Workmen and the Management of Kalyana Rama Mica Mine, Kali- chedu, Dt. Nellore.	12. —	Order No. L—21012/2/ 77-DIV-B, dt. 3-6-78 from the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi.	Workmen and the Management of Singareni Colli- eries Co. Ltd. Yellandu Colli- eries, Khammam Distt.	
4. 7/78	Order No. L—28012/4/77 D. III-B, dt. 21-2-78 from Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.		Workmen and the Management of Sree Kalyana Rama Mica Mine, Kalichedu, Rapur Taluq, Nellore, Distt. A.P.	13. M.P. No. 49/78 in I.D. 26/77	—	Sri Suryakanth Thorvi, Euclid Driver, M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd. Mancheria. Vs. The Management M/s. Associated Cement Compa- nies Ltd., Manche- rial.	
5. 8/78	Order No. L—21011(1)/77 D-IV-B, dt. 20-3-78 from Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.		Workmen and the Management of Singareni Colli- eries Co. Ltd., Ramakrishna pur Div. Adilabad Dist. A.P.				
6. 10/78	Order No. L—29012/28/ 77-D.III-B, dt. 2-5-78 from Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.		Workmen and the Management of Sh. Konanda- rama Barytes Mine, Sankha- varam Village, Vinjamur, P.O. Udayagiri Taluq, Nellore.				
7. 11/78	Order No. L—11011(3)/ 75-D. II. B, dt. 5-5-78 from Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.		Workmen and the management of Indian Airlines, Hyderabad.				
8. 14/78	Order No. L—43011/4/ 77-D. III-B, dt. 3-6-78 from Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.		Workmen and the Management of Agnigundala Cop- per Lead Project, Bandalamottu, Guntur Dist. A.P.				
9. 15/78	Order No. L—42011(17)/ 77-D. II-B, dt. 31-5-78 from Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.		Workmen and the Management of Modern Rice Mill of the Food Corporation of India, Sattena- palli.				
10. 16/78	Order No. L—43012/7/ 77-D-III B, dt. 1-6-78 from Ministry of Labour Employment, & Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, New Delhi.		Workmen and the Management of Agnigundala Cop- per Lead Project, Baundalamottu, Guntur Distt.				

[No. S. 11025(2)/78—D. IV (B)]

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 1978

कां० प्र० 3125.—मैसर्स ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के तीरथ सब-एरिया की कुप्रारब्धी कोलियरी के प्रबन्धतंत्र और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व कोलियरी मजदूर कांग्रेस (एच०एस०एस० श्री टी० एन० शुक्ला ग्रुप) प्राप्तसोल करती है, एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और उक्त नियोजकों और कर्मचारों ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में एक लिखित करार द्वारा उक्त विवाद को उसमें वर्णित व्यक्ति के माध्यस्थता के लिए निर्देशित करने का करार कर लिया है और उक्त माध्यस्थता करार की एक प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई है;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त माध्यस्थता करार को एतद्वारा प्रकाशित करती है।

(औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10-क के अधीन)
पक्षकारों के नाम :

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले : श्री जी० एच० खान, वरिष्ठ कामिक अधिकारी, मैसर्स ई० सी० लि० का तीरथ सब-एरिया, पोस्ट आफिस काली पहाड़ी (वर्देशान)।

कर्मचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले : श्री. टी० एन० शुक्ला, महामंत्री, कोलियरी मजदूर कांग्रेस (एच० एस०एस०) सुकनवल्ले, ऊषाग्राम, प्राप्तसोल।

पक्षकारों के बीच निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद को श्री बी. सिंह, सहायक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) आसनसोल-1 के माध्यम से के लिए निर्देशित करने का करार किया गया है।

1. त्रिनिविष्ट विवादप्रस्त विषय : "क्या मैसर्स ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के तीर्थ सब एरिया के कुम्हारडीह कोलियरी के श्री ओम प्रकाश शर्मा ग्रेड-II क्लर्क का पहली जनवरी, 1974 से अक्टूबर, 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान 25 रुपये प्रतिमाह के अतिरिक्त भत्ते के विलयन का दावा करना न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो यह किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?"
2. विवाद के पक्षकारों का विवरण, जिसमें अतिरिक्त स्थापन या उपक्रम का नाम और पता भी सम्मिलित है।
 1. महामंत्री, कोलियरी मजदूर कांग्रेस (एच. एम. एस.—टी. एन. शुकला ग्रुप) तरुन पल्ली उषाग्राम आसनसोल (बर्दवान)
 2. सब एरिया मैनेजर, तीर्थ सब एरिया, मैसर्स ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि., पी. ओ. कुम्हारडीह (बर्दवान) के सतग्राम एरिया के अधीन।
3. प्रभावित उपक्रम में नियोजित कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 3119
4. विवाद द्वारा प्रभावित या संभावित: प्रभावित होने वाले कर्मचारियों की प्राकृतिक संख्या।

मध्यस्थ अपना पंचाट इस करार के भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से डेढ़ मास की कालावधि या इतने और समय के भीतर जो हमारे बीच पारस्परिक लिखित करार द्वारा बढ़ाया जाय, देगा।

पक्षकारों के हस्ताक्षर

ह. (टी. एन. शुकला) ह. (जी. एच. खान)
(कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले) 31-8-78

(नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले)

साक्षी :

1. ह. ए. के. बनर्जी, तारीख 31-8-78

2. ह. प्रथमीय तारीख 31-8-78

तारीख 31 अगस्त, 1978।

मैं मध्यस्थ के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपनी सहमति देता हूँ।

ह. (बी. सिंह)

31-8-78

सहायक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) आसनसोल

[सं. एल. 19013/2/78-डी. 4 बी]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 9th October, 1978

S.O. 3125.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the management of Kuardih Colliery of Tirath Sub-Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited and their workmen represented by Colliery Mazdoor Congress (HMS—Shri T. N. Shukla Group) Asansol.

And whereas the said management and their workmen have by a written agreement in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (i) of Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) agreed to refer the said dispute to arbitration of the person mentioned therein and a copy of the said arbitration agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement.

AGREEMENT

(Under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)

BETWEEN

Name of the parties—Shri G. H. Khan, Sr. Personnel Officer.

Representing the employers—Tirath Sub-Area of M/s. E.C. Ltd. P.O. Kalipahari (Burdwan).

Representing the workmen—Shri T. N. Shukla, General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress (HMS) Tarun Palli, Ushagram Asansol.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following dispute to the arbitration of Shri V. Sinha, Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol-I.

(i) Specific matters in dispute :

"Whether the claim of Shri Omprakash Sharma, Grade-II Clerk, Kuardih Colliery under Tirath Sub-Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. for merger of extra allowance of Rs. 25 per month during the period from 1-1-1974 to October, 1977 is justified? If not to what relief is he entitled to?"

(ii) Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking involved :

1. The General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress (HMS—T. N. Shukla Group), Tarun Palli, Ushagram, Asansol (Burdwan).

2. The Sub-Area Manager, Tirath Sub-area, Under Satgram Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Kalipahari (Burdwan).

(iii) Total No. of workmen employed in the undertaking affected : 3119

(iv) Estimated No. of workmen affected or likely to be affected : One

The arbitrator shall make his award within a period of one and half months or within such further time as is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing, from the date of publication of this agreement in the Gazette of the Government of India.

Sd/-

(T. N. Shukla)

(Representing the workman)

Dated : the 31st August, 1978

Sd/-

(G. H. Khan)

31-8-78

(Representing the employer)

Witnesses : 1. Sd/- (A. K. Banerjee)

Dt. 31-8-78

2. Sd/- (Illegible)

Dt. 31-8-78

I hereby give my consent to act as an arbitrator.

Sd/-

(V. Sinha)

31-8-78

Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central)
Asansol-I

[No. L-19013(2)/78-D-IV(B)]

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1978

S.O. 3126.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bismampur Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, and the workmen which was received by the Central Government on 13th October, 1978.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—
CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR, (M.P.)

PRESENT :

Shri S. N. Joshi, B.Sc. LL.M.—Presiding Officer.

CASE NO. CGIT/LC(R)(2)/1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bismampur Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, Nagpur and their workmen represented through the Koyla Shramik Sangh (CITU) P.O. Bismampur Colliery, District Surguja (M.P.).

APPEARANCES :

For workmen—Shri L.N. Malhotra, Advocate.

For management—S/Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate & S. K. Rao, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal Mines—DISTRICT : Nagpur (M.S.)

AWARD

Dated October 5, 1978

This is a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-22012 (21)/76-D-III(B)/D-IV(B) Dated 20th January, 1978, for the adjudication of the following industrial dispute :—

"Whether the action of the management of the Bismampur Colliery, Western Coalfields Limited, District Surguja in dismissing Shri Mohit Ram, Clipman of Jainagar Incline of Bismampur Colliery with effect from 7-3-1976 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. After the pleading filed by the parties issues were framed on 5-5-1978 & 16-5-1978 was fixed for evidence. Thereafter parties took several adjournments for negotiating a settlement. Ultimately they have filed today a compromise petition dated 28-9-1978 duly signed by Shri J.J. Sengupta, Dy. Personnel Manager for the management and Shri S. Sudevan, General Secretary of the Union. The terms as incorporated in the compromise petition are as under :

"The parties above named beg to submit that without prejudice to the earlier submission of the management, the I.D. in respect of Shri Mohit Ram S/o Nam has been settled amicably on the following terms :—

1. That Shri Mohit Ram will be reinstated without his back wages to his former post of Clipman on and from 1st December, 1978.
2. That Shri Mohit Ram shall have no claim for the payment of wages for the period from the date of his dismissal to the date of his reinstatement.
3. That Shri Mohit Ram, on his reinstatement shall be posted at Bhatgaon project of Western Coalfields Limited-Baikunthpur area.
4. That the period from the date of his dismissal to the date of his reinstatement shall be treated as leave without pay and he shall not be entitled to any benefit whatsoever for the above period, but he would get the benefit of continuity of his service.

5. That the workmen assures that Shri Mohit Ram shall maintain good conduct after his reinstatement.

7. That this settles the I.D. in respect of Shri Mohit Ram and he shall have no claim whatsoever on the management of WCL in relation to the above matter"

The aforementioned terms of settlement appear to be reasonable and beneficial to the workman. Award is therefore given accordingly.

5-10-1978.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer
BHUPENDRA NATH, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 1978

का. आ. 3127.—महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 के खंड (घ) के अनुसरण में श्री एम. एस. पालनितकर के स्थान पर श्री एन. वी. सुन्दरा रामन, सचिव, महाराष्ट्र सरकार, शहरी विकास और जन स्वास्थ्य विभाग बम्बई को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में उस राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए नामनिर्दिष्ट किया है,

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1517 दिनांक 14 अप्रैल, 1976 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, "(राज्य सरकारों द्वारा धारा 4 के खंड (घ) के अधीन नामनिर्दिष्ट)" शीर्षक के नीचे मंडल 18 के सामने की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जायेगी, अर्थात् :—

"श्री एन. वी. सुन्दरा रामन,
सचिव, महाराष्ट्र सरकार,
शहरी विकास तथा जन स्वास्थ्य विभाग,
बम्बई"।

[संख्या यू. 16012/13/78-एच. आई.]

एस. एस. सहस्रनामान, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th October, 1978

S.O. 3127.—Whereas the State Government of Maharashtra has, in pursuance of clause (d) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) nominated Shri N. V. Sundara Raman, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra Urban Development and Public Health Department, Bombay, to represent that State on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, in place of Shri M. S. Palnitkar;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 1517 dated the 14th April, 1976 namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading "(Nominated by the State Governments under clause (d) of section (4)", for entry against item 18, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"Shri N.V. Sundara Raman, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Urban Development and Public Health Department, Bombay".

(No. U-16012/13/78-H.I.)

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Dy. Secy

New Delhi, the 12th October, 1978

S.O. 3128.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi in respect of complaints under section 33A of the said Act filed by Shri

Salig Ram, Hans Raj, Shri Ram Kishan and Shri Sarwan, Kumar, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th October, 1978.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I.D. Nos. 60 to 63 of 1978

In re :

1. Shri Salig Ram Versus Chief Engineer, BSL, and
Foreman Special another.
Token No. 1153-
AC (I.D. No.
60/78).
2. Shri Hans Raj, Versus Chief Engineer, BSL, and
Token No. 1-K another.
(I.D.No. 61/78).
3. Shri Ram Kis- Versus Chief Engineer, BSL, and
han, Ex. Forman another.
Special (Token No.
670-G) (ID. No.
62/78).
4. Shri Sarwan Ku- Versus Chief Engineer, BSL, and
mar, Token No. another.
149-K (I.D. No.-
63/78).

AWARD

By this award I propose to dispose of four Industrial Disputes Nos. 60 of 1978 to 63 of 1978 pending between Salig Ram, Hans Raj, Ram Kishan and Sarwan Kumar, workmen on the one hand and Beas Satluj Link Project's Management on the other hand respectively. In as much as a similar question of law and fact is involved in all four matters, it is proposed to dispose of them all by the same order. A copy of this award would be placed on each of other three files.

2. These petitions have been filed by the workmen u/s 33-A of the I.D. Act, 1947 against the Chief Engineer and Superintending Engineer of Beas Satluj Link Project, Sunder Nagar, Mandi H.P. challenging the termination of their services by retrenchment as illegal on the ground that it was in contravention of the Section 33(2) (b) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

3. The application is opposed of behalf of the Project and a Preliminary objection has been raised that the application was not maintainable; therefore it was suggested by the representatives of the parties that arguments on the question of maintainability of the petition may be heard and accordingly before arguments were heard statements of Shri M.S. Taggar on behalf of the workmen and Shri O.P. Gupta on behalf of the Management were recorded. In the said statements recorded on 8th July, 1978 it has been admitted by Shri M.S. Taggar and Shri O.P. Gupta that the Central Govt. as appropriate Government had made a reference No. 2-C of 1971 to Chandigarh Industrial Tribunal in which an award was given on 15th May, 1974 by that Tribunal and the award was implemented also to some extent but later on as a dispute arose as to the complete implementation of the said award the Central Govt. vide its order No. L-42011/476/D.H (B) dated the 23rd April, 1978 made a reference u/s 36-A for clarification of the said award and it was thereafter that the workmen in this petition was retrenched after payment of retrenchment compensation etc. and this petition is filed u/s 33-A on the ground that on account of the pendency of subsequent reference u/s 36-A the retrenchment was valid and no permission or sanction or approval was obtained from the Tribunal.

4. It is in the light of these admissions of the parties representative that this petition has to be determined.

5. From the perusal of the petitions I find that the contention of the workmen in the applications is that he was a workman under the Industrial Dispute Act employed with the Beas Satluj Link Project and his services were terminated by way of retrenchment without any concurrence having

been previously obtained from the Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh before whom a reference u/s 36-A I.D. Act was pending and as such it was in violation of Section 33(2) (b) of I.D. Act and hence this application.

It is contended by the Management that the original reference had already been disposed of by an award by Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh and it was only a reference with regard to scope of the said award which was pending u/s 36-A before the Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh, and that did not attract the provisions of Section 33(2)(b) of the I.D. Act before the services of the workman were terminated by retrenchment and hence this petition was not maintainable.

7. It may be mentioned here that the reference u/s 36-A of the I.D. Act is pending before this Tribunal now and is registered as No. 10-C/76/177 of 77 and as such the said file was summoned for the purposes of disposal of this application. The original file of the award was also available to this Tribunal alongwith the reference No. 10/C-76/177 of 77.

8. I have heard the representative of the workmen as also that the Management and have gone through the original file of reference No. 2-C of 1971 as also of reference No. 10-C/76/177 of 77 and after giving my considered thought to the matter before me I have come to the following findings :

9. In order to appreciate the arguments addressed at the bar it would be appropriate to narrate the events in sequence starting with the original reference. The Central Govt. in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment as appropriate Govt. referred an Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Beas Satluj Link Project and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the schedule to the said order No. 4/86/70/LR. III dated the 4th March, 1971 u/s 10 of the I.D. Act to Shri P.P.R. Sahney, the Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh. The said schedule read as under :

- '1. Revision of pay scales of work charged employees.
2. Regularisation of the service of the work charged employees.
3. Accident and retrenchment compensation to the workmen drawing over Rs. 500 P.M.
4. Gratuity Scheme.'

10. The said reference was registered as reference No. 2-C of 1971 by the Tribunal. Shri H. R. Sodhi, the successor of Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh gave an award in the said reference vide his order dated the 15th May, 1974 which was only published by the appropriate Govt. Thereafter some dispute arose between the workmen and the Management on the scope of the said award and as a result thereof the Central Govt. in the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-42011/476/D.II (B) dated the 23rd April, 1976 made a reference u/s 36-A of the I.D. Act, 1947 to Industrial Tribunal, Delhi in the following terms :

'Whether the direction given by the Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh in the award in reference No. 2-C of 1971 governed the case of the category of employees discussed in the award only or the said award is in respect of all categories of employees of the Project wherever either of the principles enunciated in the award was lacking' ?

11. This subsequent reference u/s 36-A was registered as No. 10 of 1976 by the Industrial Tribunal Delhi. This reference was however later on transferred to this Tribunal and has been registered as No. 177 of 1977 and is still under determination.

12. During the pendency of this subsequent reference made on 23rd April, 1976 number of workmen have been retrenched by the project and the present workmen are some of those. It would not be inappropriate to mention here that the said retrenchment has been effected in consequence of a settlement arrived at between the representatives of the workman and the Management in this behalf and that necessary retrenchment compensation and other dues to which the retrenched employees were entitled are stated to have been paid before retrenchment in accordance with the said settlement.

13. The contention of the workman now is that in so far as Industrial dispute No. 10/76/177/77 was pending at the time of retrenchment and as much as the Management had not sought the concurrence of the Industrial Tribunal U/s 33(2)(b) of the I. D. Act said retrenchment is invalid and hence this petition.

14. In view of the circumstances narrated above the maintainability of this petition would depend on the answer to the question as to whether the provisions of Section 33(2)(b) are attracted. Section 33 of the I. D. Act provides as under :

Conditions of service, etc. to remain UNCHANGED UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES. (1) During the pendency of any conciliation officer or a Board of any proceeding before (an arbitrator or) a Labour Court or Tribunal or National Tribunal in respect of an industrial dispute, no employer shall—

- (a) in regard to any matter connected with the dispute, after, to the prejudice of the workmen concerned in such dispute, the condition of service applicable to them immediately before the commencement of such proceeding; or
 - (b) for any misconduct connected with the dispute, discharge or punish, whether by dismissal or otherwise any workman concerned in such dispute, save with the express permission in writing of the authority before which the proceeding is pending.
- (2) During the pendency of any such proceeding in respect of any industrial dispute, the employer may, in accordance with the standing orders applicable to a workman concerned in such dispute (or, where there are no such standing orders, in accordance with the terms of the contract, whether express or implied, between him and the workman)—
- (a) alter, in regard to any matter not connected with the dispute, the conditions of service applicable to that workman immediately before the commencement of such proceeding; or
 - (b) For any misconduct not connected with the dispute discharge or punish, whether by dismissal or otherwise, that workman;

Provided that no such workman shall be discharged or dismissed, unless he has been paid wages for one month and an application has been made by the employer to the authority before which the proceeding is pending for approval of the action taken by the employer.

- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), no employer shall, during the pendency of any such proceeding in respect of an industrial dispute, take any action against any protected workman concerned in such dispute—
- (a) by altering, to the prejudice of such protected workman, the conditions of service applicable to him immediately before the commencement of such proceedings; or
 - (b) by discharging or punishing, whether by dismissal or otherwise, such protected workman,

save with the express permission in writing of the authority before which the proceeding is pending.

Explanation—For the purposes of this sub-section, a 'Protected workman' in relation to an establishment means a workman who, being (a member of the executive or other office bearer) of a registered trade union connected with the establishment, is recognised as such in accordance with rules made in this behalf.

- (4) In every establishment, the number of workmen to be recognised as protected workmen for the purpose of sub-section (3) shall be one per cent, of the total number of workmen employed therein subject to a minimum number of five protected and a maximum number of one hundred protected workmen

and for the aforesaid purpose the appropriate Government may make rules providing for the distribution of such protected workmen among various trade unions, if any, connected with the establishment and the manner which the workmen may be chosen and recognised as protected workmen.

- (5) Where an employer makes the application to a Conciliation Officer, Board, an arbitrator or a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal under the proviso to sub-section (2) for approval of the action taken by him the authority concerned shall, without delay, hear such application and pass, as expeditiously as possible, such order in relation thereto as it deems fit.

15. In order to attract the provisions of Section 33 of the I. D. Act, it is essential for the workmen to establish that proceedings referred to in that section were pending in the instant case before the Industrial Tribunal and it is urged on behalf of the workman that this reference u/s 36-A is in continuation of a reference u/s 10 of the I. D. Act and as such for the purpose of Section 33, the original reference No. 2-C/71 would be deemed to be pending and hence the retrenchment was invalid. I do not find much weight in this contention of the workman. The original reference No. 2C/71 stood disposed off by the award dated 15-5-1974 of Shri R. R. Sodhi, Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh. The said award had been duly published. With the publication of the award the reference No. 2-C/77 had been determined finally. If some dispute regarding the extent or implication of the award has raised it would not revive the original dispute in which an award had already been made and the said award having been already published. Further more the subsequent reference is a reference u/s 36-A of the I. D. Act. Said section 36-A is intended only for the purposes of removal of difficulties and it provides as under :

- 36A. Power to remove difficulties—(1) if in the opinion of the appropriate Government, any difficulty or doubt arises as to interpretation of any provision of any award or settlement, it may refer the question to such Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal as it may think fit.
- (2) The Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal to which such question is referred shall, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, decide such question and its decision shall be final and binding on all such parties.)

16. Thus the scope of subsequent reference u/s 36-A is limited and is limited to interpretation of the provisions of the award dated 15-5-1974 and cannot travel beyond it. By no stretch of imagination the said reference opens the original reference so as to attract the provisions of section 33 in the instant case. The reference u/s 36-A cannot be equated for all intents and purposes to a reference u/s 10 of the I. D. Act. The scope of reference u/s 36-A is limited by the words used in that section by the legislature.

17. In order to support their contention the representative of the workman has drawn by attention to a ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India entitled Ballarpur Collary Company Versus Presiding Officer, Dhanbad and another reported as 1972 (2) LLJ-90. However the question of law involved in that case was altogether different than the one which arises in these cases and as such this ruling is not attracted by the facts of these cases. Section 23-A is not in parimetria with Section 33 of the I. D. Act and as such it cannot be accepted that any industrial dispute was pending on the date of retrenchment of the workman so as to attract the provisions of Section 33 of the I. D. Act. Even otherwise right of strike can be equated with lock as has in fact been done under section 23 of the I. D. Act and it cannot extend to the right of retrenchment. Sec. 23 itself makes clear that it refers either to strikes or lock-outs and nothing beyond that and it cannot be accepted that merely by because a reference u/s 36-A attracts section 23, it also would attract section 33. Section 23 and 33 are based upon altogether different concepts. Section 36-A would not enable the Tribunal to review, modify or alter the original award. (It is only to get the provisions clarified or the doubt removed and therefore it cannot be relegated to the position of original reference. Under no circumstance can it be accepted that the original reference No. 2-C/71 under

section 10 of the I. D. Act, 1947 was revived by the subsequent reference u/s 36-A and therefore I hold that provisions of Section 33 of I. D. Act have not been attracted or contravened in the instant cases.

18. Let us consider the matter from another angle. The retrenchment has been effected under a settlement Ex. S/1 and therefore also it would not be open to the workmen to seek the protection of section 33 in the instant case. Further more the workman was retrenched rather than that his services were terminated for any mis-conduct. Considering all these facts it cannot be said that these petitions u/s 33-A are maintainable and accordingly these are dismissed. However the parties are left to bear their own costs.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

Dated : the 31st August, 1978

FURTHER AWARDED :

That requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Govt. for necessary action at their end.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

Dated : the 31st August, 1978

[No. L-42014(1)/78-D. II(B)]

New Delhi, the 13th October, 1978

S.O. 3129.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the Heavy Water Project, Anushakti, Via-Kota and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th October, 1978.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 209 of 1978

In re :

The Secretary, Rajasthan Anushakti Karamchari, Union, Rawalbhatta, Via-Kota (Rajasthan). Petitioner

Versus

The Construction Manager, Heavy Water Project, Anushakti, Via-Kota (Rajasthan).

AWARD

The Central Government as appropriate Government made a reference u/s 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 vide its order No. L-42012(54)/77-D.II(B) dated the 18th February, 1978 in the following terms:

"Whether the action of the management of the Heavy Water Project, Anushakti, Via-Kota in putting Shri B. S. Yadav, Lower Division Clerk in Industrial Temporary Category consequent upon his transfer from Bombay to Kota, is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

2. After the reference was received it was ordered to be registered and usual notices were sent to the parties. Before any statement of claim was filed the representative of the Management appeared on 29th July, 1978 and submitted that 'the matter has been amicably settled between the parties and no dispute award may be made, I have filed requisite letter from Shri Yadav.' From the perusal of the letter filed I find that this letter is addressed to this court and purports to have been signed by Shri B. S. Yadav. Letter has been signed in the presence of Karyalal Dand Nayak, Rawat Bhatta,

District Chitor Garh and it is stated therein that 'I have resolved my dispute in Heavy Water Project Management and thus there remains no dispute to be adjudicated upon and it is, therefore, requested that no dispute award may be passed by the Hon'ble court.' There is a letter filed therewith which purports to have been signed by Shri S. Sharma, the Construction Manager, Government of India, Heavy Water Project, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, P.O. Anushakti (Via-Kota), Rajasthan and in this letter also it is stated that 'Shri B. S. Yadav, LDC, having Water Project, Kota concerned workman has submitted a request to us addressed to your honour requesting for grant of a no dispute award as he has resolved the dispute with the Management. The Management also agrees to the issue of no dispute award by your honourable court and request accordingly.' It is in those circumstances that this reference has come up before me for final disposal. It may be mentioned here that none has appeared on behalf of the workman. In fact none appeared for him all along on any of the all hearings the case was fixed before this Tribunal. In the circumstances from the conduct of the workman it appears that certainly he has resolved the matter under dispute amicably with the Management. Accordingly a no dispute award is hereby made in this matter. Parties are left to bear their own costs.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

Dated : the 23rd August, 1978

FURTHER AWARDED :

Requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

Dated : the 23rd August, 1978

[No. L-42012(54)/77-D.II(B)]

HARBANS BAHADUR, Desk Officer

आवृत्ति

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 1978

का. आ. 3130.—केंद्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाब्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, एल. एच. आ. भाद्रा, अहमदाबाद के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है :

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्दिष्ट करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री आर. सी. इसरानी होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय अहमदाबाद में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्दिष्ट करती है ।

अनुसूची

"क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, स्थानीय प्रधान कार्यालय, भाद्रा, अहमदाबाद के प्रबंधन की श्री बी. एन. भा की सेवा का 17-0-77 से समाप्त करने की कार्रवाई न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?"

[संख्या एल-12012/139/77-डी. 2 ए]

आर. पी. नरूला, अपर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1978

S.O. 3130.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India, L.H.O., Bhadra, Ahmedabad and their workman in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A read with clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal, the Presiding Officer of which shall be Shri R. C. Israni with headquarters at Ahmedabad and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of the State Bank of India, Local Head Office, Bhadra, Ahmedabad in terminating the services of Shri B. N. Jha with effect from 17-6-1977 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

[No. L-12012/139/77-D. II. A]

R. P. NARULA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1978

S.O. 3131.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 1, Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the New India Assurance Company, Jamshedpur and their workmen over the termination of the services of Shri G. S. RAO, Record Clerk which was received by the Central Government on the 16-10-1978.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL— CUM-LABOUR COURT

NO. 1, DHANBAD (Bihar)

Reference No. 17 of 1977

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the New India Assurance Company, Jamshedpur and their Workman Sri G. S. Rao, Record Clerk represented through the Secretary, New India Assurance Company, Eastern Region Employees Union, Four Mangoe Lane, Calcutta-1.

APPEARANCES :

For Management.—Sri Monotosh Mukherjee, Barrister

For Workman.—Sri Anil Das Choudhury, Advocate

INDUSTRY : Insurance Co. DISTRICT : Jamshedpur (Bihar)

Dated 30th September 1978

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-17012/23/72-LR1 dated the 30th January, 1974 for the adjudication of the following industrial dispute :—

"Whether the termination of the services of Sri G. S. Rao, Record Clerk, Jamshedpur by the New India Assurance Company, Jamshedpur vide their letter dated the 19th May 1972, is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. It is not disputed that Sri G. S. Rao, a Matriculate who had started his career as a Subordinate Staff in Jamshedpur Branch of the Company since 1/5/1963, was promoted as Record Clerk with effect from 1/1/1967 but was not given the scale and status of 'B' Grade Assistant because according to the Management he was not a Graduate, which was the basic minimum qualification required for being promoted to that grade. His representations as well as those made by the Union in this behalf, were turned down for the same reason. By this time Sri Rao, who was already an active member of the Employees Union, also became an office bearer thereof as one of the conveners of the Functional Committee of Unions Jamshedpur Divisional Office.

3. On 2/3/1972 vide E-1(Ex. M-11) he was chargesheeted on the following counts :—

"(i) Dishonesty in connection with employer's business;

(ii) Misappropriation of Company's money by drawing in excess sum of Rs. 185.00 by submitting false voucher; and

(iii) Commission of acts subversive of discipline and behaviour."

The charge related to the 17 vouchers (as per list annexed to the charge), which were the Postal receipts of various dates, between 4/1/1972 to 29/1/1972 and which were allegedly interpolated and tampered with by Sri Rao by adding the figures '1' or '2', as the case was, in the ten's place, except in one in which the figure '4' was changed to figure '9', in the Rupees part of the amounts of registration charges, thereby inflating the total amount drawn by Rs. 185.00 as against the amount actually paid in the Post Office for the registration of those packets and parcels. This amount of Rs. 185.00 was thus alleged to be misappropriated by the delinquent employee. Sri S. Bose, Secretary of the Company at Calcutta was appointed as Enquiry Officer. He conducted the enquiry and held in this report that the charges were proved but the misappropriation was established only to the extent of Rs. 170.00. The disciplinary authority accepted the report and discharged Sri Rao from service vide its letter dated 19-5-1972 (Ex. M-26).

4. The case of the Union is that the Management was annoyed with Sri Rao, on account of his repeated representations that he should be granted 'B' grade as had been granted to other Matriculates, and on also account of his trade union activities, hence a case was dug out and charges were manipulated against him. It was a case of victimisation.

5. On merits the Union's case is that, there being shortage of hands, substantial portion of despatch work was being done after office hours by a subordinate staff under the direct supervision of Sri Chaturvedi who was the supervisory head of the section, and record of the same was to be made by Sri Rao on the next day during office hours on the basis of the facts as were reported to him. He was thus not responsible of discrepancy, if any, between the amounts actually paid for affixing postage stamps and the amount entered in the receipts. Nothing was proved against him and the finding of the Enquiry Officer was reverse in as much as he relied on unproved facts and documents (specially Ex. E. 9). The disciplinary authority did not consider the past clean record of the delinquent before awarding the drastic punishment.

6. The domestic enquiry was assailed on grounds of, bias of enquiry officer, non-disclosure of the relevant documents, not permitting the assistance of representative on behalf of the delinquent, non justification of the inference that the delinquent made interpolations in the postal receipts, permitting leading questions in examination-in-chief of the Management's witnesses, not permitting relevant questions in cross-examination thereby denying the valuable right of proper cross-examination, not permitting him to lead evidence in defence and by not maintaining a faithful record of statements and proceedings.

7. Management challenged the validity of the reference and denied all these adverse allegations of bias, unfair labour practice, defective nature of the enquiry, perversity of findings and impropriety of the punishment. The enquiry was alleged to be just and proper and a person who misappropriated the amount in such a dishonest manner was alleged to be not worthy of being kept in employment.

8. The case dragged on for years together and tossed between one Tribunal Judge to the Other. Ultimately on the application of the Management that the proper and valid nature of the enquiry be decided first as a preliminary issue as directed by the Supreme Court it was decided vide order sheets dated 9-10-1974 and 15-8-1978 that the parties shall be allowed to produce evidence before the Tribunal for establishing the charges which evidence as per law laid down in para 61(3) of Ludhbudh Singh's case shall be read only if there was finding that the domestic enquiry was not proper and deserved to be quashed.

9. The plea against the validity of the reference, on the ground that after its refusal vide its order dated 5th January, 1973 to make a reference, because the domestic enquiry, being not malafide did not make out a prima facie case fit for the same, it could not, without fresh material or admission about misunderstanding of facts, change its opinion in that respect on extraneous considerations and make the reference by succumbing to political pressure, was abandoned and not pressed

by the Management vide order sheets dated 30-8-1974 and 15-7-1978, hence there is no need to deal with it in this Award.

10. Before proceeding further, I would like to dispose of a point which though not pleaded was vehemently argued by the learned Counsel for the Union. He argued that the Company had no standing orders or other rules for regulating domestic enquiry and punishments, hence discharge could not be ordered by way of punishment, and discharge simplicitor could not be legal and valid because of the admitted non-compliance of Section 25F of Industrial Disputes Act. This according to him was a pure question of law and needed no pleading as a condition precedent for advancing the arguments.

11. The question as to what is the nature of the punishment order passed by the disciplinary authority is not a pure question of law. It has to be pleaded and interpreted in the light of the attendant circumstances, and the totality of the order. Form of the order or the use of the word 'discharge' is not decisive even if there are no standing orders or other rules in force governing the Industry. It must be specifically pleaded that the nature of the order is dispute—it is a contention which has to be answered by the other side and to be decided by the Tribunal, because the Tribunal is not expected to waste its time on dissecting admitted facts for creating a disputed contention for decision. In the present case there is no pleading by either party that the order so passed by the disciplinary authority was an order of discharge simplicitor passed in utter disregard of the preconditions laid down by Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act. On the other hand, both sides pleaded very clearly that it was an order passed by way of punishment after a domestic enquiry. Management pleaded in paragraph 9 of the written statement that 'the decision taken by the Management in putting an end to Sri Rao's service after finding him guilty of the charge levelled against him, was just and fair and a deterrent punishment was needed in a case of this type'. The Management thereby meant to say that discharge was awarded by way of deterrent punishment though, as per paragraph 6 it did not want to be too harsh in inflicting a penalty of dismissal. Similarly the Union pleaded in paragraph 10 of the written statement that Sri Rao was found guilty of the charges and 'finally discharged by way of penal action by their (Management's) letter dated 19-5-1972'.

12. Thus in the pleadings both sides agreed that the discharge was not discharge simplicitor passed in lieu of any disciplinary penalty but in fact it was a sort of comparatively milder punishment inflicted by way of penal action. The pleadings thus treat any controversy about the nature of order as a closed chapter and say that admittedly it was an order by way of punishment and not terminator simplicitor. In a similar situation where Tribunal proceeded to adjudicate on a matter which was not in controversy the Supreme Court observed in *J. K. Iron and Steel Co. Vs. Iron and Steel Mazdoor Union* (5 SCLJ 2957) (3965) that :

"In any event, the ground on which the adjudicator proceeded was not a matter of dispute between the parties because it was not raised in their pleadings and could not have been put in issue."

The Court cautioned against the Tribunal flying off the tangent to the pleadings and in disregard of the same acting, like a benevolent despot. Thus in the absence of pleadings or rather contrary to the admitted position this Tribunal cannot consider whether the order was or was not discharge simplicitor passed in disregard of the preconditions laid down in Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act—which preconditions do not apply to an order of punishment for misconduct.

13. Moreover almost in all reported cases it was the Management which put in a veil on the order of dismissal by giving it a shape of discharge simplicitor in order to overcome the weakness of the domestic enquiry and paucity of evidence and it was the workman or the Union which asked the Tribunal to tear out the veil for finding out that it was in fact an order of punishment which could not be upheld for various reasons. It was only in such cases that the Tribunal exercised that power which need not be exercised in a case where Management itself and even the Union says that it was

in fact an order of punishment. Hence the case law relating to Tribunal's power to tear out the veil has no applicability to the present situation.

14. It is true that as discussed in the case of *Air India Corporation, Bombay Vs. V.A. Rabellow* (1972 SCLJ 286), with reference to various previously decided cases, that the for mot order may not be decisive and attendant circumstances should be seen but that is to be done where form is in dispute. Here it is not. The order has been understood by both the parties in the same sense irrespective of the form. Moreover, the order read as a whole with all the attendant circumstances clearly spells out to be an order of punishment for misconduct which does not require the giving of the notice or payment of retrenchment compensation as excepted in the provisions of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act. The point so raised in the arguments for the first time has thus no force and is hereby rejected.

15. Presence or absence of Standing Orders on the point has no effective bearing. As per general law discharge is a milder form of dismissal with diluted stigma, if any, where rigour of other adverse consequences is lessened. The principle is that power to do greater includes power to do lesser—'omne majus continet in se minus', and therefore the power to punish by discharge is implied in the power to dismiss. It is unreasonable to construe that the employer has the power to punish only by dismissal and not by discharge. In fact Labour Appellate Tribunal and High Courts have held that it is better to inflict the penalty of discharge where punishment of dismissal is considered to be unduly harsh. See *Asian Rayon Mills Bombay Vs. Sakharan Raghosnam* (AIR 1955 NUC 1919 LAT); *Dayanidhi Rath Vs. B. S. Mohanti* (AIR 1955 Orissa 33); *Indu Ismail Vs. Sangpur Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.* (1956-ILLJ 393 LAT). It has been held in *Central India Spinning and Weaving Mills Vs. Kisan Doma* (19 FJR 41) that where employer did not desire to mar the future of the worker he could, instead of dismissing, discharge the employee on proof of misconduct. Thus discharge by way of punishment is not an illegal order.

16. Now as per the settled law, where domestic enquiry is held, its validity becomes the foremost question to be decided before proceeding further. The Union has challenged the validity of the enquiry proceedings, on various counts. Bias of the enquiry officer is first such plea raised against the validity of the enquiry. Sri S. Bose, Secretary in Calcutta Head Office was appointed as enquiry officer. No local officer was appointed as enquiry officer. No local officer of Jamshedpur branch was selected for that purpose. The written statement of the Union raised only a bald allegation of bias against him, without specifying the type and nature of the bias. There is no evidence that Sri Bose had any personal bias such as prejudice, malice, personal animosity, rancour or the like against the delinquent, who has himself denied the existence of any such personal bias on page 25 of his statement as W.W. 1.

17. For the first time in the cross-examination of the Enquiry Officer (M.W. 1) the circumstances of bias were put to him. Precisely they are that :

- (i) the delinquent was refused the aid of a colleague for representing his case in the enquiry and for cross-examining the Management's witnesses;
- (ii) documents relied upon in the enquiry were not shown to the delinquent;
- (iii) statements were not recorded correctly and faithfully;
- (iv) proceedings and statements were not read over to him and still he was made to sign them;
- (v) the Enquiry Officer was a man of the Management hence he was unduly inclined towards it.

When these facts were put in cross-examination Sri Bose categorically denied them. He stated that he had asked the delinquent whether he wanted the assistance of a colleague, but he denied and that denial was specifically recorded on Ex. M-10 (page 2 of the enquiry proceedings). The proceedings do not say that the Enquiry Officer told Sri Rao that he shall not allow the representative to cross-examine the witnesses. Enquiry Officer has denied having laid down any such conditions. There is a similar clear endorsement made by the enquiry officer at the end of his report.

18. The proceedings Ex. M-10 (page 2) clearly record the request of the delinquent to see the documents specially the correspondence between the Management and the Postal authorities. The proceedings further record the order of the Enquiry Officer that all the papers when produced and relied upon by the Management will be shown to the delinquent and he shall have an opportunity to examine them. These proceedings are signed by Sri Rao. That opportunity was in fact given by the Enquiry Officer as per statement made by him as W.W. 1 on page 5 before this Tribunal.

19. The allegations that the statements were not correctly and faithfully recorded and read over to him, have no legs to stand. All the pages are signed by the delinquent. It is difficult to believe that he was forced to sign them without reading them. The Enquiry Officer has stated that each sentence was being repeated loudly when it was being recorded in the presence and hearing of the delinquent. Sri Rao himself admitted as W.W. 1 on page 25 both questions and answers in his statement were signed and even corrections were initiated by him.

20. It is true that the delinquent (W.W. 1) who was examined in the last, did controvert the Enquiry Officer (M.W. 1) on these points but that is not substantiated by any objection, application or complaint made at the proper time. On the other hand, the statement of enquiry officer is corroborated by specific notes and orders in the enquiry proceedings which were signed by the delinquent himself and it can hardly be believed that the delinquent who was an office bearer of the Union blindly signed all those papers. Under the circumstances I am inclined to prefer and believe the statement of enquiry officer on these points.

21. No bias can be presumed from the mere fact that the enquiry officer was an employee of the Management. Mere allegation of official bias, as it is called, is not sufficient to vitiate the enquiry. It was so held in *S. Venkatchalam Iyer Vs. State of Madras* (AIR 1957 Madras 623). Again in *Manaklal Vs. Dr. Prem Chand* (AIR 1957 SC 425) it was held that whenever official bias is suggested it is necessary to establish that there is reasonable ground for assuming the possibility of bias and real likelihood of prejudice being caused. In the present case nothing of the type is established. Under these circumstances mere bald and initially unspecified allegation of bias cannot be said to have been established even with respect to the aforesaid belated developed facts raised for the first time in cross-examination of M.W. 1 and in statement of W.W. 1 before this Tribunal.

22. Permitting a few leading questions, if any, which all judges of fact are entitled to permit and disallowing a few questions in the lengthy cross-examination because the Enquiry Officer rightly thought that they were not relevant or material and had no bearing or decisive role on the ultimate findings) e.g. question disallowed on pages 8 and 9 of the statement of Sri Chaturvedi recorded during the course of enquiry, are not such a fundamental errors or irregularities in a statement recorded in question and answer form, as may vitiate the enquiry unless some prejudice is proved to have been caused to the delinquent in his defence on that account. No such prejudice was specifically alleged nor in the arguments any prejudice was shown to have been caused. Who so ever presides over a domestic enquiry and even those who preside over the Courts, have to exercise some control of relevancy in order to save the proceedings from becoming confused and unwieldy and if on account of such control the proceedings start vitiating then no proceeding is likely to remain immune from that fatal attack. The delinquent himself stated before the enquiry officer that he did not want to produce any defence evidence. Thus the aforesaid allegations raised in the Written Statement have no force.

23. This brings us to the question of reliance placed on Ex. E-9 (Ex. M-19) which is alleged to be not proved. A letter Ex. M-41 dated 1-2-1972 was sent by the Senior Divisional Manager of Jamshedpur Divisional Office of the Company, addressed to the Post Master, G.P.O. Jamshedpur seeking confirmation about the amount of postal charges in 38 of the receipts whose number and dates were given in the attached list. It was in response of this query that the Post Master sent the reply Ex. M-19. That reply on the letter head of the Post Office bears the seal and signature of the Post Master in which he specified the amounts of postal charges against 25 of the receipt numbers. The amounts of postal charges of

13 receipts were not supplied. Particulars of 7 of those receipts were obviously not given in the list which was sent with the letter Ex. M-41. It is not clear why the amounts of the other 6 receipts were not supplied in Ex. M-19. There could be various reasons for that omission and this Tribunal is not concerned with them. It is concerned with those where positive information was supplied about the amounts charged. Thus the non-supply of information about 13 receipts numbers is of no consequence.

24. This exchange of correspondence i.e. Ex. M-41 and Ex. M-19 are not the faked or got up documents prepared for implicating the delinquent. The original of Ex. M-41 was found in the records of the Post Office bearing an endorsement and signature of the then Post Master Sri Kedarnath. This fact is proved by Sri D. N. Mandal, Dy. Post Master, M.W. 2. Similarly he found in the Post Office file the original of Ex. M-19 written in pencil and signed by the then Post Master Sri Kedar Nath. He filed that original and it was marked as Ex. M-19(a). This evidence thus clearly proves that in fact there was such exchange of letters and supply of information by the Post Master. It is not a got up piece of evidence.

25. Sri Mandal (M.W. 2) proved the signature of Sri Kedar Nath on the letter Ex. M-19. Under Section 114 of Evidence Act this official act of giving information about the amount of postal charges on particular receipts shall be deemed to have been regularly performed. 'Regularly performed' means performed with due regard to form and procedure. It will thus be presumed that this information was given by the Post Master under his signatures after duly verifying the same from the postal receipts which must be lying in his official record. It has been held in *Laxmi Pathyaa Vs. Ram Chandra* (1917 Madras 689=35 J.C. 421) that the illustration in this respect given under Section 114 of Evidence Act is not exhaustive of all official acts and the presumption applies to all acts and proceedings which might be presumed to have been done in the usual course of business. This principle can well be imported in this case.

26. It is true that mere proof of signature does not prove the contents nor there is direct evidence to show that the contents of Ex. M-19 i.e. the information contained in it was correct or not because neither the Post Master, Sri Kedarnath, nor any other witness was examined by the Management before the enquiry officer. Thus according to strict Rules of Evidence contained in the Evidence Act the contents of the letter Ex. M-19 have not been proved to the hilt.

27. However, provisions of Evidence Act are not applicable to domestic enquiries and to the proceedings before this Tribunal. It was held in *State of Haryana Vs. Ratan Singh* [1977 (34) FLR 264 SC] that 'it is well settled that in a domestic enquiry the strict and sophisticated Rules of Evidence under Indian Evidence Act, may not apply'. A similar view was expressed in *Balkrishna Misra Vs. Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Orissa* [1977 (34) FLR 11 SC] where it was said that :—

"Law is well settled that the Evidence Act has no application to such proceedings. If the Evidence Act has no application then the principles of that Act have equally no strict application."

Thus it is not necessary that contents should also have been strictly proved as per Rules of Evidence Act without which the document (Ex. M-19) could not be taken into consideration for the purpose of establishing the misconduct.

28. At worst ignoring the evidence of Sri Mandal, the contents of the letter Ex. M-19 could be termed as hearsay evidence. But in the aforesaid two cases of *Ratan Singh* and *Balkrishna Misra* the Supreme Court was vocal enough to say that even hearsay evidence could be relied upon as in a domestic enquiry there is no allergy against hearsay evidence provided it has 'reasonable nexus and credibility', and as said in the case of *Balkrishna* that 'hearsay evidence is admissible in a domestic enquiry provided the essential condition, that an opportunity was afforded to the parties to comment and contradict is fulfilled'. Such an opportunity was available to the delinquent to call for the carbon copies of the receipts from postal record for challenging the correctness of the contents of the letter Ex. M-19. Even if all the evidence produced before this Tribunal is ignored still there is no reason why a Post Master, who did not know as to why that information was required by the Company, should have given incorrect information and that too so pre-

cisely. Thus the contents of the letter Ex. M-19 in the present case had 'reasonable nexus to credibility' and was very rightly relied upon by the Enquiry Officer.

29. It is argued that the Enquiry Officer should have called the carbon copies of postal receipts from the Post Office and should have examined the particular postal clerk who had prepared the relevant receipts or had compared them for the purpose of preparing the figures incorporated in the letter Ex. M-19. In the absence of that evidence the misconduct could not be said to be established. It would have been certainly better if all that evidence would have been produced before the Enquiry Officer. In fact prayer to call for those documents and to examine the Post Master was made by the Management before the Tribunal. There was thus no intention to suppress proper evidence. But in a domestic enquiry it is not necessary that the guilt should be proved beyond reasonable doubt, so meticulously as in a criminal case, leaving no lacuna which could give rise to the doubt. It was said in the aforesaid case of Ratan Singh that :

"The simple point is, was there some evidence or was there no evidence—not in the sense of technical Rules governing regular court proceedings but in a fair common sense way as men of understanding and worldly wisdom will accept. Viewed in this way, sufficiency of evidence in proof of the findings by a domestic tribunal is beyond scrutiny."

Thus this Tribunal is not concerned with what evidence could have been produced; it is concerned only with what has been produced and whether the one produced amounts to 'some evidence' sufficient to justify the conclusion or not. Thus the enquiry is not vitiated simply because the Enquiry Officer relied on the letter Ex. M-19, or because he did not call this or that witness who could have better established facts beyond reasonable doubt. The objections against the validity of the domestic enquiry proceedings are ruled out and it is held that proper opportunity to defend was given to the delinquent by the Enquiry Officer.

30. Before proceeding further, I would like to say that thus far the evidence produced before the Tribunal was considered because the question of validity and propriety of domestic enquiry has to be decided as a preliminary issue and the parties are entitled to lead evidence for establishing any fact for or against that objection. In any case the letter of the Post Master Ex. M-19 has been in the alternative held to be admissible and rightly relied upon by the Enquiry Officer even if the evidence produced before this Tribunal is not considered. In this respect the evidence produced before this Tribunal was alternatively considered as it is permissible to so consider it for deciding the question of admissibility and reliability of that document and not for evaluating that evidence for deciding the case on merits i.e. for coming to a finding about Tribunal's satisfaction of the proof of guilt. It is only in that field that bar to look into that evidence operates as will be discussed later. That evidence was also considered, for raising the moral conviction that what was relied upon by the Enquiry Officer was not a faked, spurious or baseless document.

31. This finding, that the domestic enquiry was valid and was properly held, circumscribes the jurisdiction of this Tribunal to confine its consideration on merits only to the evidence that was produced in that enquiry. In *Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Vs. Ludhbudh Singh* (1972 SCLJ 229(251) para 61(3)). The Supreme Court said that :—

"If the Tribunal is satisfied that the enquiry proceedings have been held properly and are valid, the question of considering the evidence adduced before it (before the Tribunal) on merits, no longer survives."

The law remained unchanged even after the enactment of Section 11-A of Industrial Disputes Act. While considering the aforesaid observations made in *Ludhbudh Singh's* case the Supreme Court further observed in *Workmen of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. Vs. the Management* (1973 SCLJ 159 (182) that even after addition of Section 11-A, 'if it's (Tribunal) finding on the subject (on the question of validity and propriety of domestic enquiry proceedings) is in favour of the Management, then there will be no occasion for additional evidence being cited by the Management'. This view of the law was not disturbed in *Cooper Engineering Ltd. Vs. P. P. Munde* (1975 SCLJ354). In the last two cases cited above, the Supreme Court clearly said that the change effected by the introduction of Section 11-A of the Industrial Disputes

Act is only that previously what was essentially within the exclusive realm of enquiry officers' satisfaction became subject to the satisfaction of the Tribunal based on the 'material on record'. The term 'material on record' in the context of the present finding of validity of domestic enquiry, would mean only the evidence produced before the Enquiry Officer in the domestic enquiry proceedings. The evidence on merits provisionally produced before this Tribunal cannot be looked into or considered as per aforementioned precedents.

32. So far as the quantum of evidence and its qualitative character relating to the extent of proof are concerned, it was held in *Nand Kishore Prasad Vs. State of Bihar* (1978-II-LJ 84) (August issue) that when the material on record falls in the category of some evidence pointing to the guilt i.e. when it is something more than no evidence, even though it falls short of proof beyond reasonable doubt, the misconduct shall be deemed to have been established to the satisfaction of the Tribunal.

33. It is in the light of the aforesaid case law and within the limits circumscribed by it, that this Tribunal shall now proceed to scrutinise the evidence on merits for seeing whether the misconduct is proved to the satisfaction of the Tribunal or not. It is alleged that the evidence on record does not inspire confidence because it fails to connect the delinquent with the charge-sheeted misconduct and further because the best evidence though available was not produced by the Management. The objection against the admissibility and proper proof of the letter of Post Master (Ex. E-9) has already been discussed above and the said objection has already been ruled out.

34. Now so far as the question of non-production of the best evidence is concerned, it is said that the Management should have produced the carbon copies of the postal receipts which were written by the Post Master showing that the postal receipts issued to the messenger of the Company were subsequently tampered with, figures were subsequently added and interpolated and the amount was inflated for the purposes of misappropriation. The clerk who compared the figures and prepared the letter Ex. E-9 with the help of those carbon copies of the receipts at the post office should also have been examined. These points have already been discussed in previous paragraphs yet I may repeat that no doubt the production of this evidence would have established the guilt beyond reasonable doubt and application was in fact moved to atleast produce that evidence before this Tribunal, but this Tribunal is more concerned in evaluating the evidence which is already on record rather than in finding out the loose ends of the tag, for coming to the conclusion that there is some evidence to connect the delinquent with the misconduct. Though this Tribunal is concerned only with the evidence which was produced before the Enquiry Officer as said above yet for the sake of abundant satisfaction the chart Annexed to the Award, based on the evidence which was produced before the Tribunal, will show that in all these charge-sheeted receipts figures were interpolated for inflating the amount whereby an additional amount of Rs. 185.00 was available for misappropriation.

35. Now the question is whether the delinquent committed this mischief. It is not proved that the said interpolations are in the handwriting of the delinquent. Nobody has seen him doing the same. However, only three persons could have made these interpolations namely, the Postal Clerk who received the parcels and packets at the Post Office window, the Messenger who took the articles to the Post Office for registration and posting and the delinquent to whom the receipt was returned next day by the Messenger with the amount, on his return from the Post Office.

36. It is clear from the evidence of Sri Chaturvedi (M.W. 1) (recorded by the Enquiry Officer) that the delinquent weighed the packets and parcels and according to the rate schedule chart Ex. E-5 maintained by him up to date, a pre-calculated amount was given to the Messenger who took the packets and the parcels to the Post Office for being posted after registration. The delinquent used two types of balances for that purpose, one meant for heavy packets and the other for smaller packets. These balances gave the weight precisely leaving the margin of a few grams. The Clerk on the counter again weighed them and naturally he must have been charging the scheduled rate as per weight found on weighing the articles. The Postal Clerk at the counter could not commit the mischief by preparing a different receipt for being handed over to the Messenger for the records of the Company and another as carbon copy for being retained

1. 782 22/1/72	22	24	M/15	Giridih	4.05	14.05	10.00	Figure 1 in tens place appears to be added subsequently for inflating the amount by Rs. 10/-. It is drawn too close to the original figure 4 as compared to the space between other figures. Its carbon impression on the back side is comparatively quite faint.
2. 78 22/1/72	21	23	M/15	Chaibasa	4.05	14.05	10.00	—
3. 623 15-1-72	20	31	M/15	Bokharo	3.05	13.05	10.00	Figure 1 in tens place appears to be subsequently added for inflating the amount by Rs. 10/-. It is drawn too close to figure 3 looking to the comparative distance of other figures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. 468 <u>7/1/72</u>		19	104	M/43	Rourkela	4.05	14.05	10.00	Subsequently added figure 1 in tens place is in darker pencil appears to have been made with greater pen pressure but the carbon impression on the back side is comparatively much faint indicating use of different carbon paper for the introduction of figure 1.
5. 481 <u>7/1/72</u>		18	103	M/43	Chaibasa	4.05	14.05	10.00	Do.
6. 471 <u>7/1/72</u>		17	102	M/43	Dcoghar	5.05	15.05	10.00	Carbon impression of figure 1 added in tens place is comparatively quite faint indicating use of different carbon paper for introducing that figure.
7. 470 <u>7/1/72</u>		16	102	M/43	Bombay	5.05	15.05	10.00	Do.
8. 469 <u>7/1/72</u>		15	102	M/43	Bokharo	5.05	15.05	10.00	Carbon impression of figure 1 added in tens place is comparatively quite faint indicating use of different carbon paper for introducing that figure, even though it is more dark and appears to have been made with greater pen pressure.
9. 322 <u>4/1/72</u>		14	113	M/44	Jaipur	4.05	14.05	10.00	Carbon impression of figure 1 added in tens place is comparatively quite faint indicating use of different carbon paper for introducing that figure.
10. 321 <u>4/1/72</u>		13	113	M/44	Jhumri-Tallaiya	4.05	14.05	10.09	Do.
11. 946 <u>29/1/72</u>		24	91	M/42	Bankura	4.05	9.05	5.00	It is visibly clear that the figure 4 has been converted to figure 9 because the upper free ends of figure 4 are still visible inspite of an attempt to join them by an arc for making a circle. They are visibly protruding out of the circumference of the circle.
12. 944 <u>29/1/72</u>		25	91	M/42	Rourkela	5.05	15.05	10.00	Carbon impression of figure 1 added in tens place is comparatively quite faint indicating use of different carbon paper for introducing that figure.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
REGISTERED LETTERS/PACKETS									
13. 917		4	98	M/43	Bombay	2.65	12.65	10.00	—
	4/1/72								
14. 918		2	111	M/44	Calcutta	3.95	13.95	10.00	—
	4/1/72								
15. 921		6	106	M/43	Bombay	8.55	28.55	20.00	—
	7/1/72								
16. 924		8	40	M/16	Bombay	13.80	23.80	20.00	Added figure 2 in tens place is comparatively faint in its carbon impression on the back side indicating use of different carbon paper for introducing that figure.
	10/1/72								
17. 940		10	29	M/15	Bombay	3.10	13.10	10.00	Added figure 1 in tens place is comparatively faint in its carbon impression on the back side indicating use of different carbon paper for introducing that figure.
	14/1/72								
TOTAL								185.00	

[No. L-17012/23/72-L.P.I./D. II(A)]

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer

S.O. 3132.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relations to the management of State Bank of India and their workmen over the transfer of S/Shri S. P. Kakkar and C. L. Goyal which was received by the Central Government on the 9-10-78.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NEW DELHI.

I. D. No. 34 of 1978

In re :

The General Secretary, State Bank of India Staff Association, 7/1184, Hari Singh Nalwa Street, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. ...Petitioner

Versus

The Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Region II, Parliament Street, New Delhi. ...Respondent

PRESENT :

Shri J. G. Verma, representative of the Association.

Shri S. Misra, for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Govt. as appropriate Govt. vide its Order No. F. No. 12012/35/77-D. II. A dated the 20th March, 1978 made a reference u/s 10 of the I. D. Act 1947 to this Tribunal in the following terms :

Whether the action of the State Bank of India in transferring S/Shri S. P. Kakkar, C. L. Goyal, Head Clerks and Ram Chander, Deputy Head Cashier

from Ferozepur Cantt. to Fazilka, Guruharsahai and A. D. Branch from Ferozepur respectively is justified and legal ? If not, to what relief these employees are entitled ?

2. Today before any written statement was filed by the Management a petition has been filed in which it is stated that the Association and the Management of the Bank have settled the dispute mutually and the same may be treated as closed.

3. In pursuance thereof Statement of Shri S. Misra, Asstt. Law Officer of the State Bank of India was recorded in which it is stated by him that in view of the reference the Bank has decided not to implement the transfer of those officials and so the association has dropped the dispute which may be filed and a no dispute award may be made. He is supported by Shri J. G. Verma, Asstt. General Secretary of the State Bank of India Staff Association. In these circumstances I have come to the conclusion that no dispute subsists between the parties and accordingly a no dispute award is returned in the matter. Parties are left to bear their own costs.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-12011/35/77-D. II. A.]

New Delhi, the 18th October, 1978

S.O. 3133.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of United Commercial Bank, Itwari, Nagpur and their workmen over denial of casual leave for 20-2-76 to Shri H. P. Pande, Assistant Cashier, which was received by the Central Government on 3-10-78.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-22 of 1977

Employers in relation to United Commercial Bank,
Nagpur.

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

For the employers.—Shri S. A. Samad, Law Officer.

For the Workman.—Shri B. W. Vaidya, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Banking STATE : Maharashtra
Bombay, the 18th August, 1978

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour referred the following dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d), of the I. D. Act, 1947.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of United Commercial Bank, Itwari, Nagpur in not granting Casual Leave to Shri H. P. Pande, Assistant Cashier on 20-2-1976 is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

After the receipt of the above dispute, notices were issued to the parties who filed their respective written statements. The management in its written statement made certain contentions and matter was fixed for hearing on a number of occasions but was adjourned on one or the other ground.

However, on date of the hearing the parties after making their submissions, came to a settlement whereby the mistake committed by the workman mentioned in not having mentioned in his application dated 20-2-76, the reasons for having remained absent, was condoned by the management and agreed to treat the workman as on casual leave on 20-2-1976.

I find this settlement just and reasonable and make my Award in terms thereof. No order as to costs.

[No. L-12012/41/77-D II. A]

J. NARAIN, Presiding Officer

New Delhi, the 19th October, 1978

S.O. 3134.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Reserve Bank of India and Shri Radha Krishan Khanna, temporary tikka Mazdoor over the termination of his service was received by the Central Government on the 17-10-78.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRI-
BUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 15 of 1977

In re :

Shri Radha Krishan Khanna s/o Shri Jagdish
Narain Khanna, Reserve Bank Staff Colony, D-52,
Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur. Petitioner

Versus

The Manager,
Reserve Bank of India, The Mall, Kanpur ... Respondent
PRESENT :

Shri R. C. Pathak with the workman

Shri N. V. Sundram with Shri R. Ganeshan, for
RBI.

AWARD

The Central Government as appropriate Government referred an Industrial Dispute u/s 10 of the I.D. Act. 1947 to this

Tribunal vide its order No. L-12012/162/76-D.II.A dated the 10th February, 1977 in the following terms :

"Whether the action of the management of the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur in not employing Shri Radha Krishan Khanna, Tikka Mazdoor, with effect from 11th October, 1975 onwards is legal and justified? If not to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. On receipt of the reference usual notices were sent to the parties and a statement of claim was filed on behalf of the workman and written statement was filed on behalf of the Management. Thereafter replication also was filed and finally following issues were framed for trial upon the pleadings of the parties :

1. Whether the dispute in question is not an Industrial dispute as alleged for the grounds in the written statement?

2. As in the reference.

3. Thereafter on the 13th April, 1978 Shri R. C. Pathak, counsel for the workman stated on oath that 'it is conceded that this case or dispute was at no stage espoused by the union, and that the union had not appeared either at conciliation stage or later on till this Tribunal had received the reference.' It was thereafter stated by Shri N. V. Sundram vide his statement recorded on 13th April, 1978 that 'it is conceded that Shri R. K. Khanna, the workman had worked for more than 240 days immediately preceding the 11-10-75.' Thereafter evidence on merits was recorded and the case was adjourned for evidence of the Bank to 3rd July, 1978. However on 3rd July, 1978 parties requested time for a settlement and the case was adjourned to 26th July, 1978 and on 26th July, 1978 a settlement was in fact filed in the court in the case and the said settlement is Ex. S/1. I have perused the settlement. It is for the benefit of the workman and therefore it was ordered to be recorded. Accordingly statements of Shri R.C. Pathak, counsel for the workman and the workman and Shri N.V. Sundram and Shri R. Ganeshan for the Reserve Bank of India were recorded which reads 'parties have arrived at a settlement Ex. S/1. An award may be made in terms of Ex. S/1. It is in these circumstances that this matter has come up for disposal before me.

In accordance with the settlement Ex. S/1, an award in terms of the memorandum of this settlement is hereby made. The parties would be bound by this award and the settlement. The Settlement Ex. S/1 would form as Annexure A to this award. Parties are left to bear their own costs.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

Dated : the 31st July, 1978.

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, NEW DELHI

In the matter of a Reference under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 47).

Case No. 15 of 1972

Shri Radha Krishan Khanna,
S/o. Shri Jagdish Narain Khanna,
Reserve Bank Staff Colony
D-52 Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur. Workman
The Manager,
Reserve Bank of India,
The Mall, Kanpur Employer

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

WHEREAS,

1. The Central Government has been pleased to refer to this Hon'ble Tribunal the following dispute, namely,

"Whether the action of the management of the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur in not employing Shri Radha Krishan Khanna, Tikka Mazdoor with effect from

11th October, 1975 onwards is legal and justified?
If not to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The parties to the dispute being Shri Radha Krishan Khanna, Reserve Bank Staff Colony, D-52, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur and the Management of the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur have decided to enter into a compromise in regard to the dispute.

3. It has been agreed between the parties that, subject to the approval of this Hon'ble Tribunal, the dispute between the parties which has been referred to the adjudication of this Hon'ble Tribunal should be settled on the terms of settlement set out in the schedule hereto.

Now this memorandum of settlement witnesses that the parties to the dispute, namely, Shri Radha Krishan Khanna and the Management of the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur hereby respectfully pray that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to approve the terms of settlement in the schedule hereto and it may be pleased to make an award in terms of the said terms of settlement.

SCHEDULE

Terms of Settlement

That the Management of the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur will commence offering work to Shri Radha Krishan Khanna as a tikka Mazdoor as from 28th July, 1978. His original position in the list of tikka Mazdoors will be maintained for this purpose.

His name will be included in the waiting list of candidates for appointment as a regular mazdoor, which is under preparation. Shri Khanna will be offered appointment as temporary mazdoor in the Bank's service subject to his being found fit for the service in the Bank by the Bank's Medical Officer and on completion of the usual recruitment formalities in that regard, like signing of the various prescribed forms.

In consideration thereof, Shri Radha Krishan Khanna will give up all his claims whatsoever against the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur and will have no claim whatsoever against the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur in respect of the past actions of the Bank and in particular in respect of the action of the Bank in not employing him with effect from the 11th October, 1975.

Dated at Kanpur this 20th day of July, 1978

For the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur

Sd/-

S. K. R. ZAIDI

(Manager)

Sd/-

R. K. Khanna

(Radha Krishan Khanna)

Witnesses :

1. O.P. Khanna, C/N Ex. Gr. I
2. P. De, S.O. Gr. 'A'

Witnesses :

1. B.N. Rohatgi, A.A.O.
2. H.P. Pandey, P.O.

[No. I-12012/162/76-D.II.A.]

S.O.3135.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda, Bombay and Shri S.M. Khada over the termination of his service which was received by the Central Government on 30-10-78.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-6 of 1975

Employers in relation to Bank of Baroda, Bombay

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

For the employers.—Shri T. C. V. Pawaskar, Officer, Bombay Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Shri R. B. Pitale, Officer, Bombay Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

For the Workmen.—Shri J. G. Gadkari, Advocate, Shri S. H. Kalsekar, Joint Secretary, Bank of Baroda Employees' Association.

INDUSTRY : Banking

STATE : Maharashtra

Bombay dated the 5th August, 1978

AWARD PART II

The Central Government has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the termination of services of Shri S. M. Khade, a sub-staff member of the Bank of Baroda at Appollo Street, Bombay with effect from the 31st January, 1974 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

Under this Tribunal's Award dated 16th June, 1977, the preliminary objections raised by the Bank were rejected and the matter was ordered to be listed for hearing. Thereafter the matter was fixed for hearing on a number of occasions but the same was adjourned for one or the other reason. However, on 21-7-1978, the parties filed a joint application stating that they have reached the following settlement, and prayed that an Award be made in terms of the settlement.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

1. That Shri Khade, the workman concerned in this reference shall be re-employed with effect from 1st August, 1978 and the intervening period from the date he was treated as having abandoned the employment till the date of re-employment shall be treated as extraordinary leave with continuity of service.
2. That Shri Khade, shall not be entitled to any benefit in respect of the intervening period, but the said period shall be counted for terminal benefits.
3. It is agreed that the above is in full and final settlement of all the claims of Shri Khade arising out of this reference against the Bank.
4. Shri Khade undertakes to be regular in his attendance.

I find the above terms of settlement as fair and reasonable and make my Award in terms of the settlement but without any costs.

J. NARAIN, Presiding Officer
[No. I-12012/2/74-LR III D. II. (A)]
R. P. NARULA, Under Secy.